

February 2010

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COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Fifth Session

Rome, 22-26 March 2010

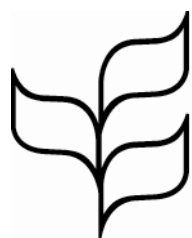
Report of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Agenda Item 8.2 of the Provisional Agenda

1. A report from the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is provided in Annex.

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**CBD**

Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

SCBD/STTM/JM/JSH/69868
29 January 2010

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

The Commission on Phytosanitary Measures
Fifth meeting
Rome, 22-26 March 2010
Item 8.2 of the provisional agenda*

REPORT OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY TO THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES (CPM-5)

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pursuant to decision IX/4 of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Executive Secretary invited the secretariats of relevant international organizations to liaise between the CBD and the organizations, and to discuss how to address the gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework on invasive alien species indicated in decisions IX/4 and VIII/27.

The Executive Secretary established an inter-agency liaison group on invasive alien species in accordance with annex I to decision IV/16 (institutional matters and the programme of work) and invited the IPPC Secretariat to be a member.

Celebration of the International Day for Biological Diversity in 2009 focused on the theme of invasive alien species. The CBD Secretariat invited the liaison group to support the preparation of publications and other materials relevant to invasive alien species by providing relevant information on its mandate, and the two secretariats exchanged information in this regard. The CBD linked its website to that of the IPPC, including to the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).

The second joint meeting between the Secretariats of the IPPC and the CBD was held on 1 December 2009, when the joint programme of work was reviewed. The agenda included the development of standards of mutual interest under the IPPC and of guidance under the CBD, *inter alia*, on invasive alien species, and collaboration in capacity-building to address the issue of invasive alien species.

In 2009, the International Day of Biological Diversity (IDB) focused on the theme of invasive alien species, for which the secretariats of the IPPC and CBD collaborated on the preparation of a publication. The United Nations General Assembly has proclaimed 2010 the International Year of Biodiversity (IYB), and the Executive Secretary of the CBD invites the Parties and secretariat to the IPPC to celebrate the IYB.

* CPM2010/01

INTRODUCTION

1. Collaboration between the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), including its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) follows from decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the CBD, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Biosafety Protocol (COP-MOP), and the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM).
2. In decision IX/4 the CBD COP to the invited the IPPC to continue its efforts to expand, within its mandate, its actual coverage of invasive alien species which impact on biodiversity, including in aquatic environments.
3. In the same decision, the COP requested the Executive Secretary of the CBD to continue to collaborate with the secretariats of IPPC and other relevant organizations with a view to filling gaps and promoting coherence in the regulatory framework, reducing duplication, promoting other actions to address invasive alien species at the national level and facilitating support to Parties, including through capacity-building, and to prepare a report for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
4. In decision BS-IV/6, the MOP requested the Executive Secretary of the CBD to continue pursuing, reinforcing and intensifying, as the case may be, cooperative arrangements with the all the organizations referred to in decision BS-II/6, which included the IPPC.
5. In light of paragraphs 1 to 4 above, this report summarizes the relevant efforts and outcomes of the CBD from CPM-4 in 2009 to date.

I. SECOND JOINT IPPC-CBD SECRETARIAT MEETING

6. Taking into account the decision IX/4 in Annex 1 of this document Secretariats of the IPPC and the CBD held the Second Joint IPPC-CBD Secretariat Meeting on 1 December 2009 in Montreal, Canada to review the Joint Programme of Work. The updated draft Joint Programme of Work is attached in Annex 2 of this document. Briefly, it was concerned that the two Secretariats collaborate in standard setting in phytosanitary measures and capacity building to implement the standards at national and regional levels by adding relevant actions relevant to implementation of decisions IX/4 and VIII/27¹ of the COP to the CBD in the Joint Work Programme of the CBD and the IPPC Secretariats.

II. INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

Follow-up on CBD COP Decisions and Establishment of an Inter-Agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species

7. Pursuant to decision IX/4 of the ninth meeting of the COP to the CBD, the Executive Secretary of the CBD wrote a letter to invite the secretariats of relevant international organizations, including the Secretariat of the IPPC, to liaise between the CBD and the organizations, and to discuss how to address the gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework on invasive alien species indicated in decisions IX/4 and VIII/27, which are attached in annex 1 of this document.
8. To implement decisions IX/4 and VIII/27, the Executive Secretary of the CBD, in accordance with annex I of COP decision IV/16 (institutional matters and the programme of work), established an inter-agency liaison group on invasive alien species (IAS Liaison Group), and invited the IPPC Secretariat to be a member.

¹ <https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=11041>

9. With regard to plant pests, the COP *invited* the IPPC to continue its efforts to expand, within its mandate, its actual coverage of invasive alien species which impact on biodiversity, including in aquatic environments (paragraph 2 of decision IX/4 A).

10. In the same decision, the COP *requested* the Executive Secretary to continue to collaborate with the secretariats of the IPPC and other organizations, with a view to filling gaps and promoting coherence in the regulatory framework, reducing duplication, promoting other actions to address invasive alien species at the national level and facilitating support to Parties including through capacity-building, and to prepare a report for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

International Day for Biological Diversity in 2009

11. The IDB, on 22 May 2009, was celebrated under the theme of invasive alien species. In collaboration with the Invasive Alien Species Liaison Group, described in paragraph 7 of this document, above, and the other relevant partners, a booklet “*Invasive Alien Species – A Threat to Biodiversity*” and other publications were made available in electronic and printed form. The celebrations held by the Parties, Governments, organizations and other partners are listed on the CBD website: <http://www.cbd.int/idb/2009/about/celebration>.

12. The appropriate pages of the CBD website, including the invasive alien species directory (www.cbd.int/invasive and www.cbd.int/invasive/tools.shtml) and International Day for Biological Diversity (www.cbd.int/idb/2009/) link to the website of the IPPC and International Standards for Phytosanitary measures (ISPM).

III. CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY

13. During the Joint IPPC-CBD Secretariat Meeting referred to in paragraph 6 above, the status of implementation of the decisions adopted at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety was discussed.

14. In this meeting, the implementation of decisions regarding Article 18 of the Protocol on handling, transport, packaging and identification of living modified organisms (LMOs) are pointed as a potential area of common interests between the Secretariats, as well as those regarding risk assessment under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

15. The two Secretariats highlighted the opportunities for strengthening collaboration on training on risk assessment, as well as exchanging information on standard setting, real-time online conferences and other relevant information on the two secretariats web sites.

IV INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF BIODIVERSITY

16. The United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 2010 the International Year of Biodiversity (IYB). Information on celebration of the IYB is accessible at: <http://www.cbd.int/2010/welcome>. The Executive Secretary of the CBD invites the Parties to the IPPC and its secretariat of the IPPC to celebrate the IYB, and calls for their support in increasing public awareness of biodiversity and the CBD.

ANNEX 1

**DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION
ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AT ITS NINTH MEETING**

***IX/4. In-depth review of ongoing work on alien species that threaten ecosystems,
habitats or species***

A. Gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision VIII/27, and welcoming the consultations undertaken by the Executive Secretary, as requested in paragraph 14 of that decision,

Reaffirming the need to address the gaps and inconsistencies identified by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Gaps and Inconsistencies in the International Regulatory Framework in Relation to Invasive Alien Species (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/4) and considered in decision VIII/27,

1. *Encourages* Parties, where appropriate, to make use of the risk assessment guidance and other procedures and standards developed by the International Plant Protection Convention, the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and other relevant organizations, in order to contribute to closing the identified gaps on invasive alien species at national level, and in particular, to consider applying, where appropriate, the procedures and standards for quarantine pests under the International Plant Protection Convention, to all invasive alien species that have adverse impacts on plant biodiversity, consistent with international obligations;

2. *Invites* the International Plant Protection Convention to continue its efforts to expand, within its mandate, its actual coverage of invasive alien species which impact on biodiversity, including in aquatic environments;

3. *Invites* the International Committee of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) to note the lack of international standards covering invasive alien species, in particular animals, that are not pests of plants under the International Plant Protection Convention, and to consider whether and how it could contribute to addressing this gap, including for example by:

(a) Expanding the OIE list of pathogens to include a wider range of diseases of animals, including diseases that solely affect wildlife; and

(b) Considering whether it may play a role in addressing invasive animals that are not considered as causative agents of diseases under OIE and whether, for this purpose, it would need to broaden its mandate;

4. *Invites* the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization to note the lack of international standards covering invasive alien species, in particular animals, that are not pests of plants under the International Plant Protection Convention, nor diseases that are listed by the World Organization for Animal Health, and to consider ways and means so that that the provisions in the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement of the World Trade Organization covering animal and plant health can be implemented to address risks from invasive alien species associated with international trade;

5. *Invites* the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to note the lack of international standards covering invasive alien species, in particular

/...

animals, that are not pests of plants under the International Plant Protection Convention, and to consider further ways and means to address this gap as it applies to the introduction, for fisheries and aquaculture, of alien species, including the development of clear and practical guidance, for example by considering the formalization of relevant technical guidance developed by the secretariat of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

6. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to raise the above issues formally through their national delegations to the World Organization for Animal Health, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to write to the heads of the secretariats of the bodies mentioned in paragraphs 2 to 5 above, noting the desirability of a response to these invitations for consideration by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

8. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to submit to the Executive Secretary examples of best practices for addressing the risks associated with the introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP), the IUCN Invasive Species Specialist Group (IUCN-ISSG), the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council and other relevant organizations to continue collating, the information provided on the basis of paragraph 8, as well as the information gathered at the expert workshop on best practices for pre-import screening of live animals (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/32/Add.1), held in Indiana, United States of America from 9 to 11 April 2008 and organized by the Global Invasive Species Programme, the Invasive Species Specialist Group and the University of Notre Dame, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, best practices for addressing the risks associated with the introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food, and to make this information available through the clearing-house mechanism as well as to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for its consideration at a meeting prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

10. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider the collation of best practices prepared by the Executive Secretary referred to in paragraphs 8 and 9 above, and, if necessary and appropriate, to consider the establishment of an ad hoc technical expert group to suggest means, including practical guidance, for addressing the risks associated with the introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to collaborate with the secretariats of the International Plant Protection Convention, the World Organization for Animal Health, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and the World Trade Organization, as well as other international organizations, such as International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, with a view to filling gaps and promoting coherence in the regulatory framework, reducing duplication, promoting other actions to address invasive alien species at the national level and facilitating support to Parties including through capacity-building, and to prepare a report for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to consult with the secretariats of relevant organizations, as mentioned in paragraph 11, to explore the extent to which existing international instruments recognize and address threats from invasive alien genotypes.

13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report on implementation of this decision, and decision VIII/27, and, if necessary, present options for further work to address these gaps to the

Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting immediately prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

B. Follow-up to the in-depth review of the programme of work

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decisions IV/1 C, V/8, VI/23 ^{2/} VII/13 and VIII/27, and other provisions adopted to implement Article 8(h) of the Convention in the thematic programmes of work and work on cross-cutting issues,

Taking note of the progress made in implementing Article 8(h) of the Convention, as summarized in documents UNEP/CBD/COP/9/11, UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/32 and UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/32/Add.1,

1. *Recognizes* that the decisions adopted to date for the prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species, including the “Guiding Principles” adopted in decision VI/23 ^{3/} continue to provide relevant guidance for work on invasive alien species to achieve the objectives of the Convention, its Strategic Plan and the 2010 biodiversity targets, and other global goals such as the Millennium Development Goals;

National, regional and subregional activities and capacity-building

2. *Reaffirms* the need for Parties and other Governments to develop and implement national and, as appropriate, regional, policies, strategies and/or programmes for addressing invasive alien species and their threats to biodiversity at all levels and for effective coordination among relevant agencies,

3. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility and invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, to support developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing states, as well as countries with economies in transition, to implement national strategies and programmes on invasive alien species, noting also countries that are centres of origin;

4. *Underlining* the need also for regional and subregional initiatives to support Parties in developing and implementing national strategies, policies and/or programmes for addressing invasive alien species and *noting* the value initiatives, such as the Micronesia Regional Invasive Species Council, the Pacific Invasives Initiative of the Cooperative Islands Initiative and the Pacific Invasives Learning Network, and the European strategy on invasive alien species, for facilitating national implementation and providing coordination among countries, particularly those with limited capacity, *encourages* other regions, that have not yet done so to consider exploring the benefits of regional cooperative mechanisms, invites Parties, other Governments and financial institutions to support them;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and the Global Invasive Species Programme to identify existing information management networks, expertise and opportunities to further enhance the work of regional organizations at the national level and to share lessons learned on regional approaches;

6. *Welcomes* the offer of New Zealand to host a technical workshop, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary, to address how experiences and lessons learned on regional coordination to

^{2/} One representative entered a formal objection during the process leading to the adoption of this decision and underlined that he did not believe that the Conference of the Parties could legitimately adopt a motion or a text with a formal objection in place. A few representatives expressed reservations regarding the procedure leading to the adoption of this decision (see UNEP/CBD/COP/6/20, paras. 294-324).

^{3/} One representative entered a formal objection during the process leading to the adoption of this decision and underlined that he did not believe that the Conference of the Parties could legitimately adopt a motion or a text with a formal objection in place. A few representatives expressed reservations regarding the procedure leading to the adoption of this decision (see UNEP/CBD/COP/6/20, paras. 294-324).

invasive alien species in islands particularly the Pacific Invasives Initiative, can inform, strengthen and build regional initiatives to support the implementation of the Convention, in particular programme of work on island biodiversity, related to the prevention and management of invasive alien species;

7. *Invites* Parties to collaborate on the development and use of early warning systems, including networks of focal points, and on the development and use of rapid response mechanisms;

8. *Acknowledges* the efforts of farmers and of indigenous and local communities in addressing the threats from invasive alien species and encourages Parties and other Governments to further enhance and strengthen the involvement and participation of farmers and of indigenous and local communities in the management of invasive alien species, and to include such activities in the implementation of national strategies and action plans on invasive alien species;

9. *Reaffirms* the need for capacity-building in support of the activities by Parties and other Governments in response to this decision, and *urges* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, in a position to do so, to provide such support, especially to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, as well as countries with economies in transition, and encourages such bodies to coordinate their efforts to maximize effectiveness;

10. *Notes with concern* that the impacts of invasive alien species continue to grow with increasing global trade, transport and travel, including tourism, and may be exacerbated as result of climate change and land-use change, resulting in significant losses of biodiversity, and negatively impacting socio-economic conditions, human health and the sustainability of indigenous and local communities, and *emphasizes* the need for additional efforts and resources to address these growing threats;

11. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to take into account and, as appropriate, build capacity to address, how climate change affects the risks associated with the introduction, establishment, spread and impacts of invasive alien species;

12. *Further recognizes* that the in-depth review identified as a major constraint to the implementation of the work on invasive alien species lack of technical, institutional and logistical capacity for the prevention, eradication and control of invasive alien species, including, *inter alia*, phytosanitary and quarantine control early detection and rapid response systems; incident lists on introductions of alien species, especially in relation to their further spread and impacts on biodiversity and human welfare; adequate field equipment; intersectoral planning; economic valuation; and integrated policy and legal frameworks;

13. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to address the above-mentioned capacity gaps;

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to conduct a systematic analysis of resources and opportunities to meet the capacity needs referred to in paragraph 11 of the present decision and for communication through the clearing-house mechanism and to report on progress at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

Exchange of Information on best practices and lessons learned and development of tools

15. Further to paragraph 11 of decision VIII/27, *invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to submit case-studies, lessons learned and best practices for the implementation of

the Guiding Principles, ^{4/} and other measures to address the threats from invasive alien species, and, where relevant, invasive alien genotypes. Submissions from Parties should focus, *inter alia*, on examples of the successful use of:

- (a) Risk assessment procedures, to evaluate *inter alia* the socio-economic, health and environmental impacts of invasive alien species, including practical implementation of the precautionary approach, in accordance with principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; ^{5/}
- (b) Monitoring and surveillance programmes;
- (c) Methods for assessing the socio-economic, health and environmental impacts of invasive species and for assessing the costs of invasive species and the benefits of controlling them;
- (d) Management of the pathways of transfer, introduction and spread of invasive alien species, particularly those identified as gaps in decision VIII/27, taking into account the ecosystem approach;
- (e) Restoration and rehabilitation of ecosystems degraded by the presence of invasive alien species, including the socio-economic aspects;

16. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile the information referred to in the previous paragraph and organize it by subject (e.g. legal framework, risk assessment, control and eradication), and by types of organisms, taxonomic groups, pathways and threats to all levels of biodiversity, and to make it available through the clearing house mechanism;

17. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to develop, in collaboration with the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) and other relevant organizations, practical tools to facilitate the implementation of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties on invasive alien species and the development and implementation of national invasive alien species strategies, taking into account the Guiding Principles ^{6/} and, where appropriate, making use of, and referencing, the relevant guidance and tools developed through other relevant organizations. These tools should build upon case-studies, lessons learned and best practices submitted by the Parties, including in accordance with paragraph 15 above, and should include practical tools to address the topics listed in that paragraph;

Management, pathways and assessment

18. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to consider, and where necessary, to put in place mechanisms to manage pathways, for potential invasive alien species, especially in inland water, marine and coastal ecosystems, including shipping, trade and aquaculture and mariculture bearing in mind national capacities consistent and in harmony with the Convention and relevant international obligations;

19. *Encourages* relevant international organizations, including *inter alia*, the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments and the GloBallast Water Management programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, and the UNEP Regional Seas Programme to consider, and where necessary, to put in place mechanisms to manage pathways, for potential invasive alien species, especially in inland water, marine and coastal ecosystems, including shipping, trade and

^{4/} One representative entered a formal objection during the process leading to the adoption of this decision and underlined that he did not believe that the Conference of the Parties could legitimately adopt a motion or a text with a formal objection in place. A few representatives expressed reservations regarding the procedure leading to the adoption of this decision (see UNEP/CBD/COP/6/20, paras. 294-324).

^{5/} *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

^{6/} One representative entered a formal objection during the process leading to the adoption of this decision and underlined that he did not believe that the Conference of the Parties could legitimately adopt a motion or a text with a formal objection in place. A few representatives expressed reservations regarding the procedure leading to the adoption of this decision (see UNEP/CBD/COP/6/20, paras. 294-324).

aquaculture and mariculture bearing in mind national capacities, taking into account relevant international obligations;

20. *Urges* Parties and other States that have not done so, to ratify the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments;

21. *Noting* the need for guidance for other pathways of invasive alien species such as civil aviation, tourism, hull-fouling, and development aid projects, invites relevant organizations including the International Civil Aviation Organization and International Maritime Organization, and development assistance agencies to develop and apply criteria to evaluate invasive alien species risks, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to liaise with these organizations, regarding the development of international guidance in these areas and to report on progress to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;

22. *Notes* the joint programme of work between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Plant Protection Convention and welcomes the efforts of the International Plant Protection Convention to develop guidance in the area of plants for planting, particularly as related to ornamental plants and landscaping, and to ensure that such information is communicated via the clearing-house mechanism;

23. *Invites* relevant organizations, including the Global Invasive Species Programme, and, as appropriate, Parties and other Governments to support the development and implementation of voluntary schemes, certification systems and codes of conduct for relevant industries and stakeholder groups including specific guidelines to prevent the introduction of, and manage potentially invasive commercially important species (including plants, pets, invertebrates, fish, and aquarium / terrarium species);

24. Further to paragraph 4 of decision VI/23 7/ *invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant research organizations to study the impact of other drivers, in particular, land use change, climate change adaptation and mitigation activities, on the introduction, establishment and spread of invasive alien species, and their related socio-economic, health and environmental impacts;

Communication, education and public awareness

25. *Invites* Parties to strengthen national level communication and synergy across sectors, including where appropriate through the use of the TEMATEA Issue-Based Modules on invasive alien species;

26. *Invites* Parties to ensure greater cooperation and coordination between relevant agencies and authorities at the national and regional level, including those responsible for veterinary, phytosanitary, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, environment and biodiversity issues, and to consider the advisability of establishing or designating national coordination centres, in order to ensure a coordinated and coherent science-based approach to addressing threats from invasive alien species;

27. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to support awareness-raising programmes at all levels for decision-makers and practitioners in the freshwater, marine and terrestrial environment sectors, in particular in agriculture, aquaculture and forestry, and in the horticulture trade and pet trade, and more generally, in the transportation, trading, travel and tourism sectors that are potential pathways of biological invasions;

^{7/} One representative entered a formal objection during the process leading to the adoption of this decision and underlined that he did not believe that the Conference of the Parties could legitimately adopt a motion or a text with a formal objection in place. A few representatives expressed reservations regarding the procedure leading to the adoption of this decision (see UNEP/CBD/COP/6/20, paras. 294-324).

28. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Global Invasive Species Programme and relevant organizations, to develop training materials in support of awareness-raising and to encourage the organization of practical workshops to strengthen capacity for the implementation of the Guiding Principles 7/ and other measures to address the threats from invasive alien species, while recognizing that such activities will require adequate resources;

29. *Recognizes* the importance of access to and availability of information on invasive alien species and their taxonomic information for national implementation and the efforts of information initiatives including: the Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network's Invasives Information Network (IABIN-I3N), the North European and Baltic Network on Invasive Alien Species (NOBANIS), Delivering Alien Invasive Species Inventories for Europe (DAISIE); Global Invasive Species Information Network (GISIN), IUCN's Invasive Species Specialist Group's Global Invasive Species Database (GISD) and Global Registry on Invasive Species (GRIS), CABI's Invasive Species Compendium and other resources; and invites Parties and relevant international organizations to support to these initiatives to collect and make relevant information available, and to ensure inter-operability and facilitated access to these data;

Provision of resources

30. *Reiterates* its invitation to the Global Environment Facility, Parties, other Governments and funding organizations to provide adequate and timely financial support to enable the Global Invasive Species Programme to fulfil the tasks outlined in many of its decisions.

ANNEX 2

DRAFT

Joint Work Programme of the CBD and IPPC Secretariats

(Updated 20 January 2010)

Cooperation between the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is governed by a Memorandum of Cooperation signed in February 2004 to promote synergy, avoid overlaps and unnecessary duplication, and ensure effective cooperation in joint activities. This joint work is mandated by relevant decisions of the governing bodies, in particular decisions VI/23, VII/13, VIII/27 and IX/4 of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the CBD, decisions BS-I/5 and BS-III/6 of the COP serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and decisions of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (ICPM) taken at its sixth and seventh sessions on the issue of cooperation with CBD.

Secretariat contacts for CBD-IPPC collaboration are:

CBD: Junko Shimura (STTM, invasive alien species), Manoela Miranda (biosafety, risk assessment and risk management)

IPPC: Brent Larson

This joint work programme is aimed at establishing synergy within the CBD and IPPC mandates, which, among others, include the following elements:

1. **Mechanisms of collaboration between the IPPC and the CBD;**
2. **Common issues related to plant pests, invasive alien species and living modified organisms;**
3. **Development of standards, guidance and materials on risk analysis (including risk assessment and risk management) of plant pests, invasive alien species;**
4. **Terminology;**
5. **Capacity-building;**
6. **Information sharing; and**
7. **Collaboration through an invasive alien species liaison group.**

For each element of the joint work programme, there is a description of the context within which joint work could take place, as well as the ongoing actions that will facilitate its implementation.

1. **Mechanisms of collaboration between the IPPC and the CBD**

The IPPC and the CBD may collaborate:

Between secretariats: The secretariats may benefit from joint consultations on preparation of relevant papers, participation at meetings, and regular updates to the joint work programme through joint secretariat meetings (both in person and by teleconference).

Action 1.1: To promote joint participation in relevant meetings, both secretariats will consult one another regarding anticipated dates of governing body meetings and other appropriate meetings. The secretariats will extend mutual invitations to these meetings, and consult one another on preparation of relevant meeting reports and documents, as appropriate;

Action 1.2: The secretariats will provide mutual updates at yearly joint Secretariat meetings (either in person or by teleconference);

Between governing bodies: The Conference of the Parties (COP) to the CBD and the CPM of the IPPC may consider welcoming decisions of the other body, to discuss a specific issue, or consider the expertise from one body in an expert meeting of the other body.

Action 1.4: The secretariats will inform one another of relevant decisions and updates to the joint work programme adopted by the governing body.

Action 1.5: When possible, the secretariats will invite Bureau members of the governing body of each convention to joint secretariat meetings to facilitate cooperation.

Action 1.6: The secretariats feed in information of relevance to plant pests, invasive alien species and living modified organisms to respective governing bodies and subsidiary bodies.

Within national governments: Fostering collaboration between agencies responsible for plant protection, normally the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO), and agencies responsible for biodiversity presents an essential mechanism for promotion of synergies and avoidance of duplication at a national level. Governing bodies of both conventions have taken decisions to note the importance of this collaboration at the national level. To facilitate such collaboration, both secretariats will encourage the national focal points of the CBD and the contact points of the IPPC (hereafter NFP and IPPC contact points, respectively) to interact with their respective counterparts at the national level.

Action 1.5: The secretariats will encourage their respective NFP and IPPC contact points to consult with their counterparts at the other convention as appropriate. Such consultation may include communication regarding documents for governing body meetings, and input into development of guidance under both conventions.

Action 1.6: To promote national-level participation in relevant meetings, both secretariats will avoid holding relevant meetings during overlapping dates, to the extent possible.

2. Common issues related to plant pests, invasive alien species and living modified organisms

Given the related mandates of the CBD and IPPC, there is great possibility for collaboration related to the international framework for prevention, detection and eradication of invasive alien species (IAS). As such, the secretariats will communicate regarding their relevant work related to IAS. Regarding IAS that are pests of plants, both secretariats will communicate and exchange relevant decisions and meeting information.

The mandate of the IPPC also includes living modified organisms (LMOs) that are considered pests to plants. The scope of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety of the CBD is broader and applies to all LMOs that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account risks to human health. The secretariats will communicate regarding their relevant work related to LMOs.

Action 2.1: Both secretariats will communicate elements of their regular work programmes and decisions of their respective governing bodies, and send mutual invitations to meetings that address issues of mutual interest on IAS and LMOs.

3. Collaboration for the development of standards and guidance materials on risk analysis (including risk assessment and risk management) of invasive alien species

Risk analysis is used to determine the potential impact of an organism. CBD Article 14 and Article 15 and Annex III of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety contain the texts relevant to risk assessment, and Article 16 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety contains text relevant to risk management. As discussed in decision BS-II/9, taken at COP-MOP 2, “guidance on risk assessment and risk management developed by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol should support a harmonized approach, in accordance with annex III of the Protocol, taking into account internationally agreed principles and techniques developed by relevant international organizations and bodies.”

The IPPC has developed International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) related to risk analysis (such as ISPM No. 2, Framework for pest risk analysis, and ISPM No. 11, Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms). These standards have been developed and approved through an international consultative process, and incorporate environmental considerations.

The development of ISPMs is a central area of work of the governing body of the IPPC. These standards are recognized under the WTO's Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS). The CBD may contribute to the development of standards on topics of mutual interest, such as IAS, and risk assessment and risk management of IAS and LMOs, by responding to the biennial call for topics, nominating experts to relevant drafting groups (through the IPPC Secretariat), and submitting comments on draft standards during the member consultation period.

The guidance developed and collated under the CBD and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety may be relevant to the IPPC, including facilitating the implementation of the *Guiding principles for implementation of 8(h)* (COP decision VI/238), and potential guidance materials on risk assessment of LMOs. In addition, the CBD's collaboration with other international organizations to address the risk of IAS may be relevant to the IPPC.

Action 3.1: The IPPC Secretariat will inform the CBD Secretariat on items on the standard-setting work programme of mutual interest, such as when specifications or draft standards are submitted for member consultation.

Action 3.2: The CBD Secretariat will inform the IPPC Secretariat when relevant guidance materials on the risk assessment of IAS and LMOs are being developed.

Action 3.3: The secretariats will collaborate during the development of relevant standards and guidance materials, and may provide input through suggestions of topics, nominations of experts, and comments on drafts during the consultation stage, as appropriate.

Action 3.4: The IPPC Secretariat will inform the CBD Secretariat to call for a topic to set a new standard, and the CBD Secretariat will submit a topic relevant to IAS and LMOs, as appropriate.

4. Terminology

The IPPC and CBD use related but varying terminology. Contracting parties to the IPPC place great importance on terminology, and ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) is regularly updated by an IPPC panel of experts (the Technical Panel on Glossary, or TPG). The COP has also recognized the importance of terminology, and decisions VI/23 and VIII/27 requested the Executive Secretary to compile and prepare anthologies of existing terminology of relevance to IAS. The CBD has established a webpage (<http://www.cbd.int/invasive/terms.shtml>) to provide a glossary of terms related to the issue of IAS. This webpage includes relevant definitions from the IPPC *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*.

Action 4.1: When developing new terms and definitions, the Secretariats will take into account relevant terms and definitions used in each other's fora to promote consistency and, to the extent appropriate, harmonization of terminology.

⁸ One representative entered a formal objection during the process leading to the adoption of this decision and underlined that he did not believe that the Conference of the Parties could legitimately adopt a motion or a text with a formal objection in place. A few representatives expressed reservations regarding the procedure leading to the adoption of this decision (see UNEP/CBD/COP/6/20, paras. 294-324).

Action 4.2: The IPPC Secretariat will inform the CBD Secretariat of modifications, deletions and/or additions to ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) relevant to IAS. The CBD Secretariat will update these terms on its Glossary of Terms webpage.

Action 4.3: The CBD Secretariat will disseminate the information of ISPMs to the Parties, as appropriate.

Action 4.4: The IPPC Secretariat will invite the CBD Secretariat to submit topics for new standard-setting to implement decisions IX/4 and VIII/27.

5. Capacity-building

Capacity-building is integral to effective implementation of the CBD, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the IPPC. Each of these agreements includes many common elements that can be strengthened through collaboration in capacity-building activities.

Under the Biosafety Protocol, an Action Plan is adopted for Building Capacities for the Effective Implementation of the Protocol. The CBD Executive Secretary is mandated to develop a Coordination Mechanism, taking into account the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-Building adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme in February 2005 with a view to creating synergies and avoiding unnecessary duplication of work. Numerous initiatives are listed in the capacity-building databases on the Biosafety Clearing-House. The organizations responsible for funding and implementing these biosafety-related initiatives (including FAO) meet regularly in coordination meetings

Action 5.1: Both secretariats will keep each other informed of and take into account existing capacity-building initiatives, including the Global Taxonomy Initiative under the CBD and the Coordination Mechanism to identify national capacity needs under the Biosafety Protocol.

Action 5.2: CBD representatives will continue to participate in the International Advisory Group on Pest Risk Analysis and its related activities, including providing input for the development of training materials on risk analysis and promoting their use, as appropriate.

Action 5.3: The capacity-building workshops organized by each Secretariat will invite more than two representatives from relevant agencies of each country to assist cross-sectoral collaboration at the national level and regional level, as appropriate.

6. Information sharing

The clearing-house mechanism of the CBD, the biosafety clearing-house under the Cartagena Protocol, and the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) under the IPPC are all web-based mechanisms for sharing information. There is considerable potential for information sharing through each of the mechanisms.

Action 6.1: Both secretariats, in developing their respective information exchange mechanisms between the secretariat and users, will take into account available information on each other's websites.

Action 6.2: The CBD Secretariat will link its IAS portal to the webpage on ISPMs.

Action 6.3: Both secretariats will celebrate appropriate United Nations-designated Years, such as International Year of Biodiversity, and will assist each other to hold events of mutual interest, including a scientific session during the CPM-5.

Action 6.4: The IPPC Secretariat will, in collaboration with FAO, present information on CBD National Focal Points as well as Focal Points to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety on the International Portal on Food Safety, Animal & Plant Health website.

7. Invasive Alien Species Liaison Group

The inter-agency liaison group on invasive alien species² was established by the Executive Secretary of the CBD in 2008 to provide support to the implementation of CBD, particularly of Article 8(h) as consistent with the relevant decisions of the COP, in particular decisions VI/23¹⁰, VII/13, VIII/27 and IX/4, with the view to fill the gaps and inconsistencies in international regulatory frameworks in order to prevent, control and eradicate invasive alien species. There will be a need to coordinate between the secretariats to facilitate the process of communication, documentation and decision-making by the governing body of each member organization.

Action 7.1 Both secretariats will collaborate in the Invasive Alien Species Liaison Group to facilitate further work on gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework on invasive alien species. In this action, development of standards, guidelines, risk assessment tools and capacity-building for the implementation of CBD Article 8(h) and relevant decisions of the CBD COP will be included.

Action 7.2: The secretariats will participate in meetings, e-conferences and teleconferences to facilitate the implementation of Action 7.1, above.

² In accordance with decision IV/16 Annex I, the Executive Secretary established invasive alien species liaison group on 10 December 2008.