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INTEGRATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES INTO NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS AND INTO ON- GOING AND FUTURE PROGRAMMES OF WORK UNDER THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

(Prepared by the CMS Secretariat)

1. The attached note¹, prepared with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), but available only in the English language, responds to the invitation to the Secretariat made by the Conference of Parties (COP) in Resolution 7.9 to collaborate with the CBD Secretariat in generating guidance on integrating migratory species into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and on-going and future programmes of work under the CBD. This invitation mirrored a similar request from the CBD COP to the CBD Secretariat in its decision VI/20.

2. The developments that have taken place under both conventions are reviewed in this note. These include:

- The development of Strategic Plans under both Conventions;
- The adoption of the 2010 biodiversity target; and
- The central roles attributed by the CBD COP to NBSAPs, and to the framework of goals and sub-targets for the CBD programmes of work, to implement the CBD Strategic Plan and the achievement of the 2010 target.

3. It is recalled in the note that the CBD COP endorsed NBSAPs as the primary vehicle to implement the CBD. It summarises the guidance provided to CBD Parties to support the development and implementation of NBSAPs, while noting that they have acknowledged the need for consolidated and up-to-date guidance to develop, implement and evaluate NBSAPs, as well as the effective integration of biodiversity considerations, such as migratory species, into relevant sectors.

¹ This work is part of a larger project to develop guidelines for integrating migratory species into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. It is supported by financial contributions from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (United Kingdom), United Nations University, the Convention on Biological Diversity and CMS.

4. All CMS Parties, with one exception, are CBD Parties. Almost all have begun to develop and implement their NBSAPs as part of their activities to implement the CBD.

5. The note provides the conceptual basis for an accompanying draft resolution (UNEP/CMS/Res. 8.18) proposed by the CMS Secretariat, in consultation with the CBD Secretariat, which is before the Conference of the Parties for consideration. The annexes to the draft resolution provide:

- Guidance on how CMS national focal points and others engaged in CMS's implementation at the national level can participate in their country's NBSAP process (Annex I), as well as the types of information on migratory species and CMS's national-level implementation that should be made available to the process (Annex III);
- Guidance on how migratory species could be integrated into national-level activities to implement on-going and future CBD work programmes; and
- The revised CBD-CMS Joint Work Programme (2006-2008) (Annex II) comprising categories of feasible priority activities to be undertaken by the Parties, and by the Conventions' institutions, including their scientific bodies, secretariats and other actors.

Action requested:

The Conference of the Parties is invited to consider draft resolution 8.18 and adopt it as proposed.

INTEGRATING MIGRATORY SPECIES INTO NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS AND INTO ON-GOING AND FUTURE PROGRAMMES OF WORK UNDER THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

(Prepared by the CMS and CBD Secretariats)

Background

1. This note, prepared with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity CBD, seeks to respond to the invitation to the Secretariat made by the Conference of the Parties (COP) in Resolution 7.9 to collaborate with the CBD Secretariat in generating guidance on integrating migratory species into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and on-going and future programmes of work under the CBD. This invitation mirrored a similar request from the CBD COP to the CBD Secretariat in its decision VI/20.
2. Given the developments that have occurred under both Conventions since the respective COPs requested this guidance, in particular (i) the central roles attributed by the CBD COP to NBSAPs and to the framework of goals and sub-targets for the CBD programmes of work to the implementation of its Strategic Plan and the achievement of the 2010 target and (ii) the development of the draft CMS Strategic Plan (2006-2011), generating the requested guidance now essentially revolves around identifying how both sets of Parties and convention bodies can identify and capture synergies in the implementation of both Strategic Plans in order to meet the common goal of achieving the 2010 target.
3. This note will focus on specific action CMS Parties and bodies can take. A separate note will be prepared for the eighth meeting of the CBD COP.¹

Coordinated actions under both Conventions

4. At its third meeting (1996), the CBD COP requested its Executive Secretary, in consultation with the CMS Secretariat:

[...] to evaluate how the implementation of that Convention [i.e. CMS] can complement the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity through its transboundary coordinated and concerted action on a regional, continental and global scale.²

5. In its response to the CBD COP at its fifth meeting (2000), the CMS Secretariat noted that:

[...] the primary mode of operation of the CMS Instruments is at the global and regional levels in the context of a specific, globally significant component of biological diversity: migratory species. This is in contrast to CBD obligations that are more general in nature and are defined ultimately at the country-level through the biodiversity planning process. The biodiversity planning process is the only mechanism required by the CBD through which migratory species can be considered at the national level.³

¹ Throughout this note the term 'migratory species' is used in accordance with the interpretation given in CMS Article 1. However, the note to be submitted to CBD COP-8 will consider how CBD Parties can integrate into NBSAPs and the CBD programmes of work measures for the conservation of migratory species as defined by CMS, as well as those species whose members cyclically and predictably migrate within the national territory without necessarily crossing national jurisdictional boundaries.

² Decision III/21, para.7(b).

³ UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/28, Appendix "A Guide to the Complementarities between the Convention on Migratory Species and the Convention on Biological Diversity".

6. At its sixth meeting (2002), the CBD COP recognized:

*the Convention on Migratory Species as the lead partner in conserving and sustainably using migratory species over their entire range and also recognizes that the Convention on Migratory Species provides an international legal framework through which range States can cooperate on migratory species issues.*⁴

Relevant developments under the CBD

7. At its sixth meeting, the CBD Conference of the Parties adopted its Strategic Plan.⁵ The Strategic Plan represents the commitment of CBD Parties to a more effective and coherent implementation of the three objectives of that Convention and to achieving by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national levels. The “2010 Global Biodiversity Target” was endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

8. At its seventh meeting, the CBD Conference of the Parties established a series of goals and sub-targets to facilitate coherence among the CBD programmes of work⁶ and to provide a flexible framework for national targets.⁷ These goals complement the goals of the CBD Strategic Plan.

9. In this way the CBD Conference of the Parties seeks to promote effective and coherent national and/or regional implementation of the CBD by ensuring that development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and that the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention are inter-linked, mutually supportive and maximise the opportunities for attaining the 2010 target.

10. Goals and sub-targets for two existing CBD programmes of work (biodiversity of inland waters and marine and coastal biodiversity) and one new programme of work (island biodiversity) were considered by the tenth meeting of SBSTTA in February 2005. Goals and targets for the remaining CBD biome-based programmes of work⁸ will be considered by SBSTTA at its eleventh meeting in November 2005. The recommendations from these two meetings will be considered by the eighth meeting of the CBD Conference of the Parties in March 2006.

11. At its meeting in September 2005, the CBD Working Group on Review of Implementation (WGRI) noted that progress towards goal 3 of the CBD Strategic Plan⁹ is poor.

12. The WGRI has recommended that the CBD Conference of the Parties undertake, prior to its ninth meeting in 2008, an in-depth review of the implementation of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan¹⁰, including an assessment of obstacles to their implementation and of ways and means to overcome such obstacles. The CBD Conference of the Parties will consider this recommendation at its eighth meeting in March 2006.

13. A summary of the guidance from the CBD COP on the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans is provided below in Annex I. It is important to recognize that, in the view of the WGRI, this existing guidance is in need of revision and consolidation. However, such consolidation will only be available following CBD COP-9 in 2008. CMS Parties and those responsible for its implementation will therefore need to work within this context.

14. Possible ways by which CMS Parties can move forward in the interim period are suggested in paragraphs 41 to 46 below.

⁴ Decision VI/20, para.23.

⁵ The full text of the CBD Strategic Plan is contained in Decision VI/26.

⁶ A list of CBD programmes of work is contained in Annex IV.

⁷ Decision VII/30 *Strategic Plan: future evaluation of progress*.

⁸ The Programme of Work on Agricultural Biodiversity will be considered by SBSTTA-13.

⁹ “National biodiversity strategies and action plans and the integration of biodiversity concerns into relevant sectors serve as an effective framework for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention”.

¹⁰ Not including consideration of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

15. The framework for monitoring implementation of the CBD and achievement of the 2010 target comprises five components:

- (i) The four goals and 19 objectives of the Strategic Plan adopted by the Conference of the Parties in decision VI/26;
- (ii) Indicators to measure progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan, to be developed on the basis of the proposed indicators;
- (iii) The provisional framework for goals and targets, consisting of seven focal areas, 11 goals and 21 targets, adopted in decision VII/30;
- (iv) Outcome-oriented indicators to measure progress towards the 2010 target (as adopted by decision VII/30 with amendments recommended by SBSTTA in recommendation X/5); and
- (v) Reporting mechanisms, including the Global Biodiversity Outlook and the national reports.¹¹

16. The schedule for developing goals and targets and for the review of the thematic programmes of work on the basis of this framework is as follows:

Thematic area	Establish goals and targets				In-depth review			
	By SBSTTA	Date	By COP	Date	By SBSTTA	Date	By COP	Date
Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands	SBSTTA-11	2005	COP-8	2006	SBSTTA-11	2005	COP-8	2006
Forest biodiversity	SBSTTA-11	2005	COP-8	2006	SBSTTA-12	2006*	COP-9	2008
Agricultural biodiversity	SBSTTA-13	2007*	COP-9	2008	SBSTTA-13	2007*	COP-9	2008
Inland waters biodiversity	SBSTTA-11	2005	COP-8	2006	SBSTTA-14	2008*	COP-10	2010
Mountain biodiversity	SBSTTA-10	2005	COP-8	2006	SBSTTA-14	2008*	COP-10	2010
Marine and coastal biodiversity	SBSTTA-10	2005	COP-8	2006	SBSTTA-15	2009*	COP-10	2010
Island biodiversity	SBSTTA-10	2005	COP-8	2006	t.b.d		t.b.d	

* Likely date

Relevant developments under CMS

17. In a parallel process, CMS has prepared its Strategic Plan for 2006-2011 to set the general goal, objectives and targets that will ensure a coherent and strategic approach to the implementation of the Convention at national, regional and global levels. The CMS Strategic Plan, together with future associated implementation plans for the various CMS bodies, represents the CMS planned contribution to achieving the 2010 target.

18. The draft Strategic Plan (2006-2011), which will be considered by the Conference of the Parties at its present meeting¹², establishes a set of objectives, targets and milestones.

19. The Conference of the Parties has also adopted a number of Resolutions on cross-cutting issues¹³ that provide a programmatic focus to CMS implementation.

20. The present meeting will also consider the application to the Convention of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity developed under the CBD.¹⁴

¹¹ WGRI recommendation I/8 (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/4).

¹² Agenda item 12 (b).

¹³ Including threats to migratory species, such as from power transmission lines, wind farms or by-catch; environmental impact assessment and others.

Summary of the current situation

21. The CBD has thus:
- Adopted the 2010 target;
 - Adopted a Strategic Plan for attaining the target;
 - Started a process to develop a framework of goals and sub-targets for its programmes of work in order to clarify the 2010 target, assess progress and promote coherence among the programmes of work;
 - Called for national and/or regional targets to be developed within this framework;
 - Established a schedule for reviewing the thematic programmes of work in light of this framework;
 - Emphasized that NBSAPs are the main mechanisms to implement the CBD and its Strategic Plan and that NBSAPs should be developed or reviewed in order to contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan and the framework of goals and sub-targets covering the various programmes of work;
 - Acknowledged that existing guidance on the development and implementation of NBSAPs is in need of consolidation and updating;
 - Recognized the role that CMS could play in the implementation of the CBD; and
 - Recognized CMS as the lead partner in conserving and sustainably using migratory species over their entire range.
22. The CMS Strategic Plan:
- Sets the general goal, objectives and targets that will ensure a coherent and strategic approach to the implementation of the Convention at national, regional and global levels;
 - Represents the CMS planned contribution to achieving the 2010 target.
23. In light of these developments, the task established under CMS Resolution 7.9 involves identifying how implementation of the CMS Strategic Plan can complement and support implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan in pursuit of the common objective of achieving the 2010 target and what specific action CMS Parties and bodies can take to further this.

National biodiversity strategies and action plans

24. NBSAPs were conceived as instruments for the national implementation of the CBD. In many countries the process of developing, implementing and revising the NBSAP has been taking place over several years. Since migratory species are components of biological diversity, the principal task therefore for those responsible for implementing CMS will be to make sure they participate in the NBSAP process, if this is not already the case, with a view to ensuring that the NBSAP takes migratory species fully into account.
25. In many countries such participation may already exist; however, the information contained in national reports prepared under the two conventions and in available NBSAPs does not give a clear picture of the extent to which issues relating to migratory species have been incorporated into NBSAPs.
26. The key issue therefore, from a CMS perspective, is how to establish this participation in the NBSAP process and how to ensure that this incorporates migratory species issues.

¹⁴ Agenda item 12 (c).

What are national biodiversity strategies and action plans?

27. The CBD establishes a framework for national action to ensure the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. It considers biological diversity at three levels – the ecosystem, species and genetic levels – and requires Parties to ensure that actions to guarantee its objectives are undertaken at all levels and in all sectors, in a coordinated and cross-cutting approach.

28. This obligation is specified in CBD Article 6 which requires Parties to:

- (a) *Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect, inter alia, the measures set out in this Convention relevant to the Contracting Party concerned; and*
- (b) *Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.*

29. At the same time as the overall framework of the CBD, and this obligation in particular, were being negotiated, the idea of an integrated, multi-sectoral, participatory instrument for national biodiversity planning crystallized into the concept of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

30. Following the CBD's entry into force, under its medium-term programme of work, the CBD COP considered Article 6 for the first time at COP-2¹⁵. It encouraged Parties, in preparing and implementing their national strategies and action plans, to:

*Collaborate with relevant organizations and, if so desired, take into consideration existing guidelines, such as 'National Biodiversity Planning' published by UNEP, World Resources Institute and IUCN.*¹⁶

31. A number of subsequent decisions of the CBD COP refer to NBSAPs, generally by way of recommending that specific elements of decisions on its thematic programmes of work or on cross-cutting issues be mainstreamed into national biodiversity planning by incorporation into NBSAPs.¹⁷

32. The development of a national biodiversity strategy and action plan (Article 6(a)) is not an end in itself, but rather the necessary first step to fulfilling the key Convention obligation of mainstreaming consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral planning, and into national decision-making generally (Articles 6(b) and 10(a)).

Current status of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and how they address migratory species

33. From the perspective of CMS, identification of ways and means by which migratory species can be incorporated into NBSAPs is simplified by a number of facts:

- With one exception,¹⁸ all CMS Parties are also Parties to the CBD;
- All eligible CBD Parties can receive support from the CBD financial mechanism operated by the GEF for the development of their NBSAPs, under the 'biodiversity enabling activities' funding provision;
- With three exceptions,¹⁹ all eligible CBD Parties who are also CMS Parties have received enabling activity funding for NBSAP preparation;

¹⁵ 1995.

¹⁶ Decision II/7, paragraph 5.

¹⁷ See Annex I.

¹⁸ Somalia.

¹⁹ Ghana, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Romania (plus Somalia which, not being a Party to the CBD, is not eligible for assistance from its financial mechanism).

- CBD Parties not eligible for assistance from the financial mechanism are expected to develop their NBSAPs with their own resources;
- Therefore almost all CMS Parties (88 out of 92) should either have completed their NBSAP or be in the process of doing so, either with GEF support or their own resources.²⁰

34. The significance of this is that, with the exceptions noted, those responsible for national implementation of CMS, if they are not already integrated into the NBSAP process, will find that a national structure and procedures are already in place.

35. The extent to which migratory species are currently integrated into the development and implementation of NBSAPs is unclear on the basis of existing national reports to the two Conventions and available NBSAPs. In the third national report to that Convention, CBD Parties were asked to provide data on whether “migratory species and their habitats [are] addressed by your country’s NBSAP”. However an insufficient number of reports have so far been received to enable reliable conclusions to be drawn.²¹ It is hoped that the full set of national reports, together with the results of a series of case studies to be undertaken in late 2005 and early 2006, will be able to provide a better picture.

Existing guidance from the CBD COP on the development and implementation of NBSAPs

36. Guidance from the CBD COP to Parties on how to undertake the development, implementation and revision of their NBSAPs has been given in the form of elements of decisions adopted at successive meetings of the CBD COP.²²

37. Initial advice to Parties given at COP-2 (1995) consisted of a recommendation to collaborate with relevant organizations and to take into consideration existing guidelines such as “National Biodiversity Planning”.²³ As the methodology proposed in this publication took as a starting point the guidelines prepared by UNEP for the preparation on biodiversity country studies, it is fair to say that the only overall methodological guidance that the CBD COP has recommended to its Parties is that proposed in these two guidelines.

38. The UNEP country study guidelines provide an extensive set of technical recommendations for the data-gathering process that constitutes the stock-taking phase of the process of developing an NBSAP. Whilst many of the recommendations, especially those on species, habitats and participation in other international and regional agreements can be understood to include identifying and using data relating to migratory species, this is not made explicit and it will be up to the country undertaking the country study to make the necessary connections.

39. The National Biodiversity Planning guidelines endorse the rationale and principles of the UNEP country study guidelines for the assessment or stocktaking phase of the NBSAP process. As we have seen, these implicitly call for data on migratory species and their habitats, without explicitly making the connection. From the perspective of the integration of migratory species into NBSAPs, this stocktaking or assessment phase is the key. If migratory species and the issues they raise for the country’s biodiversity planning are not adequately identified at this stage, there is little likelihood that the subsequent steps of developing the strategy and developing the action plan will take account of them.

40. The CBD Secretariat has recently noted that:

Progress towards [goal 3 of the Strategic Plan] remains poor. While some 100 Parties have developed national biodiversity strategies and action plans, this represents little over

²⁰ However, as noted above, the CBD Secretariat has stated that progress towards goal 3 of the Strategic Plan is poor and that up-to-date information on the status of NBSAPs is difficult to obtain. Annex II contains a list of the NBSAPs known to the CBD Secretariat.

²¹ Of the 24 CBD Parties who had submitted reports by mid-October 2005, 18 reported that migratory species were addressed under their NBSAP, 4 reported that they were not, and 2 failed to answer the question. Fifteen of these 24 Parties are also CMS Parties; of these, 12 reported affirmatively, 2 failed to answer and one reported that migratory species were not addressed in its NBSAP.

²² See Annex I.

²³ United Nations Environment Programme, the World Resources Institute and the World Conservation Union (IUCN) (1995).

*half of all Parties—12 years after the entry into force of the Convention. Satisfactory implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans is presumably limited to even fewer countries. However, there is a paucity of good information available to gauge this, because of the low compliance rate in preparing national reports and the limited usefulness of the information contained therein. This lack of information limits the potential for improvement through either exchange of good practices among Parties or through feedback to inform further guidance to Conference of the Parties.*²⁴

41. The CBD Secretariat has also noted that:

While decision VI/27A²⁵ provides useful general guidance on national biodiversity strategies and action plans, there are a number of shortcomings in the total body of guidance developed:

- *Guidance relating to the substantive scope of national biodiversity strategies and action plans is scattered among a large number of individual decisions, particularly among those dealing with the thematic programmes of work;*
- *There are a number of tools developed by the Conference of the Parties (including, for example, the principles and guidance on the ecosystem approach and the guidelines on environmental assessments) that are probably not used to their full potential in developing and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;*
- *Parties have been encouraged to promote national biodiversity strategies and action plans with corresponding plans and strategies under other Conventions (including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification) and to include elements relevant to the other biodiversity-related conventions, but little specific guidance has been made available regarding this issue;*
- *The guidelines recommended for use in 1995 have not been updated and therefore do not reflect the growing body of guidance of the Conference of Parties including that on the thematic programmes of work. Moreover, the Biodiversity Planning Support Project, previously operated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), is no longer operational²⁶.*

42. As previously noted above, the WGRI has recommended that COP-8:

*Develop, prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, consolidated and up-to-date guidance for the development, implementation and evaluation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the effective integration of biodiversity concerns into relevant sectors, including financial considerations for implementing and updating national strategies and guidance on facilitating the involvement of indigenous and local communities.*²⁷

The challenge of integrating migratory species into NBSAPs for CMS Parties

43. The challenge facing those responsible for national implementation of CMS, when considering how best to ensure that migratory species are integrated into NBSAPS, is how to deal with this fluid situation in which there is no consolidated body of advice on the preparation and implementation of NBSAPs, when information on the status of NBSAPs is unreliable, and where the CBD is embarking on a process of review and consolidation of advice that will be completed only at CBD COP-9 in 2008.

44. In the interim period, CMS Parties should review the existing guidance and identify data on migratory species that can be provided to assist the NBSAP process and actions that are being taken or that can be taken that contribute to its development and implementation or to its future revision. Depending on

²⁴ Document UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/2, para.5.

²⁵ See Annex I.

²⁶ Document UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/2, para.15.

²⁷ WGRI recommendation I/1 (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/4).

the current status of the NBSAP, special attention could be paid to the recommendations in the UNEP Country Study Guidelines and the National Biodiversity Planning guidelines with a view to identifying and providing relevant data on status and trends of migratory species.

The challenge of integrating migratory species into CBD thematic programmes of work for CMS Parties

45. The challenge when considering how to ensure that migratory species are integrated into the CBD thematic programmes of work consists of various elements:

- (i) Ensuring that migratory species are integrated into the development and review of the CBD programmes of work at the global level. Under the CBD programme of work there are two opportunities for this in the period to 2010: (a) as part of the process of establishing outcome goals and targets for each programme of work and (b) as part of the scheduled in-depth review for each programme of work (see the table in paragraph 15 above). Over the next five years, CBD national focal points and those responsible for the national implementation of the CBD thematic programmes of work will thus be preparing for these reviews in accordance with the CBD timetable. Since all CMS Parties are CBD Parties, with the one exception previously noted, CMS national focal points should actively seek to contribute to the development of their national positions on each CBD programme of work in advance of the respective CBD meetings;
- (ii) Ensuring that CMS National focal points collaborate with those responsible for the implementation of the different CBD programmes of work in each country with a view to making sure that these take the conservation of migratory species fully into account, especially through the development of national goals and targets for each programme of work;
- (iii) Ensuring that those responsible for national implementation of CMS contribute to the development of national and regional goals and targets within the overall framework adopted by the CBD COP for each programme of work.

46. All these activities should involve the close cooperation and coordinated actions of both the CBD and the CMS national focal points.

47. The revised CBD-CMS Joint Work Programme can support this integration by identifying priority action to be taken by the Parties and by the appropriate Convention bodies, including the Secretariats.

What is special about migratory species?

48. The draft CMS Strategic Plan notes that:

Migratory animals are special components of the world's ecosystems. They range from antelopes to fishes, from whales to elephants, from bats to birds and butterflies. While, like all species, they make a great variety of vital contributions to the functioning of the ecosystems in which they live, their movements over short or long distances represent a unique global ecological feature which has many implications for their value as a natural resource as well as for their conservation. Migratory animals are in principle "part-time" components of ecosystems, where they fulfil important seasonal ecological functions: they may serve as a crucial food resource for non-migratory species in those areas, they may act as pollinators and seed distributors, or they may themselves exploit seasonally abundant local food resources, thereby contributing to the biological balance of a local ecosystem.²⁸

49. The relevance of migratory species for the implementation of the CBD lies in two factors: the implications for the ecosystem approach and the fact the conservation of migratory species requires international cooperation by Range States.

²⁸ UNEP/CMS/Res.8.2, para.4.

The ecosystem and migratory range approaches

50. The CBD COP has adopted the ecosystem approach as the primary framework for action under the Convention. CBD COP-5 (2000) endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the Ecosystem Approach (decision V/6). CBD COP-7 agreed that the priority at this time should be on facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach and welcomed additional guidelines to this effect (decision VII/11).

51. The note from the CMS Secretariat to CBD COP-5²⁹ summarized the ecosystem links from a CMS perspective:

*Migratory species conservation and sustainable use also benefit other components of biodiversity thereby benefiting biodiversity overall. For example, though the full extent is still fairly unknown and requires more research and monitoring, migratory species have **intricate interrelationships with non-migratory or resident plant and animal species including endemics.**[...]*

*Migratory species are also living threads that **tie or link widely scattered ecosystems together.** Migratory species' regular visits across long distances demonstrate not only their dependence on many of the world's ecosystems, but that those same **ecosystems are interdependent.** With their specific habitat and other requirements, some migratory species could be used as indicators of habitat and ecosystem health and, therefore, they may be useful as biodiversity indicators. [...]*

*Thus far, on a global scale, many migratory species are benefiting only as a result of **ad hoc and isolated conservation measures taken in various countries,** as they deem appropriate. Individual State action to conserve and sustainably use a migratory species can help its chances for survival when conditions change elsewhere. This may be especially the case in bottleneck areas and seasons.*

*But co-ordinating individual actions via international co-operation throughout a migratory range is the only practicable way to ensure additional benefits are derived for the concerned Range States and the migratory species at issue. In other words, to achieve conservation and sustainable use objectives many migratory species **require concerted action** and these actions must be co-ordinated internationally among Range States through **co-operative efforts.** It can be expected that **concerted/cooperative research, monitoring and conservation actions are more efficient and cost effective than ad hoc** individual measures in the Range States concerned.*

*[...] Range States share a **common responsibility** to undertake co-operative action to create the conditions to conserve migratory species as a global resource throughout their entire life cycle and migratory range. This is the fundamental principle underlying international co-operation on migratory species.*

52. CMS has adopted the migratory range approach as the leading rationale for the Convention. Migratory species can be best conserved through joint international cooperative efforts, linking species- and ecosystem-based approaches at national levels, coordinated across a migratory range

53. The issue is to consider the relationship between the two approaches. From a CBD perspective, although the potential transboundary implications of the ecosystem approach have always been acknowledged, the application of the approach to migratory species implies the need to consider the different ecosystems in the various Range States that constitute the migratory pathway in a holistic way and to approach the implementation of appropriate conservation and sustainable use measures accordingly. Consideration of the implications of this for implementation of the CBD will be further developed in the note to CBD COP-8.

²⁹ UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/28, Appendix, especially sections 2.2 and 2.3.

54. CBD decision VII/11 requests the CBD Secretariat to, “[w]here needed, facilitate development of new tools and techniques to enable the implementation of the ecosystem approach and, in collaboration with appropriate regional and international organizations, develop tools specific to each sector and biome”.

55. It requests Parties to “[p]rovide feedback on their experiences to the Executive Secretary and to other Parties, including by submitting further annotated case-studies and lessons learned [...]”.

56. It also requests the Executive Secretary, “in collaboration with Parties and relevant international and regional organisations, to assess the implementation of the ecosystem approach in light of the experiences gained from the activities [identified] above for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties”.

57. Developing new tools and techniques to harmonize the migratory range approach of CMS with the CBD guidance on the ecosystem approach could therefore constitute a core theme for the CBD-CMS Joint Work Programme, at the levels of Parties and the respective scientific bodies supported by the secretariats.

International cooperation

58. The second relevant factor is the fact that a review of the CMS Range State list reveals that every CBD Party is a Range State to at least three species listed on the CMS Appendices I and II. In fact, the number of listed species for each Party ranges from 3 to 102.³⁰

59. Whilst not all CBD Parties are CMS Parties or participate in CMS Agreements or MoUs, nevertheless the fact that every CBD Party is a Range State means that all CBD Parties should be addressing the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species in their NBSAPs.

60. The special feature of measures to conserve migratory species is that they require international cooperation. However, since the CBD is essentially a framework for national action to achieve its triple objectives, the need for international measures for the conservation of migratory species introduces a new element to the national implementation of the CBD.

61. In this regard, the Appendices and Agreements under CMS offer the means to identify partner Range States and to coordinate national action for the conservation of any given migratory species. This results in an important symmetry between the two Conventions, and a means of meeting the objectives of CBD Article 5, with CBD providing the framework for holistic action at the national level through NBSAPs, the ecosystem approach and the thematic programmes of work, whilst CMS offers mechanisms for identification of and international action to conserve migratory species through its Appendices and Agreements, by means of its migratory range approach.

Integration of migratory species into NBSAPs and other national-level activities to implement ongoing and future CBD work programmes³¹

62. To promote the integration of migratory species into NBSAPs, CMS national focal points should, if they have not already done so:

- (i) Identify the agency or multi-agency body responsible for NBSAP management, establish contact and arrange to participate fully in the national biodiversity planning process;
- (ii) Familiarize themselves with the CBD provisions, existing NBSAP guidelines, CBD decisions relevant to the implementation of its Articles 6 to 20 (including the programmes of work, tools

³⁰ It is reasonable to assume that these figures represent a substantial degree of under-reporting, particularly at the lower end and/or for non-CMS Parties. Implementation of CBD Article 7, as part of the NBSAP, should lead to more detailed information at the national level, a more reliable global picture and presumably higher species numbers for each Party. It is also likely to be the case that every CBD Party is also a Range State for other migratory species not listed in the CMS Appendices.

³¹ The recommendations contained in the following sections refer to action that can be taken by CMS Parties. Recommendations for corresponding action by CBD Parties will be contained in the second note to be submitted to CBD COP-8.

and guidance, and the framework for monitoring progress towards the 2010 target), the arrangements and procedures for developing implementing and reviewing the NBSAP, and the current status of the NBSAP;

- (iii) Provide relevant NBSAP managers or bodies with information on those migratory species for which the country is a Range State, in particular those already listed on one or both CMS Appendices, those whose conservation status is unfavourable, those which require international agreements for their conservation and management or those that would significantly benefit from the international cooperation that could be achieved by an international agreement;
- (iv) Provide information on participation in CMS Agreements and the national commitments deriving from these;
- (v) Provide further information on migratory species relevant to the national implementation of CBD Articles 6 to 20, to be considered in the development of a NBSAP. (An indicative list of categories of such information is contained in Annex III);
- (vi) Provide, as an on-going activity, information on the further identification and monitoring of migratory species, measures taken to conserve such species and their habitats, and other information relevant to the implementation of CBD Articles 6 to 20, as such information becomes available through the implementation of measures undertaken within the framework of the CMS and its Agreements, including its Strategic Plan (2006-2011);
- (vii) Provide relevant CMS documentation and information, including: amendments to the Appendices, resolutions and recommendations, reports of meetings of CMS and Agreement bodies, details of new and future Agreements, details of outreach and communication activities;
- (viii) Provide access to previous CMS national reports and invite the participation of NBSAP bodies and actors in the preparation of future CMS national reports;
- (ix) Identify and contact the CBD focal points or other bodies responsible for implementing the different CBD programmes of work in the country with a view to jointly identifying where measures already taken or which could be taken under CMS could contribute to the development of national indicators, goals and sub-targets for, and/or to the further implementation of, the programme of work in question; and
- (x) Identify those national measures undertaken in response to the CMS Strategic Plan (2006-2011) that also contribute to the goals and targets of the CBD Strategic Plan and the 2010 biodiversity target, and bring these to the attention of the CBD national focal point or other bodies responsible for implementation of the CBD.

The CBD-CMS Joint Work Programme (2006-2008)

63. The revised CBD-CMS Joint Work Programme could comprise an indicative list of categories of priority feasible activities to be undertaken by the Parties, and by the Conventions' institutions, including the secretariats and other actors. Elements for inclusion might include the following.

Parties

64. The identification of specific national action will depend on the specific circumstances of each country. Those responsible for the national implementation of each convention should adopt a flexible approach, based on proactive cooperation between the CBD national focal point and the CMS national focal points, which will maximize the chances of identifying the key issues, the opportunities available and the synergies to be captured. An indicative list could include;

- (i) The integration of migratory species into the national level implementation of the CBD's programmes of work, primarily through national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- (ii) The investigation and, as appropriate, implementation of joint activities to promote implementation of Article 6(b) of the CBD on mainstreaming biodiversity into national planning and sectoral activities;
- (iii) The preparation of case studies on all aspects of measures taken that involve migratory species, as a response to the various calls for these from both Conferences of the Parties;
- (iv) The harmonization and/or interoperability of national data management systems under each convention, in order to facilitate access to relevant information by those responsible for the implementation of both conventions;
- (v) The coordination of communication, public education and outreach activities; and
- (vi) The investigation of joint activities appropriate to national circumstances to promote implementation of Article 6(b) of the CBD on mainstreaming biodiversity into national planning and sectoral activities.

Convention bodies

65. For the Convention bodies, the thematic framework of the CBD-CMS Joint Work Programme includes (a) the ecosystem and migratory range approaches; (b) tools to measure the achievement of the 2010 target; (c) protected areas, including site networks; (d) impact assessment; (e) sustainable use; (f) information management; and (g) national reporting. Initial activities which could be undertaken by the scientific bodies and/or the Secretariats, with the possible assistance of liaison groups, expert groups or specialist organizations, within the framework of a revised CBD-CMS Joint Work Programme could include:

- (i) Reviewing the relationship between the CBD ecosystem approach and the CMS migratory range approach in order to provide further guidance on implementation of both;
- (ii) Collaborating to meet the goals of both conventions' strategic plans, including the 2010 target, and on how to best monitor and assess the respective achievements in the context of migratory species;
- (iii) Considering the experience gained using CMS Agreements as catalysts for networks of protected areas between countries to conserve migratory and other species, as well as their habitats;
- (iv) Integrating migratory species considerations into environmental impact assessments procedures;
- (v) Collaborating to explore the applicability to migratory species of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines on Sustainable Use for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity;
- (vi) Facilitating data accessibility and interoperability among the CMS Information Management System and Global Register of Migratory Species tools and the CBD Clearing-house Mechanism including its national nodes; and
- (vii) Collaborating to explore how the national reporting systems of both Conventions can be used to measure the implementation of the CBD-CMS Joint Work Programme.

Annex I

Decisions of the CBD COP providing guidance on national biodiversity strategies and action plans³²

CBD Article / Programme of work / Cross-cutting issue	Decision	Guidance
Articles 6 and 8	II/7 (para. 5)	<i>Encourages</i> Parties, in preparing and implementing their national strategies and action plans, to collaborate with relevant organizations and, if so desired, to take into consideration existing guidelines such as "National Biodiversity Planning" published by the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Resources Institute and the World Conservation Union (IUCN)
Articles 6 and 8	III/9 (para. 2)	<i>Urges</i> Parties to include in their national plans, strategies or legislation measures for (a) <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> conservation, (b) integration of biodiversity objectives in relevant sectoral policies to achieve conservation and sustainable use, and (c) equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources
Agricultural biodiversity	III/11 (para. 15)	<i>Encourages</i> Parties to develop national strategies, programmes and plans which identify key components of biodiversity in agricultural production systems, encourage the adoption of repairing practices, and integrate with other plans, programmes and projects relating to the conservation and sustainable use of other terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems
Cooperation	III/21 (para. 8)	<i>Urges</i> the Parties to ensure that the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, and of migratory species and their habitats, are fully incorporated into national strategies, programmes and plans'
Marine and coastal biodiversity	IV/5, annex (para. 10) (retired)	Parties should, in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention, develop national strategies, plans and programmes in order to promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity
Public education and awareness	IV/10 B (para. 1(a))	<i>Urges</i> Parties to place special emphasis on the requirements of Article 13 of the Convention in the development of their national strategies and action plans
Ecosystem approach	V/6, annex, section C (para. 12)	<i>From the operational guidance for application of the ecosystem approach:</i> As the primary framework of action to be taken under the Convention, the ecosystem approach should be fully taken into account in developing and reviewing national biodiversity strategies and action plans.
Education and public awareness	V/17 (para. 6)	<i>Invites</i> Parties, Governments, organizations and institutions to support capacity-building for education and communication in biological diversity as part of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, taking into account the global initiative
Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	V/23, annex I (para. 2(f))	<i>From the programme of work:</i> Support the development of national strategies and programmes, and to promote the integration of biological diversity concerns in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies, in furtherance of Article 6 of the Convention, in seeking harmonization and avoiding duplication when undertaking activities relevant to other related conventions...

³² Adapted from document UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/INF/8 'Guidance and Guidelines on National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans' prepared by the Executive Secretary of the CBD for the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention (5-9 September 2005).

CBD Article / Programme of work / Cross-cutting issue	Decision	Guidance
Access and benefit-sharing	VI/26 (para. 3)	<i>Urges</i> Parties to ensure that national biodiversity strategies as well as legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing contribute to conservation and sustainable-use objectives
Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	VI/4 (para. 2)	<i>Requests</i> the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the secretariats of relevant conventions, to prepare a proposal for the development of a mechanism to coordinate activities in these areas, and for linking and ensuring integration of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the national action programmes under the Convention to Combat Desertification
Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	VI/9 (para. 4)	<i>Invites</i> Parties and Governments to develop national and/or regional targets, and, as appropriate, to incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans
Cooperation	VI/20 (para. 21)	<i>Invites</i> the Executive Secretary to generate, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species and relevant organizations, guidance for the integration of migratory species into the national biodiversity strategies and action plans and ongoing and future programmes of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity
Forest biodiversity	VI/22 (para. 10)	<i>Urges</i> Parties and other Governments to incorporate relevant objectives and related activities of the programme of work into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes and promote compatibility and complementarity between these plans/programmes and other related initiatives
Invasive alien species	VI/23 (para. 10)	<i>Urges</i> Parties and other Governments, in implementing the Guiding Principles, and when developing, revising and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans to address the threats posed by invasive alien species, to... [<i>suggestions not reproduced here</i>]
Implementation of the Convention, in particular, implementation of priority actions in national biodiversity strategies and action plans	VI/27A (para. 2)	<i>Urges</i> Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity: (a) To develop and adopt national biodiversity strategies and action plans, where they have not yet done so; (b) To give priority to the integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, as well as benefit-sharing, into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies, in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention; (c) To identify priority actions in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other relevant national strategies; (d) To implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans; and to periodically revise them in the light of the experience of implementation; (e) To establish national mechanisms or consultative processes, with particular regard, where appropriate, to the special needs of indigenous and local communities, for coordinating, implementing, monitoring, evaluating and periodically revising national biodiversity strategies and action plans; (f) To identify constraints and impediments to implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to reflect them in the national reports; (g) To make their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including periodic revisions, available through their national clearing-house mechanism and the Convention website

CBD Article / Programme of work / Cross-cutting issue	Decision	Guidance
Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	VII/2 (para. 5 (c))	<i>Requests</i> the Executive Secretary ... to integrate activities related to national biodiversity strategies and action plans with national action programmes for the Convention to Combat Desertification, national adaptation programmes of action under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Ramsar wetland policies and other relevant programmes, including national strategies for sustainable development and poverty reduction
Marine and coastal biodiversity	VII/5 (para. 44)	<i>Urges</i> Parties and other Governments to adopt the use of relevant methods and techniques for avoiding the adverse effects of mariculture on marine and coastal biological diversity, and incorporate them into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans
Monitoring and indicators	VII/8 (para. 8)	<i>Urges</i> all Parties that have not done so to develop a set of biodiversity indicators as part of their national strategies and action plans, taking into account, as appropriate, the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and the target to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level, as well as the guidance, lessons learned and list of indicators provided in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/10
Biological diversity and tourism	VII/14 (para. 10)	<i>Invites</i> all Governments to integrate these Guidelines in the development or review of their strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and other related sectoral strategies, at appropriate levels in consultation with interested stakeholders including tourism operators and all members of the tourism sector
Global strategy for plant conservation	VII/10 (para. 6(a))	<i>Encourages</i> Parties ... to promote and facilitate implementation and monitoring of the Strategy at national level, including the identification of national targets and their integration in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and sectoral and cross-sectoral plans programmes and activities
Mountain biodiversity	VII/27 (para. 3)	<i>Invites</i> Parties to identify priority actions among the actions recommended in the programme of work depending on the particular national or local conditions and <i>urges</i> Parties to incorporate them into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as national programmes and activities on the implementation of regional mountain conventions and initiatives, and implement them taking into account the ecosystem approach

Annex II

CBD Parties with national biodiversity strategies and action plans

The list below, taken from document UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/2, also contains CBD Parties that have submitted an interim/draft version or have finalized their NBSAP without translation into a language of the United Nations. Countries that are also CMS Parties are highlighted.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Algeria | 42. Gabon | 83. Paraguay |
| 2. Antigua and Barbuda | 43. Gambia | 84. Peru |
| 3. Argentina | 44. Georgia | 85. Philippines |
| 4. Armenia | 45. Ghana | 86. Poland |
| 5. Australia | 46. Grenada | 87. Portugal |
| 6. Austria | 47. Guatemala | 88. Republic of Korea |
| 7. Bahamas | 48. Guinea | 89. Republic of Moldova |
| 8. Barbados | 49. Guyana | 90. Romania |
| 9. Belarus | 50. Honduras | 91. Russian Federation |
| 10. Belize | 51. Indonesia | 92. Rwanda |
| 11. Benin | 52. Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 93. Saint Lucia |
| 12. Bhutan | 53. Ireland | 94. Samoa |
| 13. Bolivia | 54. Jamaica | 95. Senegal |
| 14. Brazil | 55. Japan | 96. Seychelles |
| 15. Burkina Faso | 56. Kazakhstan | 97. Slovakia |
| 16. Burundi | 57. Kenya | 98. Slovenia |
| 17. Cambodia | 58. Kyrgyzstan | 99. Spain |
| 18. Cameroon | 59. Latvia | 100. Sri Lanka |
| 19. Canada | 60. Lebanon | 101. Sudan |
| 20. Central African Republic | 61. Liberia | 102. Swaziland |
| 21. Chad | 62. Lithuania | 103. Sweden |
| 22. Chile | 63. Malawi | 104. Tajikistan |
| 23. China | 64. Malaysia | 105. Thailand |
| 24. Colombia | 65. Maldives | 106. Tunisia |
| 25. Comoros | 66. Marshall Islands | 107. Turkmenistan |
| 26. Costa Rica | 67. Mauritania | 108. Ukraine |
| 27. Croatia | 68. Mexico | 109. United Kingdom |
| 28. Cuba | 69. Micronesia (Federated States of) | 110. Uruguay |
| 29. Czech Republic | 70. Mongolia | 111. Uzbekistan |
| 30. Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 71. Morocco | 112. Venezuela |
| 31. Democratic Republic of the Congo | 72. Namibia | 113. Viet Nam |
| 32. Denmark | 73. Nepal | 114. Yemen |
| 33. Djibouti | 74. Netherlands | 115. Zambia |
| 34. Dominica | 75. New Zealand | 116. Zimbabwe |
| 35. Ecuador | 76. Nicaragua | |
| 36. Egypt | 77. Niger | |
| 37. El Salvador | 78. Niue | |
| 38. Eritrea | 79. Norway | |
| 39. Estonia | 80. Oman | |
| 40. European Community | 81. Pakistan | |
| 41. Finland | 82. Panama | |
- NBSAP Progress Reports or follow-up NBSAPs**
- | |
|-------------------|
| 1. Finland |
| 2. Indonesia |

Annex III

Indicative list of categories of information on migratory species to be considered in the development of a NBSAP¹

- Available information, including CMS Range States lists, on the presence within the country of migratory species listed in the CMS appendices, and their status and trends;
- Details of measures taken:
 - for the *in situ* conservation of migratory species, including for the conservation of habitats and the maintenance of viable populations; for habitat restoration and the recovery of threatened species; for controlling alien species that threaten migratory species; for the preservation and application of traditional knowledge relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species; to develop relevant legislation or regulatory provisions; or to regulate or manage processes or activities that represent a significant adverse effect on migratory species;
 - for the *ex situ* conservation of migratory species;
 - for the sustainable use of migratory species;
- Details of:
 - Existing or potential economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species;
 - Existing or necessary research and training measures, in particular co-operative programmes;
 - Public education and awareness activities that focus on migratory species;
 - Relevant impact assessment measures designed to avoid or minimize adverse impacts of proposed projects on migratory species, including those addressing potential threats from power transmission lines and wind farms;
 - Applications for access to genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge involving migratory species and accompanying benefit sharing arrangements;
 - Measures promoting access to and transfer of technology relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species or which make use of genetic resources derived from migratory species;
 - Measure taken to facilitate the exchange of information relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species and of relevant international technical and scientific cooperation;
 - Financial resources needed for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species and of financial resources received for this purpose from the CBD financial mechanism and other bilateral, regional and multilateral channels.

¹ Adapted from CBD Articles 6-20 and CMS Articles II and III.

Annex IV

CBD programmes of work

There are seven thematic programmes of work:

Agricultural biodiversity

Decision V/5 (*Agricultural biological diversity: Review of phase I of the program of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme*).

(Decision VII/3 postponed element 1 "assessments" of milestones and timeframes by two years. The Programme of Work also addresses the following cross-cutting issues: Genetic Use Restriction Technologies (GURTs); and International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.)

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

Decision V/23 (*Consideration of options for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems*), as amended by decision VII/2 (*The biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands*).

(COP-8 will undertake an in-depth review of this programme of work.)

Forest biological diversity

Decision VI/22 (*Forest biological diversity*)

Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems

Decision VII/4 (*Revised Programme of Work on Inland Water Biological Diversity*)

Island biodiversity

To be considered in-depth at COP-8

Marine and coastal biological diversity

Decision VII/5 (*Marine and coastal biological diversity*)

Mountain biological diversity

Decision VII/27 (*Mountain biological diversity*)

Relevant cross-cutting programmes of work include:

Ecosystem approach

Decision VII/11 (*Ecosystem approach*)

Protected areas

Decision VII/28 (*Protected areas (Articles 8 (a) to (e))*)