



**CONVENTION ON  
BIOLOGICAL  
DIVERSITY**

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE  
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY  
Eighth meeting  
Curitiba, Brazil, 20-31 March 2006

**REPORT OF THE EIGHTH MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON  
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

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## INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with rules 3 and 4 of the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and decision VII/35 adopted at its seventh meeting, the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity was held at ExpoTrade, Curitiba, Brazil, from 20 to 31 March 2006.

2. All States were invited to participate in the meeting. The following Parties to the Convention attended: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, European Community, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

3. The following States also attended the meeting: Brunei Darussalam, Holy See, Timor-Leste, United States of America.

4. Observers from the following United Nations bodies, Secretariat units, convention secretariats, specialized agencies and related organizations attended: African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement Secretariat; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Global Environment Facility; International Finance Corporation - World Bank Group (IFC); International Plant Protection Convention Secretariat; International Seabed Authority; Ramsar Convention on Wetlands; Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFFS); United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea; UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification; United Nations Environment Programme; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; United Nations Institute for Training and Research; United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; United Nations University (UNU); World Bank; World Health Organization; World Intellectual Property Organization; World Meteorological Organization; World Trade Organization.

5. The following other organizations were represented: AATA International, Inc.; Abya Yala Fund for Indigenous Self-Development/Indigenous World Association; ACADEMA - SC; Academia SC; ACT - Brazil; Action Aid Brazil; Adivasi Mukti Sangathan; AER/BVB; African Indigenous Women Organisation; African Union; Agence Intergouvernementale de la Francophonie; Agencia Ambiental de Goias; Agencia da GTZ no Brasil; Agencia Nacional de Vigilancia Sanitaria; Alerta Verde; Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara; Alliance International Des Peuples Indigene Ettribaux Des Forets Tropicale;

ALMACIGA; Amana Key Desenvolvimento e Educacao Ltda; Amapá; Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization; Amazonlink; American Chamber of Commerce - Curitiba, Brazil; American Museum of Natural History; Amerindian Peoples Association; Amerindian People's Association; Amigo do Indio; Andean Community Secretariat; Andean Development Corporation; Andes Chinchasuyo; Apu Agbibilin Community Inc.; Arabian-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce; Articulacao Pacari; Assembleia Nacional Indigena Plural por la Autonomia-Umbral Axochiatl; ASAREAJ; ASEAN Secretariat; Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact; Asociacion Ak'Tenamit; Asociación de Agricultores Orgánicos Tierra Viva; Asociacion de Productores para el Desarrollo Comunitario de la Ciénaga Grande del Bajo Sinu (ASPROCIG); Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana; Asociación Ixacavaa De Desarrollo e Información Indígena; Asociación Jalisciense de Apoyo a los Grupos Indígenas; Asociacion Napguana; Asociación Quechua-Aymara para Comunidades Sostenibles; Assessoria e Gestao em Estudos de Natureza, Desenvolvimento Humano e Agroecologia; Assessoria e Servicos a Projetos em Agricultura Alternativa; Associação Alternativa Terrazul; Associação Arayara de Educacao e Culsura; Associação Biodinamico; Associação Brasileira da Industria de Higiene, Perfumaria e Cosméticos; Associação Brasileira das Empresas de Biotecnologia; Associação Brasileira de Antropologia; Associação Brasileira de Celulose e Papel; Associação Brasileira de Desenvolvimento de Liderancas; Associação Caatinga; Associação Catarinense de Assistencia e Defesa do Meto Ambiente; Associação Catarinense de Escalada e Monatanismo; Associação das Entidades do Canal Comunitario de P. Alegre; Associação de Defesa do Ambiente; Associação de Defesa do Meio Ambiente/Siqueira Castro Advogados; Associação de Meio Ambiente de Arancaria; Associação de Preservacao da Vida nas Matas Brasileiras; Associação de Preservacao do Meio Ambiente Alto Vale; Associação do Canal Comunitário de Porto Alegre; Associação dos Moradores e Protetores da Mata Atlantica e da Barragem Vossoroça; Associação dos Pouos Indigenas do Tumucumaque; Associação Ecologica e Cultural; Associação Marbrasil; Associação Mariolago de Protecáo Sócio-Ambiental; Associação Mata Ciliar; Associação Mico-leao-Dourado; Associação Nacional dos Membros do Ministerio publico; Associação Padre Joao Ceconello; Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Agriecologia; Associação Paranaense de Preservacao Ambiental dos Mananciais do Alto Iguacu e da Serra do Mar; Associação Pernambucana de Defasa da Natureza; Associação Vida Nova na Floresta; Associacaon Para o Desenvolvimento da Agroecologia; Asociacion Nacional de Mujeres Rurales e Indigenas; Asociacion Projeto Roda Viva; Associacao de Plantio Direto No Cerrado; Associacio para Protecao da Mata Atlantica do Nordeste; Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname; Association of Nature Private, Reserves of Minas Gerais; Association-Tara; ATC Nicaragua - Via Campesina; Atlantic Rainforest NGO Network; Audi do Brasil E CIA; Australia Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Study Centre; Aviandina SAC; Avina Foundation; Axial Par; Bahing Kirat Mulukhim; Baldo & Cortez Advogados Associados; Ban Terminator; Ban Terminator Campaign; Banco do Brasil; Banco do Desenvolvimento de todos os Brasileiros; Beetle Diversity and Evolution Programme, Department of Entomology; Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem Programme; Beraca Ingredients; Berne Declaration; Biodiversitas Foundation; BioNet-International; BIOTA - Programme of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research; BirdLife International/Royal Society for the Protection of Birds; Birdlife Seychelles; Botanic Gardens Conservation International; Brasileiro Conamp; Brazilian Health Surveillance Agency; Brazilian Association of Environmental Subnaional Entities; Brazilian Biodiversity Fund; Brazilian Biodiversity Fund; Brazilian Botanical Society; Brazilian Cooperative Organization; Brazilian Development Bank; Brazilian Forum on Climate Change; Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources; Brazilian Sanitary Surveillance Agency; Brazilian Society of Entomology; Brazilian Society of Zoology; Brazilian Toiletery, Perfumery and Cosmetic Association; Bretton Woods Project; Bunge; Business Council for Sustainable Development - Brazil; Caatinga Biosphere Reserve; CAB International; CABI Bioscience; Cabral Nacional; Camara Americana de Comercio; Camara Municipal de Curitiba; Cambridge Centre for Conservation Policy; CARE International; Caribbean Antilles Indigenous Peoples Caucus & the Diaspora; CBDC Network; Census of Marine Life/Ocean Biographic Information System; Center for Environment and Development; Center for Strategic Management Studies; Center for Sustainable Development; Central das Associacoes dos Assentamentos do Alto Sertao Paraibano; Central de Cooperativas Servicios Alpaqueras de Puno Ltda; Central Unica dos Trabalhadores - PR; Centre for Development Initiatives; Centre for Economic and Social Aspects of Genomics; Centre for Sustainable Development and Environment; Centre for

Development and Environment; Centre for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas; Centre International de Recherche et d'Information sur l'Economie Publique, Sociale et Coopérative; Centro Académico de Estudos Biológicos; Centro Agronomico Tropical de Investigacion y Ensenanza; Centro de Educaçao e Defesa Ambiental; Centro de educaci3n y tecnologia para el desarrollo del sur; Centro de Estudios Multidisciplinarios Aymara; Centro de Estudos Ambientais; Centro de Estudos em Sustentabilidade da Escola de Administracao de Empresas de Sao Paulo da Fundacao Getulio Vargas; Centro de Estudos, Defesa e Educacao Ambiental; Centro de Gest3o e Estudos Estrat3gicos; Centro de Pesquisas do Cacau; Centro de Políticas publicas para el Socialismo; Centro de Produç3o, Pesquisa e Capacitaç3o do Cerrado; Centro de Referencia do Movimento da Cidadania Pelas Aguas, Florestas e Montanhas Iguassu Iterei; Centro de Referencia em Informaç3o Ambiental; Centro de Relacoes Internacionais do Parana; Centro Ecologico; Centro Para la Inventigacion en Sistemas Sostenibles de Produccion Agropecuaria; Centro Universitario Campos de Andrade; Centro Universitario Positivo; Centro Universitario Senac; Centro Universit3rio Vila Velha; Centro Unviersitario do Para; Centroflora Group; Cesagen, IAS Building, County, Lancaster University, England; Chamber of Commerce - Brazil; Champagne and Aishihik First Nations; Chatham House (Royal Institute for International Affairs); Chemonics International Inc.; CHIN Human Rights Organization; Church Development Service; Cococh; Coecoceiba- FoE Costa Rica; COICA; Col3gio Anglo-Bittar; College of the Atlantic; Comcelhos das Organizacues Indigena das Bacias Araguaino e Tocentins; Comissao Pastoral da Terra; Comit3 Indigena Tribal; Comit3 Intertribal; Commission of Forestry in Central Africa; Community Biodiversity Action Network; Community Biodiversity Development and Conservation Nan Project, Hug Muang Nan Foundation; Community Biodiversity Development and Conservation Programme; Community Technology Development Trust; Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento; Companhia Vale do Rio Doce; Comunidad Agricola: Olla de Caldera; Comunidad Indigena Ocumazo; Comunidad Mapuce Lonko Puran; Comunidad Mopuche; Comunidade Indigena Jaguapir3; Confederacao da Agricultura e Pecuaria do Brasil; Confederacao das Cooperativas Reforma Agraria do Brasil; Confederacao Nacional Dos Trabalhadores Na Agricultura; Confederation of European Forest Owners; Congreso Nacional de Argentina; Conselho Nacional da Mulher Indigena; Consejo Autonomo Aymara; Consejo de Todas las Tierras; Consejo de Todas las Tierras- Mapuche; Conselho das Organizaides Indigemas do Povo Javae; Conselho Empresarial Brasileiro para o Desenvolvimento Sustentabel; Conselho Estadual De Seguranca Alimentar E Nutricional; Conselho Geral da Tribo Sater3 Mawe; Conselho Municipal Meio Ambiente; Conselho Nacional da Reserva da Biosfera da Mata Atlantica; Conselho Nacional de Mulheres Indigenas; Conselho Nacional dos Seringueiros; Conservation International; Consiglio Nazionale Delle Ricerche; Consulate of Angola in Rio de Janeiro; Consultancy and Research for Environmental Management; Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research; Consumers International; Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources; Cooperativa dos Agricultores Familiares de Canudos, Uau3 e Curaç3; Cooperativa Ecologica das Mulheres Extrativstas do Marajo; Coordenaç3o das Organizaç3es da Amaz3nia Brasileira; Coordenacao Nacional de Articulacao das Comunidades Negras Rurais Quilombolas; Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Ind3genas de la Cuenca Amazonica; Coordinadora Mapuche de Neuquen; Coordonacao das Organizacoes Indigenas da Amazonia Brasileira; Coperativa Ecologica das Mulheres Extrativistas do Marajo; Council of Europe; Countdown 2010; Crescente F3rtil; CRIA; Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund; CropLife International; Curupira; Departamento de Estudos Socio-Economicos Rurais; Departamento Estadual de Proteccion de Recursos Naturales; Department of Environment and Coastal Resources of the Turks and Caicos Islands; Department of Science, Technology and Environment - Pernambuco State; Det Norske Veritas; Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft "DFG" German Research Foundation; Deutscher Naturschutzring; Development Bank of Southern Africa; Dinnamica Despachos A. Ltda; DRS advogados e Consultores; Earth Watch; East Africa Wildlife Society; Ecoagriculture Partners; Ecoater Consultoria e Prestacao de Servicos; ECOCATU-OBV; ECO-Environment Studies Association (ECO- Associaç3o); Ecole Française Renault; Ecological Movement "BIOM"; Ecology and Environment do Brazil; ECONEXUS; ECOOTOPIA; ECOROPA; Electricit3 de France; EMBRAPA; Empresa EcoFlora; Environment Liaison Centre International; Environmental Agency of Goias State; Equator Initiative; Equitable Tourism Options; Escola de Autos Estudos Muiraquita; Estudo e Pesousa Ambiental Barrus; Estudos e Pesquisas Ambientais; ETC Group; European Parliament; Facinter; Faculdade de Direito de Curitiba; Faculdade

Guarapuara Ciencias Ambientais; Faculdades do Brasil; Faculdades Integradas Curitiba; Fauna & Flora International; Feceração Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Agricultura Familiar; Federacao da Agricultura do Estado do Paraná; Federacao da Agricultura e Pecuaria do Estado do Acre; Federacao das Industrial de Parana; Federacao Dos Trabalhadores Na Agricultura Do Parana; Federal Ministry for Education and Research; Federation of German Scientists; Fondo Ambiental - Ecuador; Forest Peoples Programme; Forest Trends; Forestry Institute of Sao Paulo; Forum Brasileiro de ONGs e Movimentos Sociais para o Meio Ambiente e o Desenvolvimento; Forum Paulista de Mudancas Climaticas Globais e Biodiversidade; Fundacao do Meio Ambiente; Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action; Fridtjof Nansen Institute; Friends of the Earth International; FUNAI; Fundacao Biodiversitas; Fundacao Cebral / Rede Cerrado; Fundacao Centro Brasileiro de Referencia e Apoio Cultural; Fundacao de Apoio Pesquisa Cientifica e Tecnologica do Estado de Santa Catarina; Fundacao do Meio Ambiente; Fundacao do Meio Ambiente de Santa Catarina; Fundação Ecológica Cristalina; Fundacao Esperanca; Fundação Estadual do Meio Ambiente de Roraima; Fundacao Estadual do Meio Ambiente, Ciencia Tecnologia de Roraima; Fundacao Florestal; Fundacao Getoyo Vargas; Fundacao Grupo Esquel Brasil; Fundação Heinrich Böll; Fundacao Mamíferos Aquáticos; Fundacao Mokiti Okada; Fundacao Nacional do Indio; Fundacao o Botanico de Protecocos a Natureza; Fundacao Pro-Natureza; Fundacao SOS Mata Atlantica; Fundacao Vitoria Amazonica; Fundacion Biodiversidad; Fundación Laboratorio de Tecnología Vegetal Labfarve; Fundacion Moises Berton; Fundacion Natura; Fundacion Para la Promocion del Conocimiento Indigena (Ancon); Fundacion Sociedades Sustentables; Fundacion Utopia / Red Nacional de Consumidores Canasta Comunitaria; Genetic Resources Action International; German Agency for Technical Cooperation; Gesta Humana; GFA Consulting Group; Global Biodiversity Information Facility; Global Canopy Programme; Global Forest Coalition; Global Invasive Species Programme; Global Marshall Plan Initiative; Global Partnership for Plant Conservation; Gondwana Brasil Ecoturismo; GRAIN; Greenpeace International; Grupo de Trabalho Amazonico; Gyelloba; Harvard University; High Land Natural Conservation Club; Hui Ho'opakele 'Aina; Humane Society International; IBAMA; ICF Consulting; Idéia Ambiental; IGPlan - Inteligência Geografica; Ikatan Cendekiawan Tanimbar Indonesia; Imagem Corporativa; AMAZON; INBRAPI; Incubadora International de Empresas de base tecnologica da universidade estadual Londrina; Indigenous Network on Economies and Trade; Indigenous Peoples Biodiversity Information Network (IBIN); Indigenous Peoples Council on Biocolonialism; Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network; Institut de Recherche pour le Développement; Institut Hydro-Québec, Environnement, Développement et Société; Institute Brasil Selcaem; Institute for Biodiversity; Institute for the Development of Alternative Energy and Sustainability; Instituto Alexander Von Humboldt; Instituto Ambiental do Parana; Instituto Ambiental Vidagua; Instituto Aquamundi; Instituto Bioatlantica; Instituto Biologico do Meio Ambiente - Bioma; Instituto Brasil Selvagem; Instituto Brasileiro de Educação em Negocios Sustentaveis; Instituto Brasileiro de Estudo e Pesquisa para Otimizacao de Tecnologia e Qualidade Aplicadas; Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente - Ibamir; Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis; Instituto Convivencia com o semi-ariso Brasileiro; Instituto de Ecoturismo de Parana; Instituto de Educacao do Parana Professor Erasmo Pilotto; Instituto de Estudos da Religiao; Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos; Instituto de Geomática; Instituto de Perguisa, Conservacao da Naterza; Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazonia; Instituto de Pesquisas de Cananéia; Instituto de Pesquisas e Estudos da Vida Silvestre; Instituto de Pesquisas Ecologicas; Instituto do Homem E Meio Ambiente da Amazonia; Instituto do Patrimonio Historico Artístico Nacional; Instituto Ecologica Palmas; Instituto Ecoplan; Instituto Estadual de Florestas; Instituto GT3 - Grupo de Trabalho do Terceiro Setor; Instituto Indigena Brasileiro para Propriedade Intelectual; Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil; Instituto Internacional de Comcacao de Brasil; Instituto Ipanema/Rede de ONGs da Mata Atlantica; Instituto Ivrema; Instituto Jurema; Instituto Mimoriso; Instituto Nacional de Colonizacao e Reforma Agraria; Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazonia; Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde; Instituto Os Guardiais da Natureza; Instituto para o Desenvolvimento Sustentavel e Cidadania; Instituto Peabiru; Instituto Pro Cidadania de Curitiba; Instituto Ra-bugio para conservacao da Biodiversidade; Instituto Socioambiental; Instituto Sul-mineiro de Estudo e Conservacao da Natureza; Instituto Superior de Educação Padre Joao Bagozzi; Instituto Superior de Relacoes Internacionais; Instituto Tecnico de Educacao e Pesquisa da Reforma Agraria; Instituto Terra Brasilis; Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network (OAS); Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand Association;



Culture in Thailand Association; Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network; Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research; International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests; International Bioinformatics Foundation; International Center for Indigenous Nationalities' Development; International Center for Integrated Mountain Development; International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development; International Chamber of Commerce; International Collective in Support of Fish Workers; International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives; International Council on Mining and Metals; International Forum on Globalization; International Fund for Animal Welfare; International Indian Treaty Council; International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity; International Institute for Environment and Development; International Institute for Sustainable Development; International Mechanism of Scientific Expertise on Biodiversity; International Ocean Institute- Brazil; International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association; International Plant Genetic Resources Institute; International Society for Ecological Economics; International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants; International Union of Biological Sciences; International Union of Forest Research Organizations; International Wilderness Leadership Foundation; Iracambi Centro de Pesquisas; Iracambi Research and Conservation Center; Island Press; Itaipu Binacional; IUCN - The World Conservation Union; Joint Nature Conservation Committee; Jordani Manufaturados; Junior Enterprise Federation of the Parana State; Kaingong Institute; KFW Development Bank; Klabin S/A; Kuna Youth Movement; Law for a Green Planet Institute; Libyan Consumer Protection Society; Ligue Nationale des Associations Autochtones Pygmes Du Congo (LINAPYCO); Local Governments for Sustainability-Latin American and the Caribbean Secretariat (LACS); Lok Sanjh Foundation; Maran, Gehlen e ADV Associados; MarBrasil; Mata Atlantica Biosphere Reserve - MAB-UNESCO; Mater Natura - Instituto de Estudos Ambientes; Mauro Quarfug Club; MCT - Brazil; Merck Research Laboratories Inc.; Mesoamerican Reef Fund; Mesoamerican Reef Trust; Ministerial Conference on Forest Protection in Europe; Moore Foundation; Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People; Movimento de Mulheres Camponesas; Movimento Agroecologico Costarricense; Mujer Indigena; Municipal Environmental Sanitation Service of Santo André; Municipality of Bocas del Toro Panama; Museo de Historia Natural - Curitiba; Museu Nacional; Na Koa Ikaika o Ka Lahui Hawai'i; National Institute for Amazon Research; National Institute for Spatial Research; National Institute of Industrial Property; National Institute of Land Reform; National Museum of Natural History - Brazil; Natural History Museum (Naturkundemuseum); Natural Partners; Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional; Nature Kenya/Birdlife International; Netherlands Center for Indigenous Peoples; Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency; New Trade Imp Exp. Ltda; New York Botanical Garden; Next Locacao de Equipamentos Limitada; Ngardmau State; Nordic Council of Ministers; Nucleo de Articulações e Atividades Vertentes a Inclusão Social; Núcleo Sindical Curitiba Norte; O Despertar da Consciência; Oak Spring Community, Navajo Nation; OCA Brasil; Ole Siosiomaga society (OLSSI); Open City International Foundation; Oréades Nucleo de Geoprocessamento; Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie; Organizacao des Povos Indigene do Rio Env.; Organizacao Tekoa Amigos da Aldeia; Organizacion del Pueblo Guarani; Organizacion Indigena de Anboquia; Organización Indígena de la Cuenca del Caura; Oswaldo Cruz Foundation; Oxfam Novib; Oxford Centre for the Environment, Ethics & Society; Pacific Concerns Resource Centre; Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat; PANAGTAGBO-Mindanao; Panos Features; Pantanal Research Center - Pantanal Regional Environmental Programme; Paraguay Silvestre; Parana Biodiversity Project; Parana Department of Health; Parana Federal University of Technology; Parana Institute for Social and Economic Development; Parc regional naturel de la Martinique; Parque Nacional de Iguaco IBAWA PH; Partido Verde; Partners of Community Organizations; Pastoralist Integrated Support Programme / WAMIP; PATRI; Pelum Association; Peruvian Heritage; Pesticide Action Network Latin America; Petrobras; Phyto Trade Africa; Plano; Plenaria das Organizacoes Nao-governamentais da Marco-Regiao-Ambiental 5; Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Parana; Pousada Contos & Encantos; Preserve Amazonia; Procuradocua Geral do Estado do Parana; Programme de Apli. De Tecnologias Apripiadas as Comunidades; Projeto Bera; Provincia Sao Laurenco de Brindes dos Frades Menores Capuchinhos do Parana e Santa Catarina; Public Interest Intellectual Property Advisors; Public Research and Regulation Foundation; Qalesa Environmental Development Organization; Quechua-Aymara Association for Sustainable Livelihoods; Queen Mary Intellectual Property Research Institute; QUERCUS; Rainforest Foundation Norway; RALLT - RAAA; RARE; Red

Foundation Norway; RALLT - RAAA; RARE; Red de Fondos Ambientales de Latinoamérica y el Caribe (RedLAC); Red por une América Latina Libre de Transgénicos; Rede de Intercambio de Tecnológicas Alternativas; Rede de ONGs da Mata Atlantica; Rede Global Ahimsa; Rede Mata Atlantica; Rede Nacional de Ensino e Pesquisa; Rede Nacional Pro Unidades de Conservação; REDE Semente Sul; Redes Amigos de la Tierra; RENTAS; Research Center on Human Population and Wetlands in Brazil; Research Institute and Conservation of Nature - Ideia Ambiental; RH Global Consultoria e Assessoria de Recursos Humanos; Rhodes University; Roberto Ferraz Advogados; Rockefeller Foundation; Rotary Club de Curitiba Agua Verde; Russian Association of Indigenous People of the North (RAIPON); S.O.S. Mata Verde; Saami Council; SADC Biodiversity Support Programme; Safari Club International Foundation; Santuario Nhundiaquara; Sarawak Community Co-operation Institute; Save Americas Forests; Scouts of Brazil; SEED- Colégio Estadual Prof. Edimar; Senografia Sensoriamento Remoto LTDA; SEO.Org; Serviço Brasileiro de Apoio às Micro e Pequenas Empresas; Serviço Nacional de Aprendizagem Comercial; Sindicato dos Trabalhadores em Educação Pública do Paraná; Sindicato e Organização das Cooperativas do Estado do Paraná; Social Equity in Environmental Decisions; Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental; Sociedade Botanica do Brasil; Sociedade Brasileira de Entomologia; Sociedade Brasileira de Microbiologia; Sociedade Brasileira de Ornitologia; Sociedade Brasileira de Zoologia; Sociedade Chaux; Sociedade de Pesquisa Em Vida Selvagem e Educação Ambiental; SOS Cultura; SOS Manancial; South East Asia Regional Institute for Community Education; South Pacific Regional Environment Programme; Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for Community Empowerment; Species 2000; SPVS; State Forest Institute, State of Rio de Janeiro; State of Acre General Arrorneyship; State University of Campinas; State University of Feira de Santana - Brazil; State University of Maringa; Superior Institute of International Relations; Sustainability Council of New Zealand; Sustainable-agriculture and Environmental Voluntary Action; SWAN International; Swiss Federal Organization for the Enviroment; Taller Permanenete de Mujeres Indigenas; Tebtebba Foundation; Terra de Direitos; Terrae Organização da Sociedade Civil de Interesse Publico; The International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development; The Nature Conservancy; The PYXIS Innovation; TILCEPA; Tinker Institute on International Law and Organizations; Tribal Learning Community and Educational Exchange; Trinamul Unnayans Sangstha; Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility (TSBF) Institute of CIAT; Tsleil-Waututh Nation; TUI; Tulalip Tribes; UFPR - Departamento de Zoologia; UFZ-Centre for Environmental Research; UNAICO; Uniao das Associacoes Comunitarias do Interior de Cangucu; Uniao de Ensino do Sudoeste do Paraná; Uniao de Entidades Ambientistas do Paraná; Uniao dos Escoteiros do Brasil; Unibrasil; Union Nacional de Agricultores y Ganaderos; UNIPROBA; Universidad Estadual de Freira de Santana; Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina; Universidade de Sao Paulo; Universidade do Sul de Santa Catarina; Universidade Estadual de Campinas; Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana Reitoria; Universidade Estadual de Londrina; Universidade Estadual de Ponta Grossa; Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz; Universidade Estadual Paulista; Universidade Federal da Bahia; Universidade Federal de Rondonia; Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina; Universidade Federal do Paraná; Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro; Universidade Tuiuti do Paraná; Universita di Roma; Universitat Klagenfurt; Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM); Université René Descartes; University for International Cooperation; University of Abobo-Adjame; University of Abomey-Calavi; University of Basel; University of Brasilia; University of California; University of Canterbury; University of Chicago; University of Frankfurt; University of Leiden; University of Puerto Rico; University of Reading; University of São Paulo; University of Strathclyde & U. St. Andrews; University of the Pacific; University of the State of Amazonas; Urban Greenspaces Institute; USC - Canada; USC-Canada / Mali-Seeds of Survival for West Africa; Utviklingsfondet/The Development Fund; Vale Verde - Associacao de Defesa do meio ambiente; VDI Technology Center; Veirano Advogados; VIOLA; Vitae Civilis Institute; Vitalis; Votorantum Celulose Papel; Wetlands International; Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society; Wildlife Conservation Society; Wildlife Protection Organisation Djibouti; World Growth; World Resources Institute; World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); Zoological Society of London;

## I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

### ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

6. At the opening of the meeting, on 20 March 2006, a video on biological diversity, produced by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), was shown, and a group of Brazilian indigenous peoples performed a traditional ritual blessing of the Earth.

#### *1.1 Opening statement by Mr. Carlos Alberto Richa, Mayor of Curitiba*

7. Mr. Carlos Alberto Richa, Mayor of Curitiba, welcomed participants to his city, upon which the attention of the entire world had been focused since the opening the previous week of the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. He said that issues were involved that were of great scientific complexity, notably the recognition in international legal instruments of the importance of the traditional knowledge of indigenous and local populations, the wealth of whose practices and innovations were of great relevance to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. It was his hope that Curitiba would see a new step being taken in a process that had begun in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The effective preservation of biological diversity was the responsibility not only of the national governments that were signatories of the Convention but also of regional and – especially - local authorities, the private sector, communities and non-governmental organizations, which had crucial roles to play in eradicating socio-economic, urban and cultural models that were characterized by destructive behaviour and in creating and mobilizing public awareness. Apart from its world-renowned biological diversity, Brazil possessed remarkable social diversity, with more than two hundred indigenous peoples and local communities. Curitiba itself was a city with a cosmopolitan world view, and looked forward to acting as an inspiration for Conference participants in their efforts to achieve the best solutions for preserving the world's biological diversity.

#### *1.2 Opening address by Mr. Roberto Requião, Governor of the State of Paraná*

8. Mr. Roberto Requião, Governor of Paraná, welcomed participants to his State, and said that he has decided to award the citizenship of the state of Parana to the Executive Secretary in recognition of his contribution to the environment. He said that even if the results of the third meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol were somewhat disappointing owing to the high expectation of the people of the state of Parana, at least his own country was now standing side by side with those desiring a biologically safer planet. Brazil's position had been a victory not only for popular movements but also for the State of Paraná's firm stand on the issue of transgenic organisms and for Brazil's Minister for the Environment, who had won a hard battle within the Federal Government against the greed displayed by some of the most powerful economic interests in the world.

9. His State had lost 97 per cent of its forests in the past 100 years, and his heart sank when he thought of the abuse that lay behind talk of maintaining sustainable development while preserving biological diversity. Paraná had programmes for the creation of biodiversity corridors connecting conservation units, for public education and mobilization of rural producers to stop and reverse the increase in the number of threatened species, for restoring river bank vegetation and repopulating polluted rivers, and for slowing the deterioration of its Atlantic forests and protecting what was left of its *Araucaria augustifolia*. The State Government was investing Rs. 2 billion to provide its citizens with the best water and sewage treatment in the country, and also had a "zero garbage" programme. Paraná possessed more than 1 million hectares of protected areas in the form of parks and reserves, and its rural producers were creating biodiversity areas of their own. The State had become Brazil's largest producer of agro-ecology, with its small producers, who were responsible for 88 per cent of its agricultural production, being encouraged to use biological production methods by, among other things, the State Government's decision – so far unique in Brazil – that all school lunches would use organically produced ingredients. Paraná,

ingredients. Paraná, with its “green force” of environmental inspectors, had also become a world leader in the recycling of bottles and cans.

10. The decisions of the third meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol had still to be translated into action, but it was his hope that Curitiba would prove to have been the birthplace of a new consciousness and a new awareness of the need to take action on behalf of biological diversity.

**1.3 Opening address by the representative of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting**

11. Mr. Ramantha Letchumanan, representative of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting, expressed his appreciation to the Government of Brazil for hosting the conference in Curitiba. In moving from Malaysia to Brazil, the Conference of the Parties had gone from one mega-diverse country to another; he hoped that delegates would derive inspiration from the huge biological diversity that surrounded Curitiba. He welcomed Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif, the new Executive Secretary, who was attending the Conference of the Parties for the first time in his new capacity, and said that he was impressed by the exceptional energy and communicative enthusiasm he had brought to the Convention. He was convinced that Mr. Djoghlaif would be a great ambassador and architect for the Convention in the years to come.

12. Much had been accomplished in implementing the decisions made at the seventh meeting, in areas of significance to the Convention. In particular, progress had been made in negotiating an international regime on access and benefit-sharing, an issue that was of greatest significance for his country, for Brazil and for many other developing countries, and one that would implement one of three pillars of the Convention. Nevertheless, much remained to be done in order to reach a successful conclusion to those complex negotiations. Progress had also been made in setting up a global network of protected areas and in formulating the elements of a programme on island biodiversity. The ability of the Convention to adapt to new challenges, such as the threat posed by avian influenza, showed that it was flexible enough to adapt to circumstances.

13. There remained only three and one-half years before 2010, and much remained to be done to achieve the ambitious target set in 2002. It was therefore necessary to work with a new sense of urgency and to focus increasingly on concrete actions. He had no doubt that, under the leadership of the Government of Brazil, the Conference of the Parties would take the decisions and actions necessary to achieve the 2010 target.

**1.4 Opening address by Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity**

14. At the opening session of the meeting, Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, cited several examples in which plants were used to combat ill health and poverty and to reduce pollution. According to the World Health Organization, 80 per cent of the world’s population depended on traditional medicine, mainly based on plants. He thanked the traditional medicine men who had participated in the opening ceremony of the Conference. He announced that he had proposed the establishment of a museum of nature and culture, and donations for that purpose had already been received from the Governments of Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary.

15. Unfortunately, the fruit of several million years of evolution was being seriously jeopardized by human activities, threatening life on Earth and the future of coming generations. Unprecedented anthropogenic pressure on the natural functioning of the planet had reached such a level that it imperilled the ability of its ecosystems to guarantee the sustainability of their services, without which life on Earth could not continue. He said that Nature was rebelling against her ill treatment, resulting in uncontrollable, deadly epidemics and extreme weather conditions with heavy death tolls. Brazil, with its rich biodiversity

and its environmental awareness, was an ideal place in which to listen and respond to Nature. He expressed his deep gratitude to the Governor of the State of Paraná, whom he named Honorary President of the Friends of the Convention on Biodiversity, and to the Mayor of Curitiba. He also paid tribute to Ms. Marina Silva, Minister for the Environment of Brazil, who had been the architect of an ambitious plan to protect the Brazilian rainforest. The decision in March of the President of Brazil to place 6.4 million hectares of the Amazonian rainforest, an area twice the size of Belgium, under direct environmental protection must be celebrated as a major contribution to achieving a significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.

16. Since the Convention on Biological Diversity had been drawn up, in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, 192 decisions had been adopted, a strategic plan had been adopted and seven thematic work programmes, covering all the major ecosystems, had been formulated; measures for implementing those initiatives were being discussed in various working groups. He called upon all countries that had not yet signed the Convention to do so, as no citizen and no country in the world could retain observer status when it came to protecting life on Earth.

***1.5 Opening statement by Mr. Bakary Kante, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)***

17. Mr. Bakary Kante, speaking on behalf of Mr. Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Kante thanked Ms. Marina Silva for her personal involvement in the Conference and for her dedication and commitment to the cause of the environment, in Brazil and for the rest of the world. He welcomed the passionate speech made by Mr. Requiao, the Governor of Paraná, as, without passion there were no dreams, and without dreams there was no action. He was convinced that the speech had inspired all participants. He applauded the initiative of Mr. Richa, the Mayor of Curitiba, in engaging 5,000 young volunteers to welcome participants to Curitiba; it was the young people of the world who would construct its future. He observed that Ms. Silva and Mr. Djoghlafl were both committed and determined to ensuring the success of the Conference. Mr. Djoghlafl would lead the Convention to greater and greater achievements, and he assured him of the full support of UNEP in his endeavours.

18. He recalled that biodiversity, the product of millions of years of evolution, had always provided mankind with food, fibres, shelter, medicines and socio-cultural enrichment. Yet, mankind was allowing vast numbers of valuable species to be lost and genetic diversity to be eroded and destroyed. He was convinced that the signatories to the Convention would not accept that situation and would reach the 2010 target. They had made a commitment to change, and he appealed to delegates to help the Convention move forward to the new paradigm described by the Governor of Paraná. He was convinced that the Conference could have no better President than Ms. Silva, an action-oriented woman who was committed to the protection of the environment. He counted on all participants to attain their objectives through a spirit of dedication, compromise and honesty and wished them every success.

***1.6 Opening statement by Ms. Marina Silva, Minister for the Environment of the Federative Republic of Brazil***

19. Ms. Silva said that Brazil was immensely proud to be serving as host of the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, a function that encompassed a political responsibility and was imbued with deep political, symbolic and educational significance, bearing in mind Brazil's enormous responsibility in regard to environmental issues. The occasion provided Brazil with a unique opportunity at the domestic level to promote greater involvement of broad sectors of its own Government and civil society in decision-making on biodiversity-related issues and at the global level to contribute to discussions on an issue of increasing environmental, social and economic importance for all human beings. Long concerned by the number of existing multilateral environmental agreements that had not been translated into concrete action, she had been encouraged by the enthusiasm and determination shown

by the Executive Secretary to ensure substantial efforts for the implementation of decisions adopted under the Convention, in which regard she wished him every success.

20. Although many countries had taken effective action to reach the target of achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss at all levels, much still remained to be done. The findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, for instance, showed that the drivers of loss of biodiversity and of change in ecosystem services were either steady, showed no evidence of declining or were increasing in intensity. Unprecedented efforts would be required to reverse that process, including the political will to change patterns of appropriation of biodiversity resources. A key message of the Assessment was that natural ecosystem conversion and biodiversity exploitation had provided economic benefits at the expense of higher biodiversity loss, degradation of ecosystem services and greater poverty. It was therefore essential to forge a pact on implementing the Convention and build solid partnerships among the sectors of society, while also reflecting from an ethical perspective on ways and means of achieving that objective. Determination and political will were prerequisites for translating the commitments under the Convention into action, particularly for the developing countries, who were the largest holders of biodiversity. The difficulties faced by many of those countries should moreover be recognized, in which connection she highlighted the obligations of developed countries concerning the provision of financial resources and technology transfer.

21. She emphasized the significance of the negotiations on an international regime on access and benefit-sharing in terms of meeting the three objectives of the Convention. Such a regime had the potential to be one of the most effective and exemplary means of addressing those three objectives in an integrated manner that encompassed the diverse interests of countries, groups and sectors. While understanding the caution felt in some circles towards the issue of the regime, it was essential to arrive at positive decisions in regard to the third objective of the Convention in particular, given that no noteworthy results in that connection had yet been produced. To that end, Brazil would spare no efforts believing as it did that the negotiations on such a regime were an urgent and relevant priority. The Government of Spain merited special mention for its decisive contribution to the consistent and objective flow of the meeting of the Working Group on Access and Benefit-Sharing which it had recently hosted; not only had the negotiations advanced as a result but any doubts over the need for such a regime had also dissipated. It was clear that national laws on access were not enough to ensure full respect for the sovereign rights of States over their natural resources and for the rights of indigenous and local communities, as recognized under the Convention.

22. Since 1992, international negotiations on the environment had increasingly involved a debate on development. Consequently, they had grown progressively more complex and now engaged more actors than before, frequently exposing the cross-cutting nature of proposals on sustainable development, to which the greatest obstacle was political will. The solutions found, however, were more legitimate in that they reflected a range of values and expectations. In conclusion, she expressed the hope that the Conference would embody the same spirit of renewal that pervaded the Rio Summit in 1992 and that Brazil's cultural and biological diversity would serve as inspiration for the work ahead.

## **ITEM 2. ELECTION OF OFFICERS**

### ***Election of the President***

23. In accordance with rule 21 of the rules of procedure, at the opening session of the meeting, on 20 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties elected by acclamation Ms. Marina Silva, Minister for the Environment of the Federative Republic of Brazil, as President of its eighth meeting.

24. In accordance with the same rule, the ten Vice-Presidents elected at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties remained in office for the duration of the meeting. It was agreed that Ms.

Oyundari Navaan-Yunden (Mongolia) should serve as Rapporteur. The Bureau of the Conference of the Parties for the meeting thus comprised:

*President:* Ms. Marina Silva (Brazil)  
*Vice-Presidents:* Mr. Robert McLean (Canada)  
Mr. Matthew Jebb (Ireland)  
Mr. Moustafa Fouda (Egypt)  
Mr. Sem Taukondjo Shikongo (Namibia)  
Mr. Alexander Shestakov (Russian Federation)  
Mr. Zamir Dedej (Albania)  
Ms. Dalia Salabarría Fernández (Cuba)  
Mr. Antonio Matamoros (Ecuador)  
Ms. Tererei Abete-Reema (Kiribati)

*Rapporteur:* Ms. Oyundari Navaan-Yunden (Mongolia)

### ***Election of ten Vice-Presidents***

25. In accordance with rule 21 of the rules of procedure (as amended by decision V/20), the Conference of the Parties elected, at the 3rd and 6th plenary sessions of the meeting, on 24 and 31 March 2006, the following representatives to serve as Vice-Presidents of the Conference of the Parties for a term of office commencing upon the closure of the current meeting and ending at the closure of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties:

Mr. Robert McLean (Canada)  
Mr. José Luis Herranz Saez (Spain)  
Mr. Ositadinma Anaedu (Nigeria)  
Ms. Mary Fosi Mbantenkhu (Cameroon)  
Mr. Volodymyr Domashlinets (Ukraine)  
Mr. Donald Cooper (Bahamas)  
Mr. Abdul Haqim Aulaiah (Yemen)  
Mr. Karma Nyedrup (Bhutan)  
Ms. Andrea Stefan (Croatia)

26. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting, on 31 March, the President announced that the Latin American and Caribbean Group had undertaken to inform her of the names of its outstanding representative at a later date.

### ***Election of the Chair of the thirteenth and fourteenth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice***

27. At the 1st plenary session of the meeting, on 20 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties, elected Mr. Ashgar Fazel (Islamic Republic of Iran) as Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) for its thirteenth and fourteenth meetings.

## **ITEM 3. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA**

28. At the opening session of the meeting, on 20 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1).

## **I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS**

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. Organization of work.
5. Report on the credentials of representatives to the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
6. Pending issues.
7. Date and venue of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

## **II. CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS**

8. Reports of the regional preparatory meetings.
9. Reports of inter-sessional meetings.
10. Report on the status of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.
11. Report of the Global Environment Facility.
12. Report of the Executive Secretary on the administration of the Convention and the budget for the Trust Fund of the Convention.
13. Global Biodiversity Outlook.

## **III. ISSUES FOR IN-DEPTH CONSIDERATION**

14. Island biodiversity.
15. Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands.
16. Global Taxonomy Initiative.
17. Access and benefit-sharing (Article 15).
18. Article 8(j) and related provisions.
19. Communication, education and public awareness (Article 13).

## **IV. STRATEGIC ISSUES FOR EVALUATING PROGRESS OR SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION**

20. Progress towards implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan including the 2010 target and the Convention's contribution to relevant Millennium Development Goals:
  - 20.1. Review of implementation;
  - 20.2. Implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, cross-sectoral integration of biodiversity concerns, and options for the provision of increased technical support.
21. Implications of the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.
22. Refining mechanisms to support implementation:



- 22.1. Review of the effectiveness and impacts of the Convention bodies, processes and mechanisms;
  - 22.2. Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism;
  - 22.3. Technology transfer and cooperation;
  - 22.4. Financial resources and mechanism.
- 23. Monitoring progress and reporting processes, including integration of targets into the thematic programmes of work, national reporting and the Global Biodiversity Outlook.
  - 24. Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations and initiatives, and engagement of stakeholders in the implementation of the Convention.
  - 25. Guidance to financial mechanism.

**V. OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES ARISING FROM DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**

- 26. Thematic programmes of work:
  - 26.1. Forest biological diversity: implementation of the programme of work;
  - 26.2. Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems: criteria for site designation, and reporting processes;
  - 26.3. Marine and coastal biological diversity: deep-seabed genetic resources, and integrated marine and coastal area management;
  - 26.4. Agriculture biological diversity: International Soil Biodiversity Initiative, and cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition.
- 27. Cross-cutting issues:
  - 27.1. Protected areas: consideration of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas;
  - 27.2. Incentive measures: development of proposals on the removal or mitigation of perverse incentives, on positive incentives and on valuation tools;
  - 27.3. Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species: gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework;
  - 27.4. Impact assessment: refinement of guidelines for biodiversity-inclusive impact assessment;
  - 27.5. Liability and redress: consideration of the recommendations of the Group of Legal and Technical Experts;
  - 27.6. Biodiversity and climate change: guidance to promote synergy among activities for biodiversity conservation, mitigating or adapting to climate change and combating land degradation.

**VI. ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS**

- 28. Administration of the Convention and budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2007-2008.

## VII. FINAL MATTERS

29. Other matters.
30. Adoption of the report.
31. Closure of the meeting.

### ITEM 4. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

29. At the opening session of the meeting, on 20 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties approved the organization of work of the meeting, on the basis of the suggestions contained in annex II to the revised annotations to the provisional agenda (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.1/Rev.1).

30. Accordingly, the Conference of the Parties established two working groups: Working Group I, under the chairmanship of Mr. Matthew Jebb (Ireland) to consider agenda items 14. (Island biological diversity), 15. (Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands), 16 (Global Taxonomy Initiative), 26.1 (Forest biological diversity), 26.2 (Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems), 26.3 (Marine and coastal biological diversity), 27.1 (Protected areas), 27.2 (Incentive measures), 27.3 (Alien species), 27.4 (Impact assessment), 27.5 (Liability and redress), and 27.6 (Biodiversity and climate change); and Working Group II, under the chairmanship of Mr. Sem Taukondjo Shikongo (Namibia) to consider agenda items 17 (Access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing), 18 (Article 8(j) and related provisions), 19 (Communication, education and public awareness, 20.1 (Review of implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan including the 2010 target), 20.2 (Implementation of biodiversity strategies and action plans, cross-sectoral integration of biodiversity concerns, and options for the provision of increased technical support), 21 (Implications of the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment), 22.1 (Review of the effectiveness and impacts of the Convention bodies, processes and mechanisms), 22.2 (Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism), 22.3 (Technology transfer and cooperation), 22.4 (Financial resources and mechanism), 23 (Monitoring progress and reporting processes, including integration of targets into the thematic programmes of work, national reporting and the Global Biodiversity Outlook), 24 (Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations and initiatives, and engagement of stakeholders in the implementation of the Convention), and 25 (Guidance to the financial mechanism). The remaining items would be taken up directly in plenary.

31. At the 3rd plenary session, on 24 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties heard interim progress reports from the Chairs of Working Groups I and II and from the Chair of the Budget Committee.

#### *Work of the sessional working groups*

32. Working Group I held 18 meetings, from 21 to 31 March 2006. It adopted its report (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.1/Add.2) at its 18th meeting, on 31 March 2006.

33. Working Group II held 16 meetings, from 21 to 31 March 2006. It adopted its report (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.1/Add.3) at its 16th meeting, on 31 March 2006.

34. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, the Conference of the Parties heard interim progress reports from the chairs of the working groups.

35. The final reports of the working groups were presented to the Conference of the Parties at the 6th plenary session of the meeting, on 31 March 2006 and are incorporated into the present report.

### *High-Level Segment*

36. The High-level Segment of the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties was held from 27 to 29 March. One hundred and twenty-two Ministers and heads of delegation attended an interactive dialogue on 27-28 March, held at the Estação Embratel Convention Center in Curitiba.

37. At the opening session of the High-Level Segment on Monday, 27 March, statements were delivered by H.E. Luís Inácio Lula da Silva, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil; Minister Marina Silva; Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity; and Mr. Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme. The opening addresses were followed by a presentation on the outcomes of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment by Professor A.H. Zakri, Director of the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies and a discussion in plenary on mainstreaming biodiversity: progress and challenges.

38. Four panel discussions followed the plenary session. Panels I and II were held simultaneously. Panel I, on biodiversity, food and agriculture, was co-chaired by H.E. Jan Szyszko, Minister of Environment of Poland, and H.E. Atilio Armando Savino, Secretary for Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina. Panel II focused on biodiversity, development and the eradication of poverty, and was co-chaired by Dr. Tewolde B G Egziabher, Director-General of the Environmental Protection Agency of Ethiopia and H.E. Viveka Bohn, Ambassador for the Environment of Sweden.

39. Panel III, on biodiversity and trade, and Panel IV, on access and benefit-sharing, were held simultaneously on Tuesday, 28 March. Panel III was co-chaired by H.E. Namo Narain Meena, Minister of State for Environment and Forests of India, and H.E. Stavros Dimas, Commissioner for Environment of the European Commission, while H.E. Carlos Loret de Mola, President of the National Environment Council of Peru and H.E. Antonio Serrano Rodríguez, General Secretary of the Ministry of the Environment of Spain co-chaired Panel IV.

40. A final discussion entitled “Changing practices and injecting urgency to fulfil the triple objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and meet to 2010 target” was held in plenary.

41. The participants in the High-Level Segment also commemorated the celebration of the International Year on Deserts and Desertification. In addition, a memorandum of understanding with six major scientific institutions was signed and a 2010 Heads of agency task force was established. The High-Level Segment continued at the 4th and 5th plenary sessions of the meeting, on 29 March, where 97 Ministers and Heads of Delegation made formal statements (see annex II below). The High-level Segment was then formally closed by Minister Marina Silva.

42. The report of the Chair Minister Marina Silva on the High-level Segment was presented to the Conference of the Parties at the 6th plenary session of the meeting, on 31 March 2006, and is contained in annex III below.

### **ITEM 5. REPORT ON THE CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE EIGHTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**

43. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting, on 31 March 2006, Mr. Matthew Jebb, Vice-President from Ireland, introduced the report of the Bureau on credentials of representatives (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.29). He said that, in accordance with rule 19 of the rules of procedure, the Bureau had examined the credentials of the representatives of Parties attending the meeting. Of the 160 Parties registered, a total of 141 had submitted credentials that were in order and 13 Parties had not submitted credentials that were in full compliance with the provisions of rule 18 of the rules of procedure. A further six Parties had presented no credentials. The Bureau recommended that those Parties who had not submitted their credentials or who had submitted credentials that did not fully comply with the rules of

procedure, amounting to 19 Parties in all, be requested to sign a declaration undertaking to provide credentials in the proper form to the Executive Secretary within 30 days of the closure of the meeting, or, in other words, by no later than 1 May 2006. The Bureau proposed that, having made that declaration, those Parties should be allowed to participate fully in the meeting.

44. The President noted that the draft report on the audit of the Secretariat of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/44) had raised the issue of the need to ensure compliance with rule 18 of the rules of procedure, regarding credentials. It was a matter of ensuring that the decisions of the Conference of the Parties were adopted with the full authority that they required. She urged the Parties that have not done so to submit their credentials to the Executive Secretary no later than 1 May 2006. In the interim, in accordance with past practice, the participation of the delegations that had not yet complied with article 18 of the rules of procedure was provisionally approved.

#### **ITEM 6. PENDING ISSUES**

45. Agenda item 6 was taken up at the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 20 March 2006. The item was introduced by the President, who said that the only pending issue before the Conference of the Parties related to paragraph 1 of rule 40 of the rules of procedure and paragraphs 4 and 16A and 16B of the financial rules, which remained bracketed owing to the lack of consensus among Parties on the majority required for decision-making on matters of substance. She therefore invited delegates to continue informal consultations on the matter during the meeting, particularly within the framework of agenda item 22.1 on review of the effectiveness and impacts of the Convention bodies, processes and mechanisms, and proposed that it should again be taken up at the end of the meeting should there appear to be a consensus allowing the Conference of the Parties to adopt the pending rules.

46. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting, on 31 March 2006, the President announced with regret that no further progress had been made towards resolving the issue in question, which therefore remained pending.

#### **ITEM 7. DATE AND VENUE OF THE NINTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**

47. During the High Level Segment Plenary, HEM Matthias Machnig, Vice Minister of the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany announced his Government's offer to host the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

48. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting, on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties gratefully accepted the offer of the Government of Germany to host the ninth ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety at a date and venue to be specified by the host country in consultation with the Bureau and the Executive Secretary as soon as possible. The Conference of the Parties adopted decision VIII/33 on the basis of the draft decision contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.30. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

## II. CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS

### ITEM 8. REPORTS OF THE REGIONAL PREPARATORY MEETINGS

49. Agenda item 8 was taken up at the 1st plenary session of the meeting, on 20 March 2006. In considering the item, the Conference of the Parties had before it the report of the Asia and Pacific regional preparatory meeting for the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/43) and the report on the Fourth Biodiversity in Europe Conference (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/18).

50. The representative of Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group) said that the African Group had held its regional preparatory meeting on 18 and 19 March 2006 in Curitiba. He expressed his gratitude to the Government of the United Kingdom for its financial support of the meeting, during which the African Group had come to an understanding of the issues to be debated and negotiated during the Conference.

51. The representative of Mongolia (on behalf of the Asia and Pacific Group) introduced the report of the Asia and Pacific regional preparatory meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/43) and expressed gratitude to the Government of Japan for its financial support of the meeting, at which the Group had developed a common view of the issues for discussion, focusing in particular on access and benefit-sharing and the financial mechanism of the Convention.

52. The representative of Croatia, speaking as co-President of the Fourth Biodiversity in Europe Conference, introduced the report of the meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/18), which had addressed the following issues on the agenda of the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties: island biodiversity; the Global Taxonomy Initiative; and communication, education and public awareness. It had made a number of recommendations on how to move forward with work on those issues, to which the non-governmental organizations present at the meeting had added further suggestions, and those were listed in the document before the meeting. The Conference had also addressed other relevant issues such as the progress made in the implementation of the Kyiv Resolution on Biodiversity, streamlining European 2010 biodiversity indicators, agriculture and biodiversity, forests and biodiversity, protected areas and ecological networks, invasive alien species and biodiversity and financing.

53. The representative of Venezuela, speaking on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries, said that at the Group's preparatory meeting, held in Curitiba on 18 and 19 March 2006, the Group had focused on issues on the agenda that were a priority for the region with a view to reaching agreement and making proposals for decisions that would reflect the common interests of all Parties. The items of the most concern to the region were the programme of work on island biodiversity, the international regime on access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits, participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities, protected areas, review of implementation of the Convention, the financial mechanism, incentives, and genetic resources in deep-sea areas beyond national jurisdiction.

54. Under this item, over the course of a number of plenary sessions, the Conference of the Parties also heard the following general statements from a number of representatives.

55. The representative of Tuvalu, speaking on behalf of small island developing States, expressed strong support for the proposed programme of work on small island developing States, which addressed many of the most pressing issues and offered unique opportunities for collaboration between small island developing States and countries with islands and island communities. He stressed, however, that adequate financial resources would be required for its implementation and in that connection underlined his serious concern at the application of the Global Environment Facility's Resource Allocation Framework, which discriminated against countries with low terrestrial biodiversity but unique or highly diverse marine biodiversity. It also disadvantaged poorer countries or countries with limited capacity to develop project

proposals. The role of the Conference of the Parties in providing guidance to the financial mechanism had been undermined by the Framework and he urged the Conference to review it. He underscored the importance of capacity-building and awareness-raising for achieving the objectives of the Convention in small island developing States in a way that responded to their unique conservation and development realities. He welcomed the work being done by the Ad Hoc Group of Technical Experts on Biodiversity and Climate Change and stressed the serious continuing concern in small island developing States with regard to climate change and its impact on the future of island life.

56. The representative of Brazil, speaking on behalf of the host country, welcomed all participants and reaffirmed Brazil's commitment to achieving the Convention's goals. Brazil's biodiversity resources were of strategic importance for its economic and social development so it sought not only to promote conservation and sustainable use of its biodiversity, but also the fair and equitable sharing of benefits. In that connection, Brazil considered that the main task before the Conference was to move ahead with negotiations on an international regime, but other important areas for Brazil were protected areas, and agricultural and forest biodiversity. The implementation mechanisms to be adopted would be decisive for the future of the Convention. He also emphasized the importance of capacity-building through scientific and technical cooperation and transfer of technology and the need for additional funds to support implementation. The previous week the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biodiversity had adopted the Curitiba declaration on living modified organisms to be used for food, feed, or for processing and the constructive spirit that had prevailed then should guide the present meeting to a successful outcome.

57. The representative of China said that the challenge facing the meeting was how the international community could work together to achieve the 2010 target and many of the items on its agenda were crucial to its achievement. It was to be hoped that the Conference's discussions would have a positive impact on the conservation of global biodiversity and sustainable use. In the last resort, conservation required concrete action and since the Convention entered into force there had been a certain positive effect on biodiversity conservation. More work was needed, however, and in future the focus should be on how to use the limited resources available effectively so that energy was not expended on adopting decisions that had no substantive effect on implementation of the Convention. He considered that particular attention should be paid to providing practical guidance and support to megadiverse developing countries on integrating biodiversity issues into their development and poverty reduction efforts. One key message of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment was that there appeared to be compatibility between the Millennium Development Goals for 2015 and the 2010 biodiversity target. There was considerable potential for cooperation to reach the biodiversity, sustainable environment and development targets set by the international community and harmonization and coordination could but enhance their synergy.

58. The representative of India, speaking on behalf of the Group of Like-minded Megadiverse Countries, said that as the target date of 2010 approached, the challenges increased and the world's expectations grew. He was hopeful that the outcome of the Conference would give renewed impetus to speedier and more fruitful implementation of the Convention. The Group had 60 to 70 per cent of the world's biodiversity so an international regime on fair and equitable benefit-sharing was a priority. Progress had been made since the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, but at the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing progress had been slow. The ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties should be set as the target date for completing the negotiations on the international regime and at least two more meetings of the Working Group would be required. Another item of concern to the Group of Megadiverse Countries was transfer of technology, which was crucial to implementation of the Convention and required the adoption of appropriate measures to ensure that technology was transferred and accessed on fair and favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms where mutually agreed. In addition, the financial mechanism could be improved and the procedures for disbursement of resources streamlined. The Group considered that communication, education and public awareness had the potential to make a significant contribution to implementation and also wished to see progress on protected areas and indicators.

59. The representative of Austria, speaking on behalf of the European Union, the acceding countries Bulgaria and Romania, the candidate countries Croatia, and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the countries of the Stabilization and Association Process and potential candidates Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro aligning themselves with the statement and with statements on other agenda items, expressed satisfaction at the successful outcome of the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biodiversity the previous week. The present meeting would provide a unique opportunity to renew the global commitment to a significant reduction in the loss of biodiversity, to raise the profile of biodiversity and to underline the need for greater efforts in all sectors. The message that there was a close link between implementation of the objectives of the Convention and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals had to be made clear. The findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment showed that unless efforts were significantly increased, the 2010 biodiversity target could not be met. It was not just Governments, but all sectors of society that had to take responsibility and act accordingly. Among the issues of particular importance for the Convention's future were enhancing national implementation, streamlining and enhancing the effectiveness of its processes, strengthening the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, making progress in the negotiations on an international regime, and enhancing the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions. The European Union also considered that the Conference should adopt forceful decisions on island biodiversity, by adopting the programme of work, the Global Taxonomy Initiative and implementation of its programme of work, cooperation with other conventions and processes, mechanisms for monitoring progress towards the 2010 target, communication, education and public awareness, marine and coastal biodiversity and the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands. It was the European Union's firm conviction that, by joining forces and adopting a genuine spirit of commitment, the meeting would set the stage for achieving the 2010 target.

60. The representative of Kiribati, speaking on behalf of the Asia and Pacific Group, said that although a number of delegates in her Group had been sincerely grateful for the generous contributions of donor countries which had enabled them to participate in the Conference of the Parties, others were dissatisfied because no financial support had been given to them. The Group urged its developed country partners to contribute to the participation of all developing countries and countries with economies in transition in future proceedings of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Also, for the transitional move from policy planning to implementation on the ground in many countries in her Group, partnership from the donor community had not been forthcoming. The countries of her region strongly supported the adoption of a programme of work on island biological diversity, as recommended by SBSTTA at its tenth meeting, and to ensure its full and effective implementation they strongly recommended that the guidance to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) currently bracketed in the SBSTTA recommendation be adopted as written. Greater efforts were needed for the effective implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision VII/28. The Group was keen to support adoption of draft decisions on implementation of the programme of work regarding biological diversity in sub-humid lands, and recommended the financial mechanism to support implementation. The Group would support further work on establishing enabling environments for technology transfer and cooperation, and on access and benefit sharing it called on all developed country partners for capacity building to bring about awareness and understanding at global, regional, national and local levels for mutual benefits. Some countries in the Group had concerns about the development of the Resource Allocation Framework by the GEF and sought a process to review it and the relationship between the Conference of the Parties and the operating financial mechanism if necessary. While the achievements of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment were admirable, it should be borne in mind, in terms of incentive measures, that improper use of the non-market value of biological diversity would cause its further impairment and that the valuation could be demanding on capacity and time-consuming. Due consideration should be given to threats to inland water ecosystems resulting from human-induced activities and climate change, when assessing the function and health of such ecosystems. The Group considered that it was critical to review implementation of the Convention, as work on the ground to date was nothing compared to the number of meetings, weight of documentation and volumes of decisions yet

of decisions yet to be implemented.

61. The representative of Canada, speaking also on behalf of Australia, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland and the United States of America, said it was important to remember that the work of the current meeting of the Conference was ultimately aimed at achieving the three overarching objectives of the Convention. The delegations on whose behalf he was speaking looked forward to a constructive, clear and open dialogue among all participants.

62. The representative of Ethiopia, speaking on behalf of the African Group, said that the Convention should be fully participatory, but the participation of developing countries had not been as smooth as it should have been. Funding for their participation had been slow in coming and his Group appealed to both donors and the Secretariat to make funding assured and predictable. It suggested that putting the funding for participation in the core budget of the Convention would prevent such problems recurring. The issue of benefit-sharing was on course for implementation, and progress had been made in the protection of the rights of indigenous and local communities. The African Group had held a preparatory meeting in the two days prior to the opening of the Conference thanks to financial resources that had been made available by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Group did not favour the establishment of a drafting group; many of its members had small delegations and staffing yet another meeting would overstretch their resources. The Group hoped that the Convention Secretariat would work in Africa in collaboration with the biological diversity agenda of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

63. The representative of the Russian Federation, speaking on behalf of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, said she hoped that the meeting of the Conference of the Parties would be held in a spirit of cooperation and compromise. She expressed the appreciation of the countries of her region to donor countries whose contributions had enabled them to participate.

64. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran said it was the moment of the ancient Persian New Year, Norooz. For his country and some of its neighbours, the calendar began on that first day of Spring, which symbolized newness and hope. Reading a poem by Sohrab Sepehri, he wished all participants a wonderful Spring and a successful meeting.

65. The representatives of the Greenpeace Kids for Forests Project stressed the importance of protected areas for the protection of forests and marine biodiversity, as well as the need to commit funds to biodiversity conservation. They urged the Conference of the Parties to take swifter action and more concrete steps towards achievement of the 2010 biodiversity target, in which connection they presented the Executive Secretary with a large hourglass as a reminder that time was fast ticking towards the deadline for that target.

66. The representative of the Cooperativa Ecológica das Mulheres Extrativistas do Marajó said that, with their traditional knowledge of natural resources, women were vital to the promotion of sustainable development. It was therefore important to target more income-generating projects at women, who were increasingly at risk of losing their traditional livelihoods. Biodiversity was preserved by local communities. As the holders of traditional knowledge, their role should be recognized by enabling the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity to act as an advisor to the Working Group on Article 8 (j), to which end it should be provided with funding and an appropriate workspace in the interests of local-community participation in the work of the Convention at all levels. The wide diversity of local communities should be also recognized by ensuring that their representatives at meetings of the Convention were provided with badges and nameplates, not least since the interests of those communities were directly linked to the protection of traditional knowledge, the conservation of biodiversity and implementation of the three objectives of the Convention.

67. The representative of the Brazilian NGO Forum for the Environment and Development said that in



in the majority of countries the main cause of biodiversity loss was agro-industry and monoculture, underpinned by perverse economic incentives. Protection of biodiversity required changes in production and consumption patterns based on ecological principles, social justice, land redistribution, and recognition of the land rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. The number of protected areas in the world was increasing, but at the same time conflicts arose between the needs of conservation and those of indigenous peoples. The creation of protected areas should guarantee not only effective conservation but also the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to be involved. Regarding forest and agricultural biodiversity, she emphasized that the survival of farmers would be at risk if the Conference agreed that risk assessment should be on a case-by-case basis. A *de facto* moratorium on genetic use restriction technologies should be reaffirmed and strengthened and she urged Parties also to recommend a ban on terminator seed technology. She hoped that the Conference would adopt decisions to protect marine biodiversity and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. She concluded by urging that the current intellectual property regimes that allowed biopiracy be rejected.

68. The representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity affirmed that the right of indigenous peoples to self-determination and permanent sovereignty over their own land and natural resources were fundamental principles that constituted the basis on which indigenous peoples proclaimed their inherent, inalienable and permanent collective ownership rights over their traditional knowledge, biodiversity and genetic resources. It was a matter of concern that, to a large extent, the implementation of the Convention's decisions and work programmes was solely based on privatization of protected areas, forests and environmental services, thereby commercializing life and nature. The true objectives of the Convention, namely, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for the benefit of future generations were being disregarded. The Forum once again expressed its concern at the Executive Secretary's recommendations on withdrawal of many decisions, which would negate a decade of work. Implementation of Article 8(j) at the national and local levels, where biodiversity was being lost, was disappointing and further in-depth work was required. The international regime on access and benefit-sharing proposed was another source of concern. Without explicit recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples to their traditional knowledge and genetic resources, there could be no guarantee that traditional knowledge would be preserved for future generations. The possible negative impact of genetic use restriction technologies represented a direct threat to the free determination and food sovereignty of indigenous peoples, who called for continued application of the precautionary principle. Indigenous women were concerned at the continued loss of biodiversity and their role was essential for the conservation of biodiversity and traditional knowledge, culture and languages transmitted down the generations. Turning to the meetings on the programme of work on island biodiversity, he regretted the lack of participation by indigenous peoples other than those included in government delegations and called on the Conference to ensure their full and effective participation. Indigenous peoples could also play a valuable role in developing indicators and in promoting communication, education and public awareness.

69. The representative of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) informed the meeting that the ICC had recently established a Task Force on the Convention, one of whose main objectives was to increase business involvement, a goal that had also been identified as a priority by the Parties. The Task Force would pursue that objective through outreach and educational activities for companies and associations that could contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and by serving as a business focal point for the Secretariat, Parties, Governments and organizations. While the Convention was a governmental forum in which both leadership and decision-making had to remain the exclusive purview of Governments, the ICC considered that increased opportunities for meaningful and transparent input by relevant stakeholders and dialogue among all participants would enhance the changes of achieving the collective goals.

***Potential impact of the avian influenza virus on wildlife***

70. The President announced that a brainstorming meeting of experts on the potential impact of the avian influenza virus on wildlife had been held in Curitiba, Brazil, on 19 March 2006 at the initiative of the Chair of SBSTTA, Mr. Christian Prip (Denmark).

71. Mr. Christian Prip (Denmark), Chair of SBSTTA, reported on the results of the meeting, which he had chaired. He said it had been convened by the Executive Secretary and himself, following a preparatory electronic discussion that had taken place from 21 February to 10 March 2006. His report was presented to the Conference of the Parties for its consideration in its discussions on actions towards the 2010 target and the achievement of other global goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals. The meeting had been attended by 53 participants, including representatives of 21 Governments and representatives of 10 of the major organizations dealing with the virus.

72. The participants had recognized clearly that the threats posed by the virus went beyond migratory species, water birds, birds in general and wetlands. Many mammals, including threatened taxa and populations, had been reported to have been infected. Knowledge gaps had been highlighted regarding the epidemiology of the virus, its geographical, temporal and ecological distribution, the root causes of its emergence, resurgence and spread, and the sources of infection in outbreaks. The participants had recognized that the measures taken could have adverse impacts on biological diversity, directly or indirectly. Reinforcing what had been agreed in the context of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and the Ramsar Convention, they had emphasized that culling of wild birds and mammals, and destruction of habitats were not scientifically sound methods of controlling the spread of the highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 virus. They had also recognized that there were links with loss of biological diversity and the Millennium Development Goals, in particular those relating to poverty eradication, but that those links needed to be clearly described. There was also a need for capacity-building, especially in developing countries.

73. The participants had indicated that SBSTTA, in accordance with its mandate, could be requested to assess further the interlinkages between ecosystem health, in particular human-induced ecosystem disturbances, including climate change and variability, and the risks and spread of avian influenza caused by the H5N1 virus and other pathogens in humans and animals. The meeting had expressed its appreciation for the resolutions adopted by the third session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention and the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species, and had noted the substantial work already done by the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza convened by the Convention on Migratory Species and of which the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity was now a member. The participants had also welcomed the contribution to the issue of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and others. They had supported the Conference on Health and Biodiversity (COHAB) initiative, and other proposals to address links between the two, as one measure that should be taken to address the spread of the H5N1 virus and other pathogens, and the wider relationship between health, well-being and wildlife conservation.

74. Noting that a detailed report of the meeting would be distributed as an information document, he said that the participants had requested the Executive Secretary to use the electronic forum method to continue gathering information and exchanging ideas as a follow-up to the recommendations of the brainstorming meeting.

75. The President said that based on the report she intended to undertake informal consultations on the issue of avian influenza, and would report on the results of those consultations to the plenary.

***Expert workshop on protected areas***

76. The President announced that a workshop of experts on protected areas had been held in Curitiba, Brazil, on 17 and 18 March 2006 and chaired by Ms. Adriana Sader Tescari (Brazil).

77. Ms. Adriana Sader Tescari, chair of the expert workshop on protected areas, reporting on its outcome, said that some 27 invited experts had taken part and a number of observers had been present. The workshop had been held with the financial support of the European Union, and its report had been distributed as an information document (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/27). Its purpose had been to preview implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and to review the evaluation matrix contained in annex II to recommendation 1/4 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas. The participants had before them the review of implementation of the programme of work on protected areas for the period 2004-2006 (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/29). They had noted the limited number of reports on protect areas submitted by Parties. The workshop had undertaken extensive work on the evaluation matrix, and had considered a number of ways in which reporting could be improved, concluding that it should concentrate on outputs rather than processes in order to evaluate progress towards overall targets. The workshop had concluded that Parties concentrated on reporting on items that were priorities for them nationally and that they assigned priorities to identified obstacles and challenges. The workshop's report contained recommendations relating to the improvement of information gathering. Participants considered that the workshop had been such a useful experience that it should be convened again in the future.

78. The President invited the Conference of the Parties to take note of the report on the outcome of the expert workshop on protected areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/27) and consider it under item 27.1 of its agenda.

#### **ITEM 9. REPORTS OF THE INTER-SESSIONAL MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES**

79. Agenda item 9 was taken up at the 1st plenary session of the meeting, on 20 March 2006. In considering the item, the Conference of the Parties had before it the reports of the tenth and eleventh meetings of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/2 and 3); the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/4); the third and fourth meetings of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/5 and 6); the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/7); and the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/8 and Add.1).

80. A representative of Spain reported on the outcome of the fourth meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention, which had been held in Granada, Spain, in January 2006. He recalled that the mandate of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing was to prepare and negotiate an international regime for access and benefit-sharing in collaboration with the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, in order to avoid duplication and overlap. In that context, the Working Group on Article 8(j) had recommended that protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices with regard to genetic resources be included in the international regime, with input from indigenous and local communities with regard to their experiences of effective protection. The Working Group had also discussed *sui generis* systems of protection for knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and it had recommended that Parties be urged to adopt national and local models for such protection, with full and effective participation and prior informed consent. The Group had further recommended that the Executive Secretary be requested to continue to compile and analyse information from all stakeholders on possible elements for *sui generis* systems. The Group recommended that sufficient means be provided to allow sufficient preparation and participation of indigenous and local communities, and it had drawn up draft criteria for a voluntary funding mechanism. Lastly, the Group had adopted a number of recommendations concerning the possible socioeconomic and technical impacts of

genetic use restriction technology (GURT) and had developed elements of an ethical code of conduct to ensure respect for the cultural and intellectual heritage of indigenous and local communities.

81. Another representative of Spain reported on the work of the fourth meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing, held in Granada, Spain, in January-February 2006. She said that the Group had made four recommendations. The first pertained to the international regime for access and benefit-sharing. Although the proposed text still contained much text on which consensus had not been achieved, indicated by square brackets, she considered that progress had been made. The second recommendation was to establish a regionally balanced ad hoc technical expert group to elaborate possible options for an international certificate of origin, source and legal provenance. The elements of such a certificate were appended to the decision. The third recommendation addressed the issues of prior informed consent of Parties providing genetic resources, and mutually-agreed terms under which access to those resources was granted. Parties, Governments and other stakeholders were invited to continue to take measures to ensure compliance with those precepts. Certain elements of that decision were also in square brackets, as agreement had not been reached. The last recommendation referred to an evaluation of progress in implementing the strategic plan, including indicators of access and benefit-sharing. An informal group had met during the meeting to discuss the future participation of representatives of indigenous and local groups in the elaboration and negotiation of the international regime for access and benefit-sharing. She hoped that the draft recommendations made by the Group would form a good basis for the discussions by the Conference of the Parties.

82. The President invited the Conference of the Parties to take note of the reports of the meetings of subsidiary bodies held during the intersessional period.

#### **ITEM 10. REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY**

83. At the 1st plenary session, on 20 March 2006, the representative of the President of the third Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol reported that a great deal had been accomplished since the Protocol had entered into force in 2003. The Biosafety Clearing-House was fully operational. Good progress had been made in the Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Liability and Redress established to elaborate international rules and procedures in respect of liability and redress for damage resulting from the transboundary movement of living modified organisms in the context of Article 27. The Compliance Committee was playing an important role in promoting compliance, and a comprehensive capacity-building action plan was in place. Finally, consensus had been reached on Article 18.2 (a) of the Protocol, regarding documentation requirements for living modified organisms intended for direct use as food or feed or for processing.

84. He recalled that two years previously there had been only 76 signatories to the Protocol, whereas there were currently 130 Parties, and two more countries would become Parties in the coming weeks. That was a clear indication that the Protocol was widely accepted and was fulfilling its promise to enable the international community to benefit from biotechnology while minimizing its potential risks.

85. The President invited the Conference of the Parties to take note of the report and of the report of the Executive Secretary on the status of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and progress made in its implementation (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/9).

#### **ITEM 11. REPORT OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

86. Agenda item 11 was taken up at the 1st plenary session of the meeting, on 20 March 2006. In considering the item, the Conference of the Parties had before it the report of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/10).

87. Speaking on behalf of Mr. Len Good, the representative of the GEF began by congratulating Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif in his new post, recalling that he had served as Executive Coordinator of the GEF at UNEP for many years. He had been instrumental in establishing UNEP's role as a GEF implementing agency and had built a strong, innovative portfolio to support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

88. He said that, for more effective implementation of the Convention, it was critical to strengthen its partnership with the GEF as its financing mechanism. Despite substantial progress in making economies and ecosystems more sustainable, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment had shown that 15 of 24 ecosystems evaluated were being degraded at accelerated rates, resulting in greater species extinction and reduced services to society, with disproportionate effects on the poor. The partnership between the Convention and the GEF must therefore be seen in the long term. Significant changes must be made in the integration of biodiversity into countries' economies, building their capacity to solve development problems, while conserving and sustainably using biodiversity and sharing the benefits of genetic resources.

89. Since its inception in 1991, the GEF had provided US\$ 6.5 billion to finance 500 projects in 140 countries, supporting the principal programmes of work of the Convention, including protected areas, embedding biodiversity in productive landscapes and helping countries establish national biosafety frameworks.

90. The GEF Council had recently adopted a framework to allocate resources to countries on the basis of their ability to generate global environmental benefits. The framework was designed to target GEF resources in a transparent, efficient manner and, by increasing the predictability of financing, to enhance countries' capacity to obtain GEF funds to meet their priorities. The GEF recognized that transition to the new framework would be challenging, and would do all it could to help countries to adapt to the system.

91. He said that a fourth replenishment of the GEF fund was needed, as implementation of the Convention accelerated. The GEF's record in financing global environment initiatives was a compelling argument in favour of strong political support from the international community.

92. The President invited the Conference of the Parties to take note of the report. She said that delegates would have the opportunity to discuss the matter under agenda items 22.4 and 25.

**ITEM 12. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ON THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE CONVENTION AND THE  
BUDGET FOR THE TRUST FUNDS OF THE CONVENTION**

93. Agenda item 12 was taken up at the 1st plenary session of the meeting, on 20 March 2006. In considering the item, the Conference of the Parties had before it the budget for the trust funds of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/11/Rev.1).

94. The Executive Secretary expressed his appreciation to the Brazilian health services, which had efficiently cared for a participant in the third Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol, who had been taken ill during that meeting. He expressed his condolences to two participants in the Conference of the Parties, who had suffered deaths in their immediate families. He also expressed his sympathy to the people of Australia who had experienced extensive material damage as a result of the recent cyclone.

95. He introduced the draft report of the audit of the Secretariat (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/44) that had been conducted at his request by the Office of Internal Oversight Services shortly after he had assumed his duties as the new Executive Secretary on 3 January 2006. The draft report was being circulated on an

circulated on an exceptional basis to assist Parties in their consideration of the budget performance for the biennium 2005-2006 under agenda item 28. He thanked the Office of Internal Oversight Services for agreeing to circulate the report to Parties as a draft. He introduced also the note of the Executive Secretary on an enhanced phase of implementation of the Convention contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP8/28 add 1. He also thanked the participants to the informal donors consultations on the Budget held in Geneva on 29 January 2006. Three options were proposed: increases over the 2005-2006 budget of 6.7 per cent, 14.3 per cent and 18.5 per cent in nominal terms. The last would correspond to an increase of 15.5 per cent in real terms and would make it possible for the Secretariat to achieve all the activities in its work plan. It would correspond to an increase in contributions of US\$ 1.7 million per year, which, if divided among the 188 Parties, would come to an average of a further US\$ 7,400 per year per Contracting Party.

96. He expressed his gratitude to all donors, who had made possible the attendance at the Conference of delegates from 98 countries. The meeting would be the largest Conference of the Parties to date, in conformity with the recommendation of the audit, that the budget should make possible the participation of all Parties at the Conference. The audit had also recommended that attention be paid to avoiding duplication among decisions of the Conference of the Parties. It had further recommended that the processes of the Convention be aligned with those of the United Nations.

97. The President thanked Mr. Djoghlafor his frank assessment of the situation with respect to the budget. She suggested in accordance with established practices, the establishment on an open-ended contact group on the budget. She proposed that Mr. Ositadinma Anaedu (Nigeria), who had been Chair of a similar group at the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol, also act as Chair of the group for the Conference of the Parties.

98. The Conference of the Parties took note of the report of the Executive Secretary and agreed to take up the information contained therein in its consideration of agenda item 28 on the budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2007-2008.

99. In response to a query by the representative of the Bahamas, the President confirmed that the mandate of the budget group would be the same as that given to the budget group established at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

### **ITEM 13. GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK**

100. Agenda item 13 was taken up at the 1st plenary session of the meeting, on 20 March 2006. In considering the item, the Conference of the Parties had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing a summary of the second Global Biodiversity Outlook (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/12). The conclusions of the report would be discussed under item 23 of the agenda.

101. Introducing the item, the Executive Secretary said that he was pleased to endorse the second edition of *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, a flagship publication which had now been circulated to participants and should serve both as a tool for achieving the 2010 biodiversity target and as an inspiration for the high-level ministerial segment that was to be held during the present meeting. He thanked those who had provided guidance and assistance in its preparation, including the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC), with which he was determined to pursue the collaborative partnership already developed. The publication would also assist the new Heads of Agency Task Force, which would be meeting immediately after the Conference of the Parties, in implementing its mandate in connection with the 2010 biodiversity target.

102. A statement was made by the representative of Austria (on behalf of the European Union).

### III. ISSUES FOR IN-DEPTH CONSIDERATION

#### ITEM 14. ISLAND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

103. Working Group I took up agenda item 14 at its 1st meeting on 21 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it recommendation X/I from the tenth meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/2) and a note by the Executive Secretary on the compilation of supporting actions for the programme of work (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/13). It also had before it as an information document a note by the Executive Secretary on supporting activities for the Secretariat, suggested partners, and linkages with decisions of the Conference of the Parties and processes (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/40). A draft decision under the item was before the Working Group in the compilation of draft decisions for the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2, pp. 7-36).

104. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Cook Islands, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada (on behalf of small island developing States), Iceland, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Liberia (also on behalf of the African Group), Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, the Seychelles, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda and Venezuela. Statements were also made by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations University (UNU), tIUCN – The World Conservation Union, the Caribbean-Antilles Indigenous Peoples' Caucus and the Diaspora, Conservation International and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

105. At the 2nd meeting of the Working Group, on 21 March 2006, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text of recommendation X/1, taking into account the points which had been raised during the earlier discussion of the item. He would, however, await the outcome of the discussions to be held by Working Group II on the difficult issue of financial resources before proposing any text on that subject.

106. At the 11th meeting, on 27 March 2006, Working Group I took up a draft decision on island diversity, submitted by the Chair, together with an indicative list of supporting actions to be appended to the programme of work on island biodiversity.

107. The Chair proposed that the Group consider the draft decision itself and that a contact group be established to consider the indicative list.

108. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Canada, Colombia, France, Iceland, Jamaica (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and also on behalf of small island developing States), Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Tuvalu, the representative of the United States of America, a representative of the World Conservation Union – IUCN and the representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

109. The Chair established a contact group, chaired by the representative of Jamaica and composed of the representatives of Australia, Austria, Canada, the Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, France, New Zealand, Palau, the Seychelles, Tuvalu, the United States of America and a representative of the International Indigenous Forum in Biodiversity, to consider the indicative list of supporting actions.

110. At its 16th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group took up a draft decision on island biodiversity, submitted by the Chair, together with a revised list of suggested supporting actions for Parties to be appended to the programme of work on island biodiversity.

111. The Working Group adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.12.

112. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting, on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.12, as amended, as decision VIII/1. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

#### **ITEM 15. BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF DRY AND SUB-HUMID LANDS**

113. Working Group I took up agenda item 15 at its 2nd meeting on 21 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it recommendation XI/I from the eleventh meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/3). It also had before it as an information document a note by the Executive Secretary on global outcome-oriented targets for the programmes of work on biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/5), which would be discussed in detail under agenda item 21. Cooperation with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in connection with the joint work programme on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands would be discussed in detail under agenda item 24. A draft decision under the item was before the Working Group in the compilation of draft decisions for the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2, pp. 37-39).

114. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Gambia, Ghana, Liberia (on behalf of the African Group), Namibia, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Senegal, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, the representatives of the Future Harvest Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), UNCCD and UNEP.

115. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text of recommendation XI/1, taking into account the points raised.

116. At the 11th meeting, on 27 March 2006, the Working Group took up a draft decision submitted by the Chair.

117. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Norway.

118. The Working Group resumed its discussion of the draft decision at its 12th meeting, on 28 March 2006.

119. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Botswana, Chile, Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, Peru and Turkey.

120. The Chair said that the amendments proposed had been noted and he would ask the Secretariat to contact those representatives that had expressed positions bilaterally and, on the basis of those contacts, he would prepare a revised text. He intended to refer the proposal that the Executive Secretary should seek additional financial resources for the programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands to Working Group II, which was dealing with financial resources.

121. At its 15th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group took up a revised draft decision on biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, submitted by the Chair.

122. Following an exchange of views, the Chair suggested that the representatives of Austria, Botswana, Kenya and Namibia should hold informal consultations in order to resolve their differing viewpoints on the text.



123. At its 17th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group resumed its discussion of the revised draft decision, during which no objections were raised to amendments proposed as a result of the informal consultations which had been held. It therefore adopted the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.16.

124. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.16 as decision VIII/2. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

#### **ITEM 16. GLOBAL TAXONOMY INITIATIVE**

125. Working Group I took up agenda item 16 at its 2nd meeting on 21 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it recommendation XI/2 from the eleventh meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/3), which was also presented as a draft decision in the compilation of draft decisions for the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2, pp. 40-48).

126. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Venezuela, the representatives of BioNET International and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) and the representative of Species 2000.

127. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text of recommendation XI/2, taking into account the points raised.

128. At the 12th meeting, on 28 March 2006, the Working Group took up a draft decision submitted by the Chair.

129. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Peru, Senegal, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and the representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

130. At the close of the discussion, the Chair said that, on the basis of the proposals made, he would produce a revised text of the draft decision, excluding paragraphs 10(e), 13 and 16, in which connection he requested those representatives who had expressed diverging views to hold informal consultations with the aim of reaching an agreement or compromise.

131. At the 13th meeting, on 28 March 2006, the Working Group was apprised of the results of the informal consultations.

132. Following statements by the representatives of Mexico, Peru and Venezuela, the Chair noted that there was still no consensus on paragraph 10(e) and suggested that the informal consultations be pursued.

133. At its 15th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group took up a draft decision on the Global Taxonomy Initiative, submitted by the Chair.

134. Following an exchange of views, the Chair suggested that the representatives of Austria and Mexico should hold informal consultations in order to resolve the issue surrounding paragraph 10(e) of the draft decision.

135. Having heard the report on the informal consultations, at its 17th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.23.

136. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.23, as orally amended, as decision VIII/3. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

#### **ITEM 17. ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING (ARTICLE 15)**

137. Working Group II took up agenda item 17 at its 1st meeting, on 21 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it the reports of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing on its third and fourth meetings (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/5 and UNEP/CBD/COP/8/6, respectively), together with the relevant recommendations. It also had before it as information documents a presentation from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) on its findings regarding the interrelation between access to genetic resources and disclosure requirements in application of intellectual property rights, in response to an invitation by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/7); the results of a study commissioned by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), entitled “Analysis of options for implementing disclosure requirements in intellectual property applications”, also in response to an invitation by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/25); a note by the Executive Secretary containing a matrix for the analysis of gaps, developed pursuant to recommendation 3/1 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/36); and a summary submitted by the World Trade Organization (WTO) of issues raised and points made on the relation between the TRIPs Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/37).

138. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat recalled that, at its fourth meeting, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing had continued negotiations on the international regime. He pointed out that square brackets remained around many sections of that text. The Working Group had also continued discussions on other approaches, in particular an international certificate of origin, source or legal provenance, and on measures to support compliance with prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms. Several draft decisions under the item were before the Working Group in the compilation of draft decisions for the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2, pp. 48-59).

139. The Chair proposed that the Working Group discuss the item under four sub-headings corresponding to the four recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group: the international regime on access and benefit-sharing; other approaches, as set out in decision VI/24 B, including consideration of an international certificate of origin, source or legal provenance; measures, including consideration of the feasibility, practicality and costs, to support compliance with prior informed consent of the Contracting Party providing genetic resources and mutually agreed terms on which access was granted in Contracting Parties with users of such resources under their jurisdiction; and the strategic plan, including future evaluation of progress, the need and possible options for indicators for access to genetic resources and in particular for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources.

#### ***International regime on access and benefit-sharing***

140. The Chair said that, with regard to the international regime on access and benefit-sharing, the Conference of the Parties was expected to agree on future process, including the number of inter-sessional meetings of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing that should be held before the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

141. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India (on behalf of the Like-minded Mega-diverse Countries), Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Tuvalu, Uganda (on behalf of the African Group), the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Group), Viet Nam, Zambia, the representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Future Harvest Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR), the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV), the United Nations University, the WIPO, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, the Women's Caucus and the Global Forest Coalition on Access and Benefit-sharing and the representative of the International Chamber of Commerce.

142. Following the discussion, the Chair invited the representative of Norway to convene an informal open-ended group to discuss the issue of the participation of indigenous and local communities in the negotiation of an international regime and report back to the Working Group at a subsequent meeting.

143. At its 9th meeting, on 27 March 2006, the Working Group heard a report from the representative of Norway on the work of the informal open-ended group set up at its 1st meeting, on 21 March 2006.

144. The Working Group then took up a revised version of the draft decisions on access and benefit-sharing submitted by the Chair. The Chair informed the Group that the final paragraph of the original draft decision on an international regime on access and benefit-sharing, as it appeared in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2 (page 48), had been referred to the Budget Committee. The draft decision before the Working Group referred only to the process of the international regime and not to its content, which would be the subject of negotiations.

145. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, India (on behalf of the Like-minded Mega-diverse Countries), Japan, Malaysia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the Philippines and Venezuela (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Group).

146. The Working Group continued its discussion of the revised draft decision on an international regime on access and benefit-sharing submitted by the Chair at its 10th meeting, on 27 March 2006.

147. Statements were made by the representatives of Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya (on behalf of the African Group), Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Switzerland. Statement were also made by the representatives of the United States of America, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the International Forum of Local Communities.

148. Following the discussion, the Chair said that he would convene an informal group, open only to Parties, to discuss the issue of the participation of indigenous and local communities in the negotiation of an international regime.

149. The representatives of Austria (on behalf of the European Union) and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity expressed their unease concerning the exclusion of indigenous and local communities from discussions in the informal group. The Chair explained that he had taken note of the contributions of indigenous and local communities to the work of the informal open-ended group convened by the representative of Norway, but now wished to consult only the Parties. A representative of the Secretariat confirmed that there was no procedural impediment to limiting the membership of informal groups. That explanation was accepted by the representatives of Austria and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

150. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text of the draft decision on an international regime on access and benefit-sharing, which he would submit to the Working Group for its consideration.

151. At its 12th meeting, on 28 March 2006, the Working Group took up a revised draft decision on access and benefit-sharing, submitted by the Chair.

152. After a brief procedural discussion, the Chair said that he would convene a contact group, co-chaired by the representatives of Namibia and Switzerland, to address outstanding issues on access and benefit-sharing.

***Other approaches, as set out in decision VI/24 B, including consideration of an international certificate of origin/source/ legal provenance***

153. The Chair said that he had gained the impression from the statements made that the Working Group was in favour of establishing an ad hoc technical expert group to discuss consideration of an international certificate of origin, source or legal provenance. He therefore asked the Working Group to address the terms of reference of such a group.

154. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Switzerland, Uganda and Venezuela.

155. The Chair invited comments on the annex, entitled “List of potential rationale, needs and objectives, potential characteristics/features, implementation challenges, including costs and legislative implications of an international certificate of origin/source/legal provenance as a possible element of the international regime on access and benefit-sharing”, with a view to removing the square brackets in the text.

156. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Tuvalu, Uganda (on behalf of the African Group) and Uruguay.

157. Following the discussion, the Chair invited the representative of Mexico to convene an informal open-ended group to discuss the issue and report back to the Working Group at a subsequent meeting.

158. At its 9th meeting, on 27 March 2006, the Working Group heard a report from the representative of Mexico on the work of the informal open-ended group set up at its 1st meeting, on 21 March 2006.

159. At its 10th meeting, on 27 March 2006, the Working Group took up a revised draft decision on other approaches, as set out in decision VI/24 B, including consideration of an international certificate of origin/source/legal provenance, submitted by the Chair.

160. A representative of the Secretariat explained that while the revised draft decision referred to the establishment of an ad hoc technical expert group to be composed of 25 experts, the rules for the establishment of such groups had been adopted by the Conference of the Parties and were set out in the *modus operandi* of SBSTTA, where it was stated that they should be composed of no more than 15 experts. Accordingly, if in its further discussion of the revised draft decision the Working Group considered that it needed a group composed of more than 15 experts, it would have to select a name for the group other than that of “ad hoc technical expert group”.

161. Another representative of the Secretariat explained that the usual practice for selecting experts for ad hoc technical expert groups was that the Executive Secretary received nominations from Parties and,

acting as an honest broker in whom all Parties should have confidence, then made an impartial, regionally balanced selection on the basis of expertise.

162. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, India (on behalf of the Like-minded Mega-diverse Countries), Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Senegal, Singapore, Switzerland, Venezuela (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Group), the representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, and the representative of the International Chamber of Commerce.

163. Following the discussion, the Chair said that he would prepare a further revision of the draft decision, reflecting the views expressed, and submit it to the Working Group for its consideration at a later meeting.

***Measures, including consideration of their feasibility, practicality and costs, to support compliance with prior informed consent of the contracting Party providing genetic resources and mutually agreed terms on which access was granted in contracting Parties with users of such resources under their jurisdiction***

164. The Chair invited the Working Group to consider the draft decision, which was taken from recommendation 4/3 of the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/6, annex I), with a view to removing some or all of the square brackets in the text.

165. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Switzerland and Uganda (on behalf of the African Group).

166. At its 10th meeting, on 27 March 2006, the Working Group took up a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair.

167. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Canada, Ethiopia, India, Japan, Kenya (on behalf of the African Group), Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Switzerland, representatives of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and Oxfam (Netherlands).

168. Following the discussion, the Chair said that he would prepare a further revision of the draft decision, reflecting the views expressed, and submit it to the Working Group for its consideration at a later meeting.

***Strategic Plan: Future evaluation of progress – the need and possible options for indicators for access to genetic resources and in particular for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources***

169. The Chair invited the Working Group to consider the draft decision, which was taken from recommendation 4/4 of the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/6, annex I).

170. Statements were made by the representatives of Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Egypt and Uganda (on behalf of the African Group).

171. At its 10th meeting, on 27 March 2006, the Working Group considered a draft decision submitted by the Chair.

172. Statements were made by the representatives of Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil and Canada.

173. At its 16th meeting, on 31 March 2006, the Working Group took up revised draft decisions on access and benefit-sharing, submitted by the Chair.

174. A statement was made by the representative of Malaysia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China).

175. The Working Group decided to adopt the draft decisions, as orally amended, and to transmit them to the plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.34.

176. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.34 as decision VIII/ 4. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

177. The Conference of the Parties elected by acclamation Mr. Fernando Casas (Colombia) and Mr. Timothy Hodges (Canada) as co-chairs for the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing.

#### **ITEM 18. ARTICLE 8(j) AND RELATED PROVISIONS**

178. Working Group II took up agenda item 18 at its 3rd meeting, on 22 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on its fourth meeting, together with the relevant recommendations (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/7).

179. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat said that, at its fourth meeting in Granada, Spain, on 23-27 January 2006, the Working Group on Article 8(j) had considered a number of issues, including a composite report on status and trends regarding the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities; elements for a plan of action for the retention of traditional knowledge; collaboration with the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing on an international regime on access and benefit-sharing; development of elements of *sui generis* systems for the protection of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities; mechanisms for the participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention; an ethical code of conduct to ensure respect for the cultural and intellectual heritage of indigenous and local communities; potential socio-economic impacts of genetic use restriction technologies (GURTs) on indigenous and local communities; indicators for assessing progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target; and the status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.

180. Draft decisions under the item were before the Working Group in the compilation of draft decisions for the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2, pp. 60-77). Recommendation 4/7 from the Working Group on Article 8(j), on the potential socio-economic impacts of GURTs on indigenous and local communities, would, however, be considered by Working Group I under agenda item 26.4, on agricultural biological diversity, in conjunction with recommendation X/11 of the SBSTTA.

181. Working Group II was also invited to consider recommendation XI/13, paragraph 6, of the SBSTTA, which read: "*Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties invites the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions, in the context of its work on the development of indicators on the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities as requested in decision VII/30 to also consider indicators on sustainable use that relate to the customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible

compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements (Article 10(c));”.

182. Following the introduction, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, the Cook Islands, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group), the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, India (on behalf of the Like-minded Mega-diverse Countries), Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Switzerland, Thailand, Tuvalu, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, by the representatives of the United Nations University, the Autoridad Ancestral del Pueblo Misak and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, by a representative speaking on behalf of the Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina, Peru, and the College of the Atlantic.

183. The Working Group continued its discussion of the agenda item at its 4th meeting, on 22 March 2006.

184. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group), Jordan, Malawi, the Philippines, Switzerland, Venezuela, the representatives of the Community Biodiversity Development and Conservation Network, the Tsleil-Waututh Nation and the Conselho Nacional do Direito da Mulher (Cambeba People).

185. At its 11th meeting, on 28 March 2006, the Working Group took up revised draft decisions on Article 8(j) and related provisions, submitted by the Chair.

186. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, India (on behalf of the Like-minded Mega-diverse Countries), Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines and by a representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

187. The Chair requested various groups of countries to consult on the wording of text on which there was disagreement and to report back to the Working Group at its next meeting.

188. The Working Group continued its discussion of the draft decisions at its 12th meeting, on 28 March 2006.

189. The Chair said that Working Group I had referred to Working Group II paragraph 16 of a draft decision on biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands (agenda item 15), which referred to Article 8(j) and should be inserted in the draft decision under discussion by Working Group II, at an appropriate place.

190. Reports on the outcomes of the informal consultations on wording were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union) and New Zealand.

191. In the ensuing discussion, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil and Canada.

192. Statements were also made by the representatives of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, the Saami Council, the Tulalip tribes of Washington, the Fiara Aboriginal Corporation and the International Forum of Local Communities.

193. Following the discussion, the Chair said that he would prepare a further revision of the draft decisions, reflecting the views expressed, and submit it to the Working Group for its consideration at a later meeting.

194. At its 15th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group considered a further revision of the draft decisions on Article 8(j) and related provisions, submitted by the Chair.

195. After an exchange of views, the Working Group decided to adopt the draft decisions, as orally amended, and to transmit them to the plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.22

196. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.22 as decision VIII/5. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

#### **ITEM 19. COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS (ARTICLE 13)**

197. Working Group II took up agenda item 19 at its 4th meeting, on 22 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it recommendation 1/5 adopted at the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, in the annex to the report of that meeting; a short-list of priority activities for the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness, contained in annex I to the note by the Executive Secretary on implementation of the programme of work and options to advance work on the global initiative on communication, education and public awareness (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/14); suggestions for a draft decision by the Executive Secretary in the consolidation of draft decisions for the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2; pages 78-99); and a note by the Executive Secretary outlining the proposed budget for the programme of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the biennium 2007-2008 (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/28).

198. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat recalled that in paragraph 4(a)(ii) of decision VII/24, the Conference of the Parties had requested the Executive Secretary to convene an informal advisory committee on communication, education and public awareness. In paragraph 4(b), the Conference of the Parties had further requested the Executive Secretary to continue to collaborate with similar programmes of other organizations, to enhance coordination and maximize synergy. In paragraph 4(c), the Executive Secretary was requested to report to the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting on progress in implementation of the identified priorities in the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness.

199. In response to that decision, the Executive Secretary had established an informal advisory committee on communication, education and public awareness, which had met in conjunction with the tenth and eleventh meetings of the SBSTTA, to review progress in implementation of the programme of work and to provide guidance on further development of the programme of work. The Executive Secretary had identified priorities for action in the programme of work and had made recommendations for their implementation, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/14). In the document containing the proposed budget (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/28), the Executive Secretary was proposing a strong initiative on outreach, which would require partial restructuring of the Secretariat, in order to implement his project for enhanced visibility of the Convention, as a complement to the programme of work.

200. The Working Group was invited to review the proposed activities in depth and to consider the draft decision contained in the consolidation of draft decisions for the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2; pages 78-99).

201. Following the introduction, statements were made by the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Dominica, Gabon (on behalf of the Commission for the Forests of Central Africa, representing Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda and São Tome), India, Indonesia (also on behalf of the Group of 77 and China),



Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, representatives of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Epa Barrus, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the Mapkaha Organization.

202. Following the discussion, the Chair said that he would prepare a revision of the draft decision, reflecting the views expressed, and submit it to the Working Group for its consideration at a later meeting.

203. At its 13th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group took up a revised draft decision on the global initiative on communication, education and public awareness, submitted by the Chair.

204. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Canada, Indonesia, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Namibia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Venezuela.

205. Following the discussion, the Chair said that he would prepare a further revision of the draft decision, only in English owing to shortage of time, for consideration by the Working Group at a later meeting.

206. At its 15th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group considered a revised draft decision on the global initiative on communication, education and public awareness, submitted by the Chair.

207. The Chair said that a decision would be made about which option to choose for paragraph 8 once the Budget Committee had finished its deliberations.

208. Following an exchange of views and on that understanding, the Working Group agreed to transmit the draft decision, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.14.

209. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.14, as amended, as decision VIII/6. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

#### **IV. STRATEGIC ISSUES FOR EVALUATING PROGRESS OR SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION**

##### **ITEM 20. PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AND ITS STRATEGIC PLAN INCLUDING THE 2010 TARGET AND THE CONVENTION'S CONTRIBUTION TO RELEVANT MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

210. Working Group II took up agenda item 20 at its 4th meeting, on 22 March 2006. At the suggestion of the Chair, the Group dealt with items 20.1 (Review of implementation) and 20.2 (Implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, cross-sectoral integration of biodiversity concerns, and options for the provision of increased technical support) as a single item. In considering agenda item 20.1, the Group had before it the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, the summary of the second Global Diversity Outlook (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/12) and a note by the Executive Secretary containing a synthesis of information contained in third national reports (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/23). In considering agenda item 20.2, the Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on progress towards implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan: follow-up to the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention

the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/15) and an overview of the experience of other conventions in providing technical support (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/8). The relevant decisions were included in the compilation of draft decisions for the Conference of the Parties in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2 (pages 100-107).

211. Introducing the item, a representative of the Secretariat explained that the Group was invited to consider, under item 20.1, the status of implementation drawing upon the second Global Biodiversity Outlook, and, under item 20.2, the status of implementation drawing upon the synthesis of information contained in the third national reports submitted under Article 26. The draft decision focused on the process for the review of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the updating of guidance, and options for the provision of increased technical support to Parties for implementation and reviews of implementation. A second representative of the Secretariat gave a slide presentation on the second Global Diversity Outlook.

212. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Cook Islands, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Egypt, India, Jordan, Kiribati, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda and the representative of the GEF.

213. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare draft decisions on the Global Diversity Outlook and on implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan, reflecting the views that had been expressed, and submit them to the Working Group for its consideration.

214. At its 11th meeting, on 28 March 2006, the Working Group took up a draft decision on implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan submitted by the Chair.

215. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Canada, Colombia, Egypt, Mexico, New Zealand and Norway.

216. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text of the draft decision on implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan, which he would submit to the Working Group for its consideration.

217. The Working Group took up consideration of the Chair's revised draft decision on implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan at its 13th meeting, on 30 March 2006.

218. During the discussion, the representative of Egypt expressed his delegation's serious concern regarding the reference in the fourth preambular paragraph to document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/4/Rev.1. He said that the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention had met from 5 to 9 September 2005 and adopted its report by consensus on the last day of its meeting. That report had been issued on 30 September 2005 as document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/4. It had subsequently been modified by the Executive Secretary and redistributed in January 2006 as document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/4/Rev.1. The delegation of Egypt objected to the manner in which that had been done, and considered that it set a serious precedent that might affect the Convention process. It was a matter of importance to his delegation that the preambular paragraph in question refer to document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/4, and not to document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/4/Rev.1, and he requested that his statement be reflected in the record of the meeting. At its 16<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 31 March 2006, the Working Group decided to delete reference to document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/4/Rev.1 in all relevant decisions and the present report.

219. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group agreed to transmit the revised draft decision on implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.7.

220. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting, on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.7 as decision VIII/8. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

221. At its 12th meeting, on 28 March 2006, the Working Group took up a draft decision on the Global Diversity Outlook, submitted by the Chair, who suggested that it should incorporate a paragraph from another, related draft decision on national reporting and the next Global Diversity Outlook, to be submitted under agenda item 23.

222. Following an exchange of views, the Working Group agreed to transmit the draft decision on the Global Diversity Outlook, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.4.

223. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.4 as decision VIII/7. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

#### **ITEM 21. IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS OF THE MILLENNIUM ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT**

224. Working Group II took up agenda item 21 at its 4th meeting, on 22 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it recommendation XI/4 from the eleventh meeting of SBSTTA, contained in annex I of the report of SBSTTA on the work of that meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/3). The Group was invited to consider the conclusions drawn on the basis of the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, among other things by considering SBSTTA recommendation XI/4.

225. Statements were made by the representatives of Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Egypt, Japan, Norway and the representative of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of UNEP (UNEP-WCMC).

226. The Working Group continued its discussion of the agenda item at its 5th meeting, on 23 March 2006.

227. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Switzerland, the representative of the United Nations University and the representative of the Asociacion Ixacavaa.

228. Following the discussion, the Chair said that he would prepare a draft decision, reflecting the views expressed, and submit it to the Working Group for its consideration at a later meeting.

229. At its 12th meeting, on 28 March 2006, the Working Group took up a draft decision on implications of the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, submitted by the Chair.

230. Following an exchange of views, the Working Group agreed to transmit the draft decision, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.3.

231. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.3 as decision VIII/9. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

**ITEM 22. REFINING MECHANISMS TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION****22.1 *Review of the effectiveness and impacts of Convention bodies, processes and mechanisms***

232. Working Group II took up agenda item 22.1 at its 5th meeting, on 23 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on operations of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/16), a note by the Executive Secretary on the consolidated *modus operandi* of the SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/16/Add.4), proposals by the Executive Secretary regarding the retirement of decisions of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/16/Add.1) and proposals by the Executive Secretary pursuant to decision VII/33 (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/16/Add.2), on consolidation of decisions. It also had before it the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention. It also had before it an information document providing information to assist the Conference of the Parties in its consideration of improved working arrangements for ad hoc open-ended working groups (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/10) and proposals by the Executive Secretary on the review and retirement of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties, pursuant to decision VII/33 on operations of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/2), as well as document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/30 on draft policy for accreditation of non-governmental organizations.

233. The Chair proposed that the item be discussed in two parts: review of processes under the Convention, and the retirement and consolidation of decisions.

***Review of processes under the Convention***

234. Introducing the sub-item on review of processes under the Convention, a representative of the Secretariat recalled that one of the tasks of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention had been to review the impacts and effectiveness of existing processes under the Convention. The Group had made recommendations concerning the issues identified in decision VII/33, the efficacy of meetings of the Convention, the schedule for consolidation of decisions and for in-depth consideration of issues by the Conference of the Parties, consolidation of the existing *modus operandi* of SBSTTA with its operational plan and the relevant recommendations of the Working Group, the role and capacity of Convention focal points, regional cooperation and preparatory processes for meetings of the Convention and the development and promotion of principles, guidelines and other tools developed under the Convention.

235. The Working Group had further recommended that, at its eighth meeting, the Conference of the Parties consider convening a second meeting of the Working Group before the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, improved working arrangements for ad hoc open-ended working groups, the procedure for decision-making with a view to reaching agreement on paragraph 1 of rule 40 of the rules of procedure and funding the participation of at least two delegates from developing countries or countries with economies in transition in meetings of the Conference of the Parties and SBSTTA.

236. Another representative of the Secretariat said that a further issue to be discussed was whether the SBSTTA was competent to establish ad hoc technical expert groups, subject to the availability of budgetary resources, or whether the establishment of such groups should be decided by the Conference of the Parties. He drew the delegates' attention to paragraph 21 of decision V/20 of the Conference of the Parties.

237. He further recalled that paragraph 6 of decision VII/33 invited the Executive Director of UNEP and the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to review and revise their administrative arrangements and report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting.

Progress made pursuant to that decision was described in document (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/16/Add.3). The Working Group might wish to take note of the ongoing review and revision and decide to consider the issue at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

238. Following the introductions, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Senegal, Thailand, representatives of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the International Chamber of Commerce.

#### ***Retirement and consolidation of decisions***

239. Introducing the sub-item on retirement and consolidation of decisions, a representative of the Secretariat said that in its decision VII/33 the Conference of the Parties had requested the Executive Secretary to make proposals to its eighth meeting regarding the retirement of decisions and elements of decisions taken at its fifth and sixth meetings and to communicate such proposals to Parties, Governments and relevant international organizations for review and comments. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties had decided to adopt a phased process of consolidation of its decisions with a view to completing the process of consolidation of all its decisions by 2010 and had requested the Executive Secretary, under the guidance of the Bureau, to propose draft consolidated decisions in the areas of forest biological diversity; access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing; and guidance to the financial mechanism. The Conference had requested him to communicate those proposals to Parties, Governments and relevant international organizations for review and comments.

240. In order to align the process for consolidating decisions with the schedule for in-depth review of issues in the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties, the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, by its recommendation 1/2, had requested the Executive Secretary, under the guidance of the Bureau, to propose draft consolidated decisions on dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity, Article 8(j), the Global Taxonomy Initiative, education and public awareness, national reports, cooperation with other bodies, and operations of the Convention. Pursuant to decision VII/33, the Executive Secretary had circulated draft proposals on the review and retirement of decisions and on consolidation of decisions by way of a notification dated 30 May 2005. Draft proposals developed pursuant to recommendation 1/2 of the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention had been communicated to Parties on 24 October 2005. Comments from Parties, Governments and relevant international organizations had been taken into consideration in the finalization of both draft proposals, although it should be noted that comments had been received only from Australia, Canada, Colombia, India, Poland, Thailand, the GEF Secretariat and UNEP-WCMC.

241. The Working Group was invited to consider two draft decisions, one on the review and retirement of decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2, page 126) and one on the consolidation of decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2, page 128).

242. The process of review of the decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties at its fifth and sixth meetings had followed the same format that had been adopted for previous review. The full review of those decisions was contained in annex I to document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/2. On the basis of the review the Executive Secretary had identified in annex II to the same document decisions and elements of decisions that could be retired because they either had been fully implemented and were of no continuing relevance or effect, or had been superseded by subsequent decisions, or were of only historical value. The full list of decisions to be retired was contained in the annex to the note by the Executive Secretary on the subject (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/16/Add.1).

243. The process of consolidation entailed incorporating in a single text the elements of all existing decisions on a given subject matter without making any changes to the actual text of such decisions. There had, however, been some reorganization of paragraphs and sub-titles, where appropriate. The origin

origin of each paragraph of the draft consolidated decision was indicated in the second column of each of the annexes to document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/16/Add.2. That column also provided, where appropriate, comments by the Executive Secretary. Elements of decisions taken at the fifth and sixth meetings of the Conference of the Parties that had been recommended for retirement pursuant to paragraph 3 of decision VII/33 had not been included in the draft consolidated decisions; also, the lengthy annexes, appendices and tables in some of the decisions had not been reproduced in order to reduce the volume of the document.

244. He said that upon the adoption of the draft consolidated decisions in the areas specified in decision VII/33 and recommendation 1/2 of the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, the Conference of the Parties should concurrently retire all existing previous decisions on those subjects. The texts of the draft consolidated decisions were being considered under the present agenda item and not under each substantive item in order to prevent confusion between text under negotiation and text that had already been negotiated and agreed. Thus, Parties were only to discuss whether they agreed or disagreed with the Secretariat's recommendations to retire a paragraph and to reorder the paragraphs and insert sub-titles for the purposes of coherence.

245. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Jordan, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and a representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

246. Following the exchange of views, the Chair requested regional groups to propose the names of lawyers to form a small, regionally balanced group of friends of the chair which would meet to discuss options for retirement of decisions and then provide advice to the Chair on the preparation of a text. On the basis of the views expressed, he proposed to discontinue the process for consolidation of decisions established in paragraph 2 of decision VII/33.

247. The Working Group continued its discussion of the sub-item at its 6th meeting, on 23 March 2006.

248. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, India, Mexico, New Zealand and the representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

249. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that the informal group would be open-ended but should include a minimum of three persons from each region, one of whom should be an expert in legal affairs. Its mandate would be to review the proposals for retirement of decisions or parts of decisions, as listed in the annex to document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/16/Add.1. He would report on the composition of the group later.

***Adoption of a policy for the participation of non-governmental organizations in meetings under the Convention***

250. Working Group II took up the sub-item on adoption of a policy for participation of non-governmental organizations in meetings under the Convention at its 6th meeting, on 23 March 2006. In considering the sub-item, the Working Group had before it document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/30 on a draft policy for accreditation of non-governmental organizations to the Convention.

251. Introducing the sub-item, the representative of the Secretariat said that non-governmental organizations had been admitted to meetings under the Convention in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 23 of the Convention. The Bureau had considered the draft policy contained in the document and agreed to present it to the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting. As non-governmental organizations were major stakeholders in the issues addressed by the Convention, a proper accreditation

procedure was required. Annex I of the document gave a summary of relevant practices in other international organizations. Annex II contained a draft decision for consideration by the Working Group. As it had not been possible to prepare a list of non-governmental organizations attending the current Conference, he suggested that the Working Group address only a policy of accreditation.

252. Following the introduction, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Canada, China, Norway and the representative of Ecoropa. A statement was also made on behalf of Tebtebba, the Saami Council, the Tulalip tribes, the Indigenous Information Network and the Asia Indigenous Peoples' Pact.

253. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a text reflecting the views that had been expressed and submit it to the Working Group for its consideration.

254. At the 10th meeting of the Working Group, on 28 March 2006, during the discussion of item 17, the Chair said that he himself would convene an informal open-ended consultation group of Parties only, to discuss the participation of indigenous and local communities in the negotiation of international regime on access and benefit-sharing (item 17) and the accreditation of non-governmental organizations.

255. At the 12th meeting of the Working Group, on 28 March 2006, the Chair said that he would convene a further informal open-ended consultation group consisting only of Parties to continue discussion on the two items.

256. At its 14th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group considered a consolidated draft decision on operations of the Convention, submitted by the Chair.

257. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Egypt, Georgia, Japan and New Zealand.

258. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a text reflecting the views that had been expressed.

259. At its 15th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group considered a revised consolidated draft decision on operations of the Convention, submitted by the Chair.

260. Following an exchange of views, the Working Group agreed to transmit the draft decision, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.21.

261. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.21, as orally amended, as decision VIII/10. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

## **22.2. *Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism (Article 18)***

262. Working Group II took up agenda item 22.2 at its 6th meeting, on 23 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it notes by the Executive Secretary on clearing-house mechanism activities during the inter-sessional period (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/17), definition of the role of the clearing-house mechanism in dealing with taxonomic databases (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/17/Add.1) and the updated strategic plan for the clearing-house mechanism for the period 2005-2010 (UNEP/CBD/COP/18). It also had before it the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention.

263. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat said that, in response to decision VII/23, the Executive Secretary had prepared an updated strategic plan for the clearing-house mechanism; completed activities related to information exchange and scientific and technical cooperation, such as developing web-based systems and convening regional workshops; and strengthened collaboration with international partners and organizations with regard to the role of the clearing-house mechanism in dealing with taxonomic databases. The Working Group was invited to consider the recommendations contained in the documents.

264. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, India (on behalf of the Like-minded Mega-diverse Countries), Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, Thailand and Zambia.

265. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a text reflecting the views that had been expressed and submit it to the Working Group for its consideration.

266. At its 12th meeting, on 28 March 2006, the Working Group considered a draft decision on scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism, submitted by the Chair.

267. A representative of the Secretariat explained the sources of the various sections of the draft decision and its annexes, and the changes that had been introduced.

268. Following the introduction, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan and Mexico.

269. In response to a comment from the representative of Jamaica that the draft decision did not mention establishment of an internet-based portal on island biodiversity, listed in the annex to document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/17, a representative of the Secretariat explained that there had been an unavoidable delay in receiving the necessary information; setting up the portal was nevertheless considered a priority.

270. The representative of Brazil expressed concern regarding the costs implied in the activities listed in annex II to the draft decision and wished to reserve her position on that annex, pending the report of the Budget Committee.

271. On that understanding, the Working Group agreed to transmit the draft decision, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.5.

272. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.5 as decision VIII/11. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

### ***22.3. Transfer of technology and technology cooperation (Article 16)***

273. Working Group II took up agenda item 22.3 at its 6th meeting, on 23 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it notes by the Executive Secretary containing a progress report on implementation (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/19), proposals for the enhancement of the clearing-house mechanism as a key mechanism in technology transfer and cooperation (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/19/Add.1), and preparation of proposals on options to apply measures and mechanisms to facilitate access to and adaptation of technologies, and exploration of possibilities and mechanisms of cooperation with processes in other conventions and international organizations (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/19/Add.2). It also had before it as information documents notes by the Executive Secretary containing a compilation and synthesis of information on institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks that facilitated access to and adaptation of technologies (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/9), a synthesis report of information on national,



regional and international information systems (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/22), and a note by the Executive Secretary on the preparation of technical studies that further explored and analysed the role of intellectual property rights in technology transfer in the context of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/32).

274. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat said that in its decision VII/29 the Conference of the Parties had adopted a programme of work on transfer of technology and technological and scientific cooperation. The documentation before the Working Group reported on the progress that had been made in implementing pertinent activities by the Executive Secretary. Noting the linkages between agenda items 22.2 and 22.3, he said that the Working Group was invited to consider the progress report in implementation of the programme of work, as provided in the notes by the Executive Secretary as well as in the recommendations contained therein.

275. Statements were made by the representatives of Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Fiji (on behalf of the Asia and Pacific region), Jordan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, the Philippines, Switzerland, Thailand and Uganda.

276. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised version of the document, reflecting the views that had been expressed, and submit it to the Working Group for its consideration.

277. At its 12th meeting, on 28 March 2006, the Working Group took up a draft decision on technology transfer and cooperation (Articles 16 to 19) submitted by the Chair.

278. A representative of the Secretariat explained the sources of the various sections of the draft decision and its annex.

279. The Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision on technology transfer and cooperation (Articles 16 to 19) at its 13th meeting, on 30 March 2006.

280. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines and Venezuela (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Group).

281. Following the discussion, the Chair asked an informal group to meet to resolve differences concerning the draft decision.

282. At its 14th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group heard a report from the representative of Brazil on progress made in the informal group, which requested further time to complete its deliberations.

283. At its 15th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group considered a draft decision on technology transfer and cooperation (Articles 16 to 19), submitted by the Chair.

284. The Chair said that a decision would be made about the unresolved phrases once the Budget Committee had finished its deliberations.

285. Following an exchange of views and on that understanding, the Working Group agreed to transmit the draft decision, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.19.

286. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.19 as decision VIII/12. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

#### **22.4. Financial resources and mechanism**

287. Working Group II took up agenda item 22.4 at its 6th meeting, on 23 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it notes by the Executive Secretary on follow-up to the recommendations of the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/20) and on additional financial resources: status, gaps and options (UNEP/CBD/COP/21). It also had before it the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention. As an information document, it had before it a note by the Executive Secretary compiling previous guidance given to the financial mechanism by the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/1).

288. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat said that in its decision VII/21 the Conference of the Parties had emphasized the importance of sharing funding information and experience, sectoral integration, partnership arrangements, and various initiatives, including debt-relief instruments. In response, the Executive Secretary had continued efforts to compile and disseminate biodiversity-related funding information in order to monitor funding status, identify gaps in funding activities and develop options. At its meeting in September 2005, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention had reviewed implementation of Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention, as well as related decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties thus far, and recommended conducting and developing a strategy for resources mobilization in support of implementation activities. The Working Group was invited to consider its recommendations and those contained in the documents it had before it.

289. Statements were made by the representatives of Austria (on behalf of the European Union) and Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group).

290. The Working Group continued its discussion of the sub-item at its 7th meeting, on 24 March 2006.

291. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Jamaica (on behalf of the small island developing States), Japan, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Peru, the Philippines (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the Republic of Korea, South Africa, Switzerland, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uruguay, Zimbabwe, the representatives of Ecoropa (also on behalf of SEEDS) and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

292. In response to questions from the representatives of Australia and Norway regarding the function of the questionnaire mentioned in operative paragraph 6 of the draft recommendation contained in section VI of document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/20, the representative of the Secretariat said that it would be used as one means of collecting information for in-depth reviews of financial resources and mechanisms.

293. The Chair said that in view of the close relationship between the item and agenda item 25 (Guidance to the financial mechanism) he would establish a contact group, with two co-chairs, to consider the items together.

294. At the 9th meeting of the Working Group, on 27 March 2006, the Chair announced that the contact group would be chaired by the representative of Belgium.

295. At its 16th meeting, on 31 March 2006, the Working Group heard a report from the representative of Sweden, who had taken over from the representative of Belgium as chair of the contact group. On behalf of the contact group he submitted a draft decision on review of implementation of Article 20 (financial resources) and Article 21 (financial mechanism).

296. Following an exchange of views, the Working Group agreed to transmit the draft decision, as orally amended, to the plenary as UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.26.

297. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.26 as decision VIII/13. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

**ITEM 23. MONITORING PROGRESS AND REPORTING PROCESSES,  
INCLUDING INTEGRATION OF TARGETS INTO THE  
THEMATIC PROGRAMMES OF WORK AND NATIONAL  
REPORTING**

298. Working Group II took up agenda item 23 at its 7th meeting, on 24 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it the note by the Executive Secretary on the framework for monitoring progress in the implementation of the Convention and achievement of the 2010 target, and review of the thematic programmes of work (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/22), the report of the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention and the reports of SBSTTA on its tenth and eleventh meetings (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/2 and UNEP/CBD/COP/8/3). It also had before it information documents on relationships between the framework goals and targets and activities of the programme of work on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/5), on the status and application of, and relationship between, goals, targets and indicators (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/17), containing a compilation of initiatives, processes and organizations that developed and consolidated indicators on the sustainable use of biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/31) and containing a delivery plan for indicators, data and analyses related to the 2010 target. In respect of national reporting, it had before it draft guidelines for the fourth national report (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/24).

299. The Chair suggested that the item be taken in two parts: firstly, monitoring progress and reporting processes, including integration of targets into the thematic programmes of work, and secondly, national reporting.

***Monitoring progress and reporting processes, including integration of targets into thematic programmes of work***

300. Working Group II took up the sub-item on monitoring progress and reporting processes, including integration of targets into thematic programmes of work, at its 7th meeting, on 24 March 2006.

301. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat explained that the main document before the Group was that on the framework for monitoring progress in the implementation of the Convention and achievement of the 2010 target, and review of the thematic programmes of work (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/22), which was a compilation of relevant recommendations from several inter-sessional meetings. It included elements of recommendation I/8 of the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention on indicators for assessing progress in implementing the goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan. It also included the goals, targets and indicators for assessing progress towards the 2010 target originally contained in decision VII/30 and later refined by SBSTTA at its tenth meeting. Recalling that SBSTTA, in its recommendation XI/7, had recommended that the targets under goal 10 be revised, he said that the relevant SBSTTA recommendations were contained in the reports on the work of its tenth and eleventh meetings (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/2 and 3). The main document before the Group also provided a compilation of the goals and targets as they were applied to the programmes of work of the Convention, with the exception of agricultural biodiversity, which was yet to be considered; they were derived from SBSTTA recommendation X/1. The document also contained a set of draft guidelines for the review of the programmes of work of the Convention, which were part of recommendation I/8 of the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention. There were also four information documents (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/5, 17, 31 and 33). He said that the Working

Group might wish to endorse the recommendations of SBSTTA and the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention as presented in the consolidated draft decision contained in the note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/22).

302. Statements were made by the representatives of Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Colombia, Iceland, Kiribati, Norway, Switzerland and Thailand.

303. The Working Group continued its discussion of the sub-item at its 8th meeting, on 24 March 2006.

304. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Canada, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Jamaica (on behalf of the small island developing States), Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, the representatives of the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre on behalf of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and Greenpeace.

305. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised version of the draft decision contained in the note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/22), reflecting the views that had been expressed, and submit it to the Working Group for its consideration.

306. At its 14th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group considered a draft decision on the framework for monitoring implementation of the achievement of the 2010 target and integration of targets into the thematic programmes of work, submitted by the Chair.

307. Following an exchange of views, the Working Group agreed to transmit the draft decision, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.9.

308. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.9 as decision VIII/15. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

### ***National reporting***

309. Working Group II took up the sub-item on national reporting at its 8th meeting, on 24 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it draft guidelines for the fourth national report (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/24). It also had before it the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention.

310. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat said that in its recommendation 1/9 the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention had requested the Executive Secretary to develop draft guidelines for the fourth national report for the consideration of the eighth Conference of the Parties. The result was to be found in the annex to document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/24. Additional recommended elements were to be found in section V of the same document. The draft decision to be considered by the Conference of the Parties was to be found in section IV of the document, as well as on page 166 of document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2.

311. Statements were made by the representatives of Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Gabon (on behalf of the Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale), Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway and the Republic of Korea.

312. The representative of the Secretariat said, in response to a point raised during the discussion, that the Secretariat would in future be giving more advance notice when national reports were due for submission and also providing guidelines well in advance of that submission.

313. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a text reflecting the views that had been expressed and submit it to the Working Group for its consideration.

314. At its 12th meeting, on 28 March 2006, the Working Group took up a draft decision on national reporting and the next Global Biodiversity Outlook, submitted by the Chair, one paragraph of which had been moved, at the Chair's suggestion, to the draft decision on the Global Biodiversity Outlook, taken up under agenda item 20.1.

315. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Ghana, Mexico, New Zealand and Norway.

316. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group agreed to transmit the draft decision, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.2.

317. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.2 as decision VIII/14. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

**ITEM 24. COOPERATION WITH OTHER CONVENTIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INITIATIVES, AND ENGAGEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION**

318. Working Group II took up agenda item 24 at its 8th meeting, on 24 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on cooperation with other conventions, organizations and initiatives and engagement of stakeholders, including options for a global partnership (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/25) and an annex thereto on engagement of the private sector (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/25/Add.1). It also had before it the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention and an information document (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/11) which contained the report of the second Business and the 2020 Biodiversity Challenge meeting, held in São Paulo, Brazil, from 3 to 5 November 2005.

319. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat said that the Strategic Plan adopted by decision VI/26 contained important elements of cooperation under objectives 1.2 and 1.3. In that decision the Conference of the Parties had urged further enhanced cooperation between the Convention and relevant international conventions, organizations and bodies, specifically calling for the establishment of a liaison group of the biodiversity-related conventions and requesting the Executive Secretary to examine options for a flexible framework between all relevant actors, such as a global partnership on biodiversity, and to report to the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting on possible ways forward. Those issues had been considered at its first meeting by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, which had recommended that the Conference of the Parties take note of the papers prepared for its meeting on options for enhanced cooperation developed jointly by the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/7/Add.1) on the one hand and the five biodiversity-related conventions on the other (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/7/Add.2). The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation had also suggested that the Executive Secretary undertake further consultations on the proposed global partnership on biodiversity and consider further means to improve cooperation in implementation of the Convention with a view to developing a systematic approach to cooperation. The Working Group was invited to consider the draft decisions contained in documents UNEP/CBD/COP/8/25 and UNEP/CBD/COP/8/25/Add.1.

320. At the suggestion of the Chair, the Working Group considered the agenda item in two parts, cooperation with other conventions and international organizations and initiatives being taken first, followed by engagement of stakeholders.

***Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations and initiatives***

321. Statements were made by the representatives of Austria (on behalf of the European Union) and Ethiopia.

322. The Working Group continued its discussion of the sub-item at its 9th meeting, on 27 March 2006.

323. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Indonesia, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Thailand (on behalf of the Asia and Pacific region), the representatives of FAO, the Secretariat of the RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands, the United Nations University, UNCTAD, the Botanic Gardens Conservation International, Ecoropa, Humane Society International and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

324. Following the discussion, the Chair said that he would prepare a text reflecting the views expressed and submit it to the Working Group for its consideration.

325. At its 14th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group considered a draft decision on cooperation with other conventions and international organizations and initiatives, submitted by the Chair.

326. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Canada, Ethiopia, Gabon, Japan, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, the Russian Federation, Switzerland and Venezuela.

327. At its 15th meeting, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision, including paragraphs that had been proposed orally by the representatives of Austria (on behalf of the European Union) and Nigeria.

328. Following an exchange of views, the Working Group agreed to transmit the draft decision, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.10.

329. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.10 as decision VIII/16. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

***Engagement of stakeholders***

330. The Working Group took up the second sub-item at its 9th meeting, on 27 March 2006.

331. Statements were made by the representatives of Austria (on behalf of the European Union), India (on behalf of the Like-minded Mega-diverse Countries), Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the representative of the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank Group, the representatives of Ecoropa, the Global Forest Coalition, Greenpeace, the representatives of the International Chamber of Commerce and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development.

332. Following the discussion, the Chair said that he would prepare a text reflecting the views expressed and submit it to the Working Group for its consideration.

333. At its 14th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group considered a draft decision on private-sector engagement, submitted by the Chair.

334. Following an exchange of views, the Working Group agreed to transmit the draft decision, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.11.

335. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.11, as amended, as decision VIII/17. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

## **ITEM 25. GUIDANCE TO THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM**

336. Working Group II took up agenda item 25 at its 7th meeting, on 24 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it the report of the Global Environment Facility (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/10) and a compilation of previous guidance given to the financial mechanism by the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/1).

337. The Chair said that the expected outcome of discussion of the item was further guidance, if necessary, to the financial mechanism, and in view of the item's close relationship with agenda item 22.4 he would establish a contact group, chaired by the representative of Belgium, to consider the items together.

338. At its 16th meeting, on 31 March 2006, the Working Group heard a report from the representative of Sweden, who had taken over from the representative of Belgium as chair of the contact group. On behalf of the contact group he submitted a draft decision on guidance to the financial mechanism.

339. Following an exchange of views, the Working Group agreed to transmit the draft decision, as orally amended, to the plenary as UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.27.

340. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.27, as orally amended, as decision VIII/18. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

## **V. OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES ARISING FROM DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**

### **ITEM 26. THEMATIC PROGRAMMES OF WORK**

341. Working Group I took up agenda item 26 at its 3rd meeting on 22 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing progress reports on thematic programmes of work (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/26). It also had before as an information document a progress report by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on thematic programmes of work (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/24).

#### **26.1 *Forest biological diversity: implementation of the programme of work***

342. Working Group I took up agenda item 26.1 at its 3rd meeting on 22 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it recommendations XI/10 and XI/11 from the eleventh meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/3), which were additionally presented as parts A and B of a draft decision in the compilation of draft decisions for the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on

on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2, pp. 175-179). It also had before it as an information document a note by the Executive Secretary on proposed joint activities between the Department of Forestry of FAO and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/12).

343. At the invitation of the Chair, the representative of FAO addressed the meeting. She said that, according to the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) 2005, there had been an encouraging increase in forest areas designated for the conservation of biological diversity in many regions. Nevertheless, as deforestation continued, forest biodiversity remained seriously threatened. FAO contributed to implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and achievement of sustainable forest management through codes and best practices on law enforcement, wildland fires, planted forests and harvesting, and by promoting intersectoral linkages through national programmes. The Secretariat of the Convention and FAO worked together in the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), chaired by FAO, which included 14 international organizations and collaborated with the major groups in civil society. The Convention Secretariat was a founding and active member of the CPF, as well as the focal point for forest biological diversity, and she thanked it for its continued support.

344. The representative of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), also at the invitation of the Chair, reported on the outcome of the Forum's sixth session, which had completed the review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests and had adopted a draft resolution to be submitted to the United Nations Economic and Social Council. He explained that the draft took into account new challenges and assigned three new principal functions to the international arrangement. The Forum had set four shared global objectives on forests and had agreed to work globally and nationally to achieve them by 2015. It had also agreed that there should be greater regional focus in its work. Member States had decided to develop and adopt a non-legally-binding instrument on all types of forest at the Forum's seventh session with a view to mobilizing more political commitment, generating increased action at the global, regional and national levels, and enhancing mutual cooperation and coordination. He concluded by paying tribute to the Secretariat of the Convention for its valuable input to the work of the Forum.

345. Statements were then made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Zambia, Zimbabwe, the representatives of the Liaison Unit Warsaw of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE), the Federation of German Scientists, Global Forest Coalition, Greenpeace International, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, Rotary International and the Women's Caucus.

346. Concerning the issue of the involvement of indigenous peoples in the work of ad hoc technical expert groups (AHTEGs), the representative of the Secretariat informed participants that representatives of indigenous and local community organizations were routinely invited to AHTEG meetings convened at the request of the Conference of the Parties or SBSSTA. The names of the representatives selected for participation were published on the website of the Convention in advance of any meeting and subsequently in the list of participants annexed to the report of the meeting. Two such representatives of indigenous and local community organizations in Canada and Panama had participated in the AHTEG on Review of Implementation of Work on Forest Biological Diversity.

347. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text of recommendations XI/10 and XI/11, taking into account the points raised. Matters relating to targets would be incorporated in a subsequent text following discussion of the subject by Working Group II under agenda item 23.



348. At the 12th meeting, on 28 March 2006, the Working Group took up a draft decision submitted by the Chair.
349. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Ghana and Norway.
350. At the 13th meeting, on 28 March 2006, the Working Group resumed consideration of the draft decision.
351. Statements were made by the representatives of Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Canada, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, New Zealand, Peru, Thailand, the representatives of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the Federation of German Scientists.
352. In the light of the discussions, the Chair requested the representatives of Brazil, Canada and Indonesia to consult on the preambular paragraphs and paragraph 4(a) and Australia and Austria on paragraph 1 of part B. In the event that no compromise was reached, he would prepare a revised text in which the issues in question would remain outstanding.
353. At its 15th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group took up a draft decision, submitted by the Chair, on forest biological diversity: implementation of the programme of work.
354. Concerning the two options proposed for paragraphs 3 and 4 of the draft decision, the Chair suggested that representatives should hold informal consultations with a view to reaching consensus in each case.
355. The representative of Australia wished to know why his proposed text concerning the geographical balance of experts in the AHTEG referred to in the draft decision had been omitted.
356. The representative of the Secretariat replied that efforts to ensure a geographical balance were always made. Concerning the AHTEG in question, a geographically balanced group of experts, selected by the Executive Secretary, had participated in its first meeting. At its second meeting, however, the group had been geographically imbalanced owing to the fact that, although invited to do so, not all members had been able to participate. Using the list of participants in those meetings, he would be pleased to explain in further detail the situation which had arisen.
357. At its 16th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group resumed discussion of the draft decision. In the absence of consensus, the Chair suggested that the representatives of Austria, Brazil, Canada, the Republic of Korea and Venezuela should hold informal consultations with a view to reaching consensus concerning text on which they had expressed divergent views.
358. At its 17th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group once again took up the draft decision. As there was still no consensus on certain paragraphs of the text, the Chair established a group of Friends of the Chair composed of Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Ethiopia, Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia and Venezuela, to be chaired by the representative of the Secretariat, to resolve the remaining issues.
359. The Working Group subsequently considered the text proposed by the Friends of the Chair.
360. The Working Group adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.17.
361. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.17 as decision VIII/19. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

**26.2. *Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems: reporting processes, improving the review of implementation and addressing threats***

362. Working Group I took up agenda item 26.2 at its 3rd meeting, on 22 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it recommendation XI/9 from the eleventh meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/3), which was additionally presented as a draft decision in the compilation of draft decisions for the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2, pp. 180-181). It also had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on proposals on matters identified in paragraphs 2, 3 and 16 of decision VII/4 relating to targets, indicators, national reporting, other information requirements, the identification of priority threats and processes for improving the review of implementation (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/26/Add.3). A note by the Executive Secretary on linkages between the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and poverty alleviation/sustainable livelihoods, including human health considerations (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/15), was also before the meeting as an information document.

363. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Cuba, India, Japan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Uganda and Zambia.

364. The Working Group continued discussion of the agenda item at its 4th meeting, on 22 March 2006.

365. Statements were made by the representatives of Cameroon, Malawi, Malaysia, Pakistan, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Uruguay, Zimbabwe and the representative of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1972).

366. The Chair said that he had taken careful note of the views expressed and, together with the Secretariat, would prepare a revised text of recommendation XI/9.

367. At its 16th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group took up a draft decision on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems submitted by the Chair. In the absence of consensus, the Chair requested those representatives that had expressed divergent views to hold informal consultations with a view to presenting a consensus text.

368. At the 17th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group considered the text resulting from the informal consultations

369. The Working Group adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.13.

370. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.13 as decision VIII/20. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

**26.3. *Marine and coastal biodiversity: deep sea-bed genetic resources, and integrated marine and coastal area management***

371. Working Group I took up agenda item 26.3 at its 4th meeting on 22 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it recommendation XI/8 from the eleventh meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/3), which was additionally presented as a draft decision in the compilation of draft decisions for the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2, pp. 182-184). It also had before it a note by the Executive

Secretary on enhancing the implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management (IMCAM) (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/26/Add.1) and, as an information document, the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on IMCAM (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/23).

372. At the invitation of the Chair, Mr. Elik Adler, Regional Seas Coordinator, UNEP, made a presentation. He said that the Regional Seas Programme could serve as a platform for regional implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, global programmes and initiatives. The biodiversity topics covered by the Programme included marine protected areas, invasive species, coral reefs, sea turtles, sharks, marine mammals, mangroves, the impact of marine litter, large marine ecosystems, small islands, and integrated coastal area management. He described the activities carried out in relation to each of the topics, many of them in partnership with other United Nations bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and drew attention to the Programme's publications of relevance to the conservation of biological diversity.

373. The representative of the Secretariat indicated that there were two distinct issues under the agenda item, namely deep sea-bed genetic resources beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, and integrated marine and coastal area management. With regard to the former, she drew attention to SBSTTA recommendation XI/8, prepared in response to decision VII/5 of the Conference of the Parties. Regarding integrated coastal marine and coastal area management, the meeting was asked to consider the report of the AHTEG on integrated marine and coastal area management, which had been mandated to identify obstacles to the implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management nationally and regionally, and to develop strategies, such as partnerships, tools and other means, to overcome them, including provision of guidance on the application of such tools.

374. The Chair invited Mexico, as co-Chair of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, to report on the work of the Group's meeting held in New York from 13 to 17 February 2006.

375. The representative of Mexico said that a number of the issues discussed and conclusions reached at the meeting were of relevance to the Conference of the Parties. The important role played by the United Nations General Assembly in relation to marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction had been underlined. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) was the overall legal framework for all activities in oceans and seas so any decisions on the sustainable use and conservation of marine biodiversity had to be consistent with it. Any gaps in the legal structure applicable to marine areas beyond national jurisdiction would have to be identified and, if necessary, consideration given to drawing up an implementing agreement to cover, *inter alia*, the establishment and regulation of marine protected areas. Further discussion on the legal status of marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, including genetic resources, was needed. In view of the number of competent forums and sectoral interests involved, cooperation and coordination among States and programmes, funds, United Nations specialized agencies and competent intergovernmental organizations had to be strengthened. Further studies were required, even though there was currently sufficient information to evaluate the impact on marine biodiversity, and the discussion process, under the auspices of the United Nations General Assembly, should continue.

376. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Liberia (also on behalf of the African Group), Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand, Tuvalu, Uruguay and Venezuela.

377. The representative of Turkey said that he wished to place on record the fact that references made in documents to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea should neither affect nor prejudice the position of Turkey vis-à-vis the aforementioned Convention.

378. Statements were also made by the representatives of FAO and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

379. At its 5th meeting, on 23 March 2006, the Working Group continued its discussion of the item.

380. Statements were made by the representative of UNU, the representatives of Greenpeace International, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and IUCN – The World Conservation Union.

381. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text of recommendation XI/8, taking into account the views expressed.

382. At its 16th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group took up a draft decision, submitted by the Chair, on marine and coastal biological diversity: deep-seabed genetic resources and integrated marine and coastal area management.

383. The Chair proposed that the text should be adopted as two separate draft decisions on the two issues which it addressed, namely, deep-seabed genetic resources beyond national jurisdiction and enhancing the implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management (IMCAM). In that event, he additionally proposed that the text of the draft decision on deep-seabed genetic resources should be the same as the original text on the subject contained in recommendation XI/8 from the eleventh meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/3).

384. At its 18th meeting, on 31 March 2006, the Working Group, having agreed to the Chair's two earlier proposals on how to address the two issues, discussed the text concerning deep-seabed genetic resources, during which the Chair requested the representatives of Brazil, Canada, Iceland and Norway to hold informal consultations with a view to reconciling their divergent positions.

385. As no agreement could be reached during the informal consultations, it was decided to adopt the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.32, on the understanding that the delegation of Norway could, if it so wished, propose to the plenary session that a footnote be added to take into account its concern.

386. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.32 as decision VIII/21. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

387. During the adoption of the decision, the representative of Venezuela said that references to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in the documents of the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties were without prejudice to the position of Venezuela in regard to the Convention on the Law of the Sea.

388. The representative of Turkey said that the acceptance by Turkey of documents that contain references to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea neither prejudiced nor affected the position of Turkey vis-à-vis the aforementioned Convention.

389. The Working Group then discussed the proposed text on enhancing the implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management (IMCAM) contained in the draft decision submitted by the Chair.

390. After an exchange of views, the Working Group decided to adopt the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.33.

391. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.33, as orally amended, as decision VIII/22. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

**26.4 *Agricultural biological diversity: International Soil Biodiversity Initiative, cross cutting Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition and Genetic Use Restriction Technologies***

392. Working Group I took up agenda item 26.4 at its 5th meeting on 23 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it recommendations X/9, X/10 and X/11 from the tenth meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/2) and recommendation 4/7 of the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/7), which were additionally presented as parts A, B and C of a draft decision in the compilation of draft decisions for the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2, pp. 185-195). It also had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the programme of work on agricultural diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/26/Add.2), which contained a suggested draft decision also comprising the elements of recommendation X/9.

393. The Chair suggested that the Working Group should commence its consideration of the item by first discussing recommendations X/9 and X/10 together, followed by a separate discussion of recommendation X/11 of SBSTTA and recommendation 4/7 of the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions.

394. On that basis, at the invitation of the Chair, the representative of FAO addressed the meeting. She said that, in May 2005, a revised Memorandum of Cooperation had been signed between FAO and the Secretariat of the Convention. The FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) had also recommended that FAO should convey to the Executive Secretary its willingness to play a leading role in the in-depth review of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity, in which connection it would contribute to the establishment of a cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition. With its multidisciplinary expertise, FAO would continue in various ways to address issues relating to all components of agricultural diversity. As a result of various FAO activities relating to animal genetic resources, for instance, the global network of some 150 national focal points had been strengthened and the global database of those resources had been upgraded. The work of the First International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources to be held in 2007 would also include priorities for the sustainable use, development and conservation of such resources. As for the Soil Biodiversity Initiative, the proceedings of the International Technical Workshop on Biological Management of Soil Ecosystems for Sustainable Agriculture held in 2002 provided a basis for further development of the strategy and action plan for its implementation. In conclusion, she expressed the hope that her brief overview had conveyed FAO's commitment to supporting achievement of the 2010 biodiversity target and further implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity.

395. Also at the invitation of the Chair, the representative of the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI), speaking on behalf of the Future Harvest Centres of CGIAR, addressed the meeting. He said that, in association with the FAO, civil-society organizations and other stakeholders, a Platform for Agricultural Biodiversity Research was currently being established under the supervision of a small secretariat constituted in Nairobi. In May 2006, IPGRI would be hosting a stakeholder meeting in order to further develop that initiative. IPGRI and FAO had been working with the Secretariat of the Convention to develop a proposal for a cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition with a view to addressing malnutrition. A global stakeholders' workshop held at IPGRI in February 2006 with the support of the International Development Research Centre, Canada, (IDRC), had suggested priorities for action, such as the need for further research on the link between diversity and nutrition. Like IPGRI, the other Future Harvest Centres were increasingly involved in that important area of work and therefore supported the framework for the initiative proposed by the Executive Secretary

(UNEP/CBD/COP/8/26/Add.2, annex). He highlighted the significant work of the Centres with many Parties in connection with element 3 of the initiative and the fact that new partners were demonstrating a growing interest in work on such issues as the creation of markets for biodiverse foods.

396. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the Federated States of Micronesia (on behalf of Pacific island countries), Ghana, India, Liberia (on behalf of the African Group), Malawi, Malaysia, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zimbabwe, the representatives of the Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Agroecologia, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, the League for Pastoral Peoples and the Brazilian National Council on the Rights of Women and the representative of CropLife International.

397. Responding to a request for further details concerning the focus of and inputs for the in-depth review of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity, the representative of the Secretariat said that the Working Group on Review of Implementation had proposed, in its recommendation I/8, that Parties should be invited to contribute information concerning all programmes of work to be reviewed for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. That recommendation was currently being discussed in Working Group II under agenda item 23.

398. The representative of Turkey noted the report of the Chair of SBSTTA at the opening plenary session on the serious situation regarding Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and requested that a decision of the meeting refer to that subject.

399. The Chair called for comments on SBSTTA recommendation X/11 and recommendation 4/7 of the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, both of which concerned the potential socio-economic impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on indigenous and local communities.

400. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Malaysia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Norway.

401. At its 6th meeting, on 23 March 2006, the Working Group resumed its discussion of the two recommendations.

402. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, Uganda, the representative of the United States of America, the representatives of the Future Harvest Centres of CGIAR, the Asociación Nacional de Productores Ecológicos del Perú, the Autoridad Ancestral del Pueblo Misak, the ETC Group (on behalf of the Ban Terminator Campaign), the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, CropLife International (also on behalf of the International Seed Federation (ISF) and the Biotechnology Industry Organization), the College of the Atlantic and the Public Research and Regulation Foundation.

403. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that, together with the Secretariat, he would prepare a revised text of parts A and B of the draft decision. Given the clear lack of any full consensus on the paragraphs contained in part C of the draft decision taken from recommendation 4/7 of the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, however, he requested that informal consultations be held with a view to suggesting options for the best way forward. His decision on how to proceed would be based on those options.

404. At the 8th meeting of the Working Group, on 24 March 2006, the Chair said that, following the informal consultations, it appeared preferable to retain paragraphs 7 to 11 of the draft decision, taken from recommendation X/11 of the tenth meeting of SBSTTA, strengthening the text of paragraph 8(b), but to

delete paragraphs 1-10 taken from recommendation 4/7 of the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions. In the absence of objections, he announced that, in conjunction with the Secretariat, he would prepare a revised text based on that consensus.

405. At its 15th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group took up a draft decision, submitted by the Chair, comprising four sections: section A on a cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition; section B on the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity; section C on genetic use restriction technologies; and section D on the in-depth review of the programme of work.

406. Following an exchange of views, the Chair established a contact group comprising the representatives of Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, El Salvador, Gambia, Liberia, Senegal, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania in order to resolve outstanding issues concerning section A of the draft decision.

407. The Working Group adopted section B of the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as section B of draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.6.

408. The Working Group also adopted section C of the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as section C of draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.6.

409. Following a further exchange of views, the representatives of Austria and Canada, at the suggestion of the Chair, held informal consultations during which they agreed a compromise text for paragraph 4 of section D of the draft decision.

410. The Working Group then adopted section D of the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as section D of draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.6.

411. At its 17th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group resumed its discussion of section A of the draft decision.

412. The Working Group then adopted section A of the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as section A of draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.6.

413. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.6, as orally amended, as decision VIII/23. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

## **ITEM 27. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

### **27.1 *Protected areas: consideration of the recommendations of the Working Group on Protected Areas***

414. Working Group I took up agenda item 27.1 at its 6th meeting on 23 March 2006. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it the recommendations of the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/8) and a note by the Executive Secretary reviewing implementation of the programme of work on protected areas for the period 2004-2006 (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/29). It also had before as information documents notes by the Executive Secretary containing: a summary report of the current status of the global marine protected area network, and of progress in monitoring capabilities (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/4); cost estimates for implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/6); consideration of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/16); options on means to strengthen the use of innovative mechanisms to

develop public-private partnerships to promote private investments of sustainable projects in protected areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/21); a report of the Meeting of Donor Agencies and Other Relevant Organizations to Discuss Options for Mobilizing New and Additional Funding for the Implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/26); the report of the expert workshop on protected areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/27); global coastal and marine biogeographic regionalization as a support tool for implementation of CBD programmes of work (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/34); and a report of the scientific experts' workshop on criteria for identifying ecologically or biologically significant areas beyond national jurisdiction – 6-8 December 2005, Ottawa, (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/39). Draft decisions under the item were before the Working Group in the compilation of draft decisions for the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2, pp. 196-200, and UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2/Corr.1, pp.5-13).

415. At the invitation of the Chair, Mr. Callum Roberts, Professor of Marine Conservation, University of York, speaking on behalf of Greenpeace International, gave a slide presentation during which he highlighted the urgent need for increased protection of the high seas and the world's last intact forest landscapes. As discovered only recently, deep-sea ecosystems were biologically rich environments supporting many unique species that were easily damaged by fishing and open ocean megafauna were moreover concentrated into relatively small and predictable areas. Without urgent action, extinctions of the critically threatened wildlife of the high seas were inevitable as a result of the impact of fishing, in particular trawling, which also destroyed seamount ecosystems.

416. Despite the commitment to establish networks of marine reserves by 2012, only 0.6 per cent of the sea was now covered by marine protected areas. Using the best available data and with broad input from the world science community, Greenpeace International had developed a proposal for a global network of such reserves that was representative of life in the high seas and would cover 40 per cent of the oceans. It was essential, meanwhile, that the United Nations should establish a global moratorium on deep-sea bottom trawling; limited though that practice was to only 3.2 per cent of the high seas, it produced one of the fastest rates of habitat destruction anywhere on the planet. Swift action was therefore a matter of the highest priority that would require a United Nations implementing agreement, in which connection he welcomed the call of the European Union to that end. Protection of forest landscapes was also urgently needed; only 20 per cent remained intact and of those only 8 per cent were strictly protected in parks. Maps produced by Greenpeace International provided a basis for close monitoring of changes and the establishment of new protected areas, for which significant funding would be necessary. In the interim, a moratorium on all new industrial intact forest landscape regions was crucial. Known collectively as the *Roadmap to Recovery*, detailed reports on the high seas and forests were available on the Greenpeace International website.

417. At the invitation of the Chair, Ms. Renée Sauvé, Policy Advisor, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, gave a presentation on the results of the scientific experts' workshop on criteria for identifying ecologically or biologically significant areas beyond national jurisdiction, as detailed in the report on the subject (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/39), the workshop having been hosted by her Government in Ottawa on 6-8 December 2005.

418. After the Chair had called for a general exchange of views on review of implementation of the programme of work on protected areas for the period 2004-2006 (paragraphs 1 to 10 of the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2), statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belize, Canada, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Liberia (on behalf of the African Group), Mongolia (on behalf of the Asia-Pacific Group), Norway, Palau, the Philippines, Thailand, Tuvalu (on behalf of small island developing States), Republic of Korea, Uganda, Venezuela (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Group) and Viet Nam.



419. At its 7th meeting, on 23 March 2006, the Working Group resumed consideration of paragraphs 1 to 10 of the draft decision.

420. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Bolivia, Botswana (on behalf of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)), Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, the Cook Islands, Cuba, Ecuador, the Federated States of Micronesia, Gabon (on behalf of the Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)), Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Thailand, Turkey, Tuvalu and Uruguay.

421. The representative of Turkey added that he wished to place on record the fact that references made in documents to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea should neither affect nor prejudice the position of Turkey vis-à-vis the aforementioned Convention.

422. Statements were also made by the representatives of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP/WCMC) and IUCN – The World Conservation Union, the representatives of Bird Life International, the East African Wildlife Society, Greenpeace International, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, the Oil Watch Organization and the representative of the International Council on Mining and Metals.

423. The Chair then called for comments on options for the establishment of marine protected areas in marine areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (paragraphs 11 to 32 of the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2).

424. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Colombia, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Ghana, India, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Norway and Tuvalu.

425. At its 8th meeting, on 24 March 2006, the Working Group resumed consideration of paragraphs 11 to 32 of the draft decision.

426. Statements were made by the representatives of Ecuador and Peru.

427. The Chair said that the text of paragraphs 11 to 32 would have to be reviewed in light of recent developments, particularly the meeting of the United Nations Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, held in New York from 13 to 17 February 2006. Accordingly, he proposed to establish a group of friends of the chair, to be chaired by Ghana and composed of Australia, Austria, Brazil, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand and Tuvalu, to revise the text. He called for comments to provide the group with guidance.

428. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Canada, Iceland, Indonesia, Kiribati, Liberia, New Zealand and South Africa, the representatives of the United States of America, UNEP and IUCN – The World Conservation Union, Greenpeace International and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

429. The Chair called for comments on options for mobilizing financial resources (paragraphs 1-3 of the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2/Corr.1).

430. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Argentina, Brazil, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Mexico, New Zealand, Palau, Peru, the Seychelles, Tuvalu, the representative of IUCN – The World Conservation Union, representatives of the Asociacion Nacional de Productores Ecológicos del Peru, Birdlife International (also on behalf of Conservation

International, Fauna and Flora International (FFI), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and WWF) and the Global Forest Coalition.

431. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that, taking into account the two opposing views that had been expressed, he would explore with the Secretariat options for rewording paragraphs 1 to 3 of the draft decision in a manner that would allow progress to be made.

432. The Chair called for comments on further development of tool kits (paragraphs 33-37 of the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2).

433. Statements were made by the representatives of Austria (on behalf of the European Union) and Tuvalu.

434. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair confirmed that there was consensus on paragraphs 33 to 37 of the draft decision.

435. At the 10th meeting of the Working Group, on 27 March 2006, the Chair said that he had worked in conjunction with the Secretariat to prepare a text on protected areas, taking into consideration all the proposals which had been made. He would circulate the text to the group of friends of the chair to enable its members to ascertain that it satisfied their concerns.

436. At its 13th meeting, on 28 March 2006, the Working Group took up a draft decision submitted by the Chair, and divided into two sections: one on protected areas and the other on options for cooperation for the establishment of marine protected areas in marine areas beyond the limited of national jurisdiction. He first invited general comments on the draft decision as a whole and urged participants to focus on the process at all times rather than revisit previous arguments.

437. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Canada, Ghana, Iceland, India, Jamaica, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, the Russian Federation, Tuvalu, Venezuela, the representatives of the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs.

438. The Chair concurred with the representative of New Zealand that it would be appropriate to discuss under the current item the issue of deep seabed genetic resources beyond national jurisdiction addressed in recommendation XI/8 from the eleventh meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/3). That being so, he proposed to incorporate paragraphs 1-12 of the draft decision on agenda item 26.3, which dealt specifically with that issue, into the draft decision under consideration.

439. The representative of Austria (on behalf of the European Union), supported by the representative of Tuvalu, felt that the discussion would be needlessly complicated by such a move.

440. At the 14th meeting, on 28 March 2006, the Working Group resumed consideration of the section of the draft decision on options for cooperation for the establishment of marine protected areas in marine areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

441. After the Chair had called for comments on part A of the section, statements were made by Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Iceland, India, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Tuvalu and Venezuela.

442. The Chair then called for comments on part B of the same section.

443. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union) Brazil, Canada, Chile, Iceland, Jamaica, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Mexico, Peru, Tuvalu and Venezuela.

444. The Chair then called for comments on part C of the section.

445. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Tuvalu and Venezuela.

446. The Chair then called for comments on part D of the section.

447. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Canada, Chile, Colombia, Norway, Mexico, Tuvalu and Venezuela.

448. At its 17th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group resumed its discussion of the section of the draft decision dealing with options for cooperation. Following an exchange of views, the Chair convened a group of friends of the chair with a view to reaching a consensus text.

449. At its 18th meeting, on 31 March 2006, the Working Group took up a revised text of that section of the draft decision, submitted by the Chair on the basis of the discussions held by the group of friends of the chair.

450. In response to a query from the representative of Switzerland, who expressed interest in participating in the scientific expert workshop mentioned in paragraph 15 of the revised text, the Chair confirmed that the workshop had no fixed status as yet and said that note would be taken of the representative's comments.

451. The Working Group adopted the revised text of the section of the draft decision on options for cooperation for the establishment of marine protected areas in marine areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.25/Add.1.

452. The Working Group then took up a revised text of the section of the draft decision dealing with protected areas, submitted by the Chair.

453. Following an exchange of views, the Working Group adopted the revised text of the section of the draft decision on protected areas, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.25.

454. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in documents UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.25 and Add.1, as orally amended, as decision VIII/24. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

455. During adoption of the decision, the representative of Burkina Faso pointed out that no funding mechanism had been identified for the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas called for in paragraph 15 of the decision.

456. The representative of Mexico asked that the following statement relative to the decision be included in the record in its entirety:

“Thank you Madam President,

Mexico welcomes the decision by the eighth meeting of the Parties on the issue of marine protected areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. We know that the negotiations were not easy and that delegations had to work in a spirit of cooperation to achieve consensus on such a complex matter.

Said decision, which has now been adopted by the Conference of the Parties, mentions as a possible option the need to assess an implementing agreement for marine protected areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. Mexico would like to emphasize that we are not convinced of the need for an implementing agreement for marine protected areas on the high seas. In a spirit of compromise and cooperation, Mexico did not oppose the inclusion of this recommendation in the text of the present decision. We believe, however, that there are sufficient legal and judicial grounds for States to cooperate in this regard, before concluding that there is an absolute need to create new regulatory instruments.

Mexico furthermore considers that the CBD has a very important role to play in supporting the process that began last February in New York, aimed at providing scientific input for the process. In the event that the Convention should contribute technical inputs, we must ensure that they refer neither to legal nor policy aspects, since those issues are the responsibility of the United Nations General Assembly.

Finally, Madam President, Mexico recognizes the need to make progress in defining scientific criteria for the identification and selection of marine protected areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction in order to enhance existing processes, both within the United Nations General Assembly and within the work of the CBD. We are therefore pleased to announce that the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, with possible cooperation from the IUCN and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, is interested in holding a scientific workshop to discuss these and other aspects of the issue. We would like to thank the Government of Australia for its offer to provide financial resources to carry out the workshop, and we invite other interested governments or organizations to contribute funds to make the workshop possible.

Our interest and desire is for this workshop of scientific experts to make a significant contribution to the work and discussions on these issues within the Convention, and we hope that it will provide input to the workshop of scientific experts to be carried out under the CBD, which the Government of Portugal has graciously offered to host.

We wish to request the Secretariat to include the text of our intervention, in its entirety, in the final report of the Conference of the Parties.”

**27.2            *Incentive measures (Article 11): development of proposals on:  
removal or mitigation of perverse incentives; on positive incentive  
measures; and on valuation tools***

457. Working Group I took up this sub-item at its 10th meeting on 27 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it recommendation X/8 from the tenth meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/2), recommendation XI/5 from the eleventh meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/3) and sections A and B of recommendation XI/6 from the eleventh meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/3), as well as a note by the Executive Secretary containing a compilation of suggestions on the development of definitions on incentive measures (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/27/Add.1). Four draft decisions under the item were before the Working Group in the compilation of draft decisions for the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2, pp. 201-221).

458. In view of the ongoing absence of any consensus or agreement on the subject of incentive measures, the Chair suggested that the most positive and expedient method of addressing the item would be to focus on the review process rather than on the content of the documents before the Working Group, which should instead simply inform the debate.

459. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, Japan, Liberia (on behalf of the African Group), Malaysia, Namibia, New Zealand, Peru, Uganda, the representative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and representatives of the German Federation of Nature Protection and Environmental Protection, Greenpeace International and the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW).

460. The Chair, summing up, said that there appeared to be general agreement on some parts of the draft decisions and he proposed to work with the Secretariat to prepare a text on those elements. He asked for comments on how to move ahead on those elements on which there was no agreement.

461. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil and Senegal.

462. On 29 March 2006, the Working Group held an informal meeting to consider incentive measures. Following that meeting, a group of Friends of the Chair was established to discuss outstanding issues.

463. At its 16th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group took up two draft decisions on incentive measures submitted by the Chair: one on the application of tools for valuation of biodiversity and biodiversity resources and functions, and the other on preparations for the in-depth review of the programme of work on incentive measures.

464. Following an exchange of views, the Chair suggested that the representatives of Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru hold informal consultations in order to resolve those issues on which they had expressed divergent views.

465. The Working Group considered the texts proposed following the informal consultations and approved them, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decisions UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.18, on application of tools for the valuation of biodiversity and biodiversity resources and functions, and UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.28, on preparation for the in-depth review of the programme of work, respectively.

466. With regard to draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.18, some representatives requested that the following text be included in the report:

“As regards the table on main valuation techniques contained in the annex, some countries highlighted their concern that some of those tools, in particular the ‘changes in productivity’ and the ‘hedonic prices’ approaches, could be applied to legitimize measures with potential distorting effects on trade that would consequently be inconsistent with international obligations.”

467. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting, on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decisions UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.18 and UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.28 as decisions VIII/25 and VIII/26, respectively. The text of the decisions is contained in annex I to the present report.

**27.3 *Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species (Article 8 (h)): gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework***

468. Working Group I took up agenda item 27.3 at its 8th meeting on 24 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it recommendation XI/12 from the eleventh meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/3). It also had before it as information documents a note by the Executive Secretary containing a progress report on the implementation of the global invasive species information network (GISIN) (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/35) and the report of 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), as well as a note by the Executive Secretary on alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species (Article 8 (h)): further consideration of gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/16). A draft decision under the item was before the Working Group in the compilation of draft decisions for the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2, pp. 222-228).

469. Statements were made by the representatives of Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Chile, Gabon, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, the Seychelles, South Africa, Thailand and Viet Nam.

470. The Working Group resumed consideration of item 27.3 at its 9th meeting, on 24 March 2006.

471. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Ecuador, the Federated States of Micronesia, India, Kenya, Kiribati, Maldives, Mongolia (on behalf of the Asia and Pacific Group), New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Zambia and the representatives of FAO, the Global Invasive Species Programme and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

472. Following the exchange of views, the Chair proposed that a group comprising representatives of Australia, Austria, the European Community and New Zealand should hold informal consultations with a view to proposing text on those paragraphs relating to the UNFCCC. He agreed with the representative of Brazil that, in the interest of conformity, it would be prudent to leave aside any reference to the consolidation of decisions until Working Group II had completed its work on the subject.

473. At its 16th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group took up a draft decision submitted by the Chair on alien species that threatened ecosystems, habitats or species. In the absence of consensus, the Chair requested those representatives that had expressed divergent views to hold informal consultations with a view to presenting a consensus text.

474. After having heard the report on the informal consultations, the Working Group adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.24.

475. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.24 as decision VIII/27. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

**27.4 *Impact assessment: refinement of guidelines for biodiversity-inclusive impact assessment***

476. Working Group I took up agenda item 27.4 at its 10th meeting on 27 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive impact assessment (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/27/Add.2). A draft decision under the item

was before the Working Group in the compilation of draft decisions for the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2, pp. 229-247).

477. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat said that the document before the Working Group had been prepared in accordance with decision VI/7 in order further to develop and refine the guidelines annexed to that decision. In particular, the Executive Secretary had been requested to incorporate all stages of the environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment processes, taking into account the ecosystem approach. The document had been prepared in collaboration with the International Association for Impact Assessment and a number of other relevant organizations, and drew conceptually on the framework for the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. The comments made during the peer review process had been incorporated. He concluded by thanking the Government of the Netherlands for its contribution to finalizing the guidelines.

478. Following the introduction, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ghana, India, Norway, Peru, Thailand and Uruguay and the representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

479. The Chair said that he would bear in mind the comments made when preparing a revised text for the Group's consideration.

480. At its 15th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group took up a draft decision, submitted by the Chair, on impact assessment: voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive impact assessment.

481. The Working Group adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.8.

482. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.8 as decision VIII/28. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

### ***27.5 Liability and redress: consideration of the recommendations of the Group of Legal and Technical Experts***

483. Working Group I took up agenda item 27.5 at its 9th meeting on 24 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it the report of the Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Liability and Redress in the Context of Paragraph 2 of Article 14 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/27/Add.3). A draft decision under the item was before the Working Group in the compilation of draft decisions for the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2, pp. 248-249), which corresponded to paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of the annex to the report of the Group of Legal and Technical Experts.

484. At the invitation of the Chair, Ms. Anne Daniel, Environment Canada, introduced the item by reviewing the meeting of the Group of Legal and Technical Experts hosted by her Government in Montreal from 12 to 14 October 2005, highlighting in particular the Group's mandate and the conclusions drawn, all of which were detailed in its report (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/27/Add.3).

485. The Chair said that, in conjunction with the Secretariat, he would prepare a text as a basis for further negotiation that incorporated issues covered in the conclusions drawn by the Group of Legal and Technical Experts, notably those of capacity-building and the need to compile information, in addition to the matter of which body of the Convention should examine and offer a verdict on such information.

486. At its 16th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group took up a draft decision, submitted by the Chair, on liability and redress.

487. Following an exchange of views, the Chair suggested that the representatives of Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada and New Zealand should hold informal consultations with the aim of presenting a consensus text for the consideration of the Working Group.

488. At its 17th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group resumed its discussion of the revised draft decision, during which no objections were raised to amendments proposed as a result of the informal consultations which had been held. It therefore adopted the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.15.

489. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.15 as decision VIII/29. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

**27.6 *Biodiversity and climate change: guidance to promote synergy among biodiversity conservation, mitigating or adapting to climate change and combating land degradation***

490. Working Group I took up agenda item 27.6 at its 11th meeting on 27 March 2006. In considering the item, it had before it recommendation XI/14 from the eleventh meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/3). A draft decision under the item was before the Working Group in the compilation of draft decisions for the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1/Add.2, p. 250). The report of the Ad Hoc Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/INF/5) referred to in recommendation XI/14 had been subject to peer review via a notification posted on the website of the Convention in February 2006.

491. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, India, Kiribati, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Senegal, Switzerland, Tuvalu, Uruguay and the representatives of UNU and of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

492. At the close of the discussion, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text of recommendation XI/14, taking into account the views expressed.

493. At its 16th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Working Group took up a draft decision, submitted by the Chair, on biodiversity and climate change: guidance to promote synergy among activities for biodiversity conservation, mitigating or adapting to climate change and combating land degradation.

494. Following an exchange of views, the Chair suggested that the representatives of Austria, Australia, Brazil, Canada and New Zealand hold informal consultations with a view to finding a way forward.

495. After having heard the report on the informal consultations, the Working Group adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.20.

496. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.20 as decision VIII/30. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.



## **VI. ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS**

### **ITEM 28. ADMINISTRATION OF THE CONVENTION AND BUDGET FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE BIENNIUM 2007-2008**

497. Agenda item 28 was taken up at the 6th plenary session of the meeting, on 31 March 2006. In considering the item, the Conference of the Parties had before it the proposed budget for the BY, BE and BZ Trust Funds for the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/28) and the note by the Executive Secretary on detailed sub-programme activities and resources required (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/28/Add.1). It also had before it a draft decision on Administration of the Convention and budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2007-2008 (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.36) that had been prepared by the contact group on the budget.

498. Mr. Ositadinma Anaedu (Nigeria), Chair of the contact group on the budget, said that meetings that had been agreed in the core budget were listed as priorities identified in the core budget.

499. The representative of Colombia expressed concern at the increase in the budget, and said that in future every effort must be made to ensure that such large increases in the budget contributions of developing countries were avoided.

500. The representative of Germany said that the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to be held in his country in 2008, should be included in the draft recommendation.

501. The representative of Peru announced that his Government would be organizing, in conjunction with the Government of Spain, a meeting of technical experts to explore and elaborate possible options for internationally recognized certificates of source/origin/legal provenance of a genetic resource and traditional knowledge, to be held during the second half of 2006.

502. The representative of Spain said that his Government would be organizing two inter-sessional meetings of groups of experts on matters of vital importance for effective implementation of the Convention in order to contribute to achieving the 2010 target. The first was an international seminar of experts on indicators relevant to indigenous and local communities and the second in collaboration with the Government of Peru.

503. The representative of Canada said that his Government would be providing funding in support of the initiative of the United Nations University, Institute of Advanced Studies, to convene a stakeholder meeting to discuss certificates of origin, to be held in Peru in 2006. In particular, it would be helping with the costs of the participation of indigenous and local community representatives and representatives from developing countries. He looked forward to working with the Government of Peru and Spain in that endeavour.

504. The Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.36, as amended, as decision VIII/31. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

## **VII. FINAL MATTERS**

### **ITEM 29. OTHER MATTERS**

505. At the 10th meeting of Working Group I, the representative of Australia, speaking as a member of the SBSTTA Bureau, requested the Executive Secretary to assist Parties to prioritize the SBSTTA workload in the inter-sessional period before the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties by

preparing an information document containing a consolidated list of requests made for SBSTTA to consider issues arising out of the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

506. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, the Executive Secretary announced that Mr. Tewolde Berhan Gebre Egziabher (Ethiopia), who was present at the meeting and was a long-standing participant in meetings of the Convention, was one of the six laureates of the Champion of the Earth award and he offered him his sincere congratulations.

### **ITEM 30. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT**

507. The present report was adopted at the 6th plenary session of the meeting, on 31 March 2006, on the basis of the draft report presented by the Rapporteur (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.1) and the reports of Working Group I (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.1/Add.2) and Working Group II (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.1/Add.3) on the understanding that the Rapporteur would be entrusted with its finalization in the light of the discussion at the 6th plenary session.

### **ITEM 31. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING**

508. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting, on 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties heard closing statements by South Africa (on behalf of the Group of 77), Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Canada (on behalf of Australia, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland and the United States of America), Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group), Jamaica (on behalf of small island developing States), Kenya (on behalf of the Group of Like-minded Mega-diverse Countries), Malaysia (on behalf of Asia and the Pacific Group), the Russian Federation (on behalf of the Countries of Central and Eastern Europe), the representatives of UNEP, the Internal Forum of Local Communities, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, Greenpeace, and the Ban Terminator Campaign.

509. The representative of Ukraine drew attention to a project to conserve biodiversity within the Azov-Black Sea Corridor Biodiversity Project approved by the GEF Council in 1998. His Government had received a notice of suspension from the World Bank before completion of the project. He sought support from the international community to facilitate a dialogue between Ukraine and the World Bank in order to resume the project and thus contribute to the biodiversity conservation in the Azov-Black Sea region.

510. At the close of the meeting, the President announced that the Universidade Livre de Meio Ambiente, Brazil had accepted to promote Article 13 of the Convention on Public education, training and public awareness in Brazil focussing on youth and children and to share the experience with countries of the region and other developing countries. To that effect, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed by Mr. Henrique Ternes, Director of UNILIVRE.

511. The President also announced that the Governor of the State of Paraná, Mr. Roberto Requião, had agreed to plant 8 millions trees before the end of the year, in order to offset the environmental impact of the participation of the 4,000 delegates, including 122 ministers and other heads of delegation, who attended. Under the agreement, for each participant in the meeting, 2,000 indigenous trees would be planted. As a result, 8 million trees would be planted in the State of Paraná by the end of this year. The President invited Mr. Roberto Requião and Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif to sign the agreement.

512. The Executive Secretary also announced the signature of another agreement with Nobel Prize Laureate Wangari Maathai to plant trees in Africa through the Green Belt Movement with a view to offset environmental impacts, including carbon dioxide emissions of the Secretariat processes over the coming two years.

513. The President of the Conference of the Parties and the Executive Secretary made closing statements.

514. The Conference of the Parties was then presented with a short movie “Samaouna Calling” prepared by the Government of Brazil. A slide-show showing the highlights of the meeting and the High-level Segment was also presented by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

515. The President declared the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity closed at 12.30 a.m., on Saturday, 1 April 2006.

*Annex I*

**DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE  
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AT ITS EIGHTH MEETING**

*Curitiba, 20-31 March 2006*

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### *VIII/1. Island biodiversity*

#### *The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity*

1. *Adopts* the programme of work on island biodiversity annexed to the present decision, as a set of actions addressing characteristics and problems that are specific to islands;
2. *Recognizes* that Parties should implement the programme of work on island biological diversity in the context of nationally determined priorities, capacities and needs. Activities implemented domestically by Parties will be prioritized based on country and regionally specific needs, national determination, legislation, circumstances and priorities, and their biodiversity strategies. Inclusion of an activity does not mean relevance of that activity to all Parties;
3. *Urges* Parties, other Governments, international organizations and other relevant organizations to implement the programme of work primarily through its incorporation into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, and to mainstream it into national sustainable development strategies;
4. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies to recognize the programme of work on island biodiversity and its relevance to developing countries, and in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, and to provide support for its implementation;
5. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to further simplify their procedures so as to take into account the special circumstances of small island developing States in implementing the programme of work on island biodiversity;
6. *Invites* the international community to actively address, during the fourth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, the financial requirements for the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity;
7. *Invites* donor country Parties, regional development banks and other financial institutions to assist developing countries, and in particular least developed countries and small island developing States for the implementation of the programme of work according to their needs and priorities;
8. *Requests* Parties to apply the targets and timeframes in the programme of work on island biodiversity as a flexible framework within which national and/or regional targets may be developed, according to national priorities and capacities, and taking into account differences in diversity between countries; to use existing national indicators or to establish national indicators, where possible, in accordance with the list of global indicators for assessing progress towards the 2010 target; and report in the context of the national reports of the Convention on Biological Diversity. To achieve these targets, the international community is invited to assist small island developing States by implementing the recommendations contained in the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Millennium Development Goals;
9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to assist Parties, and collaborate with other Governments, international organizations and other relevant bodies, to implement the programme of work on island biodiversity, as detailed in section C of the annex to this decision;
10. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to identify linkages between the priority actions of the programme of work on island biodiversity and all other thematic work programmes and cross-cutting issues under the Convention on Biological Diversity and to make this available prior to twelfth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

11. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to provide guidance on the implementation of the programme of work in the context of their work;
12. *Agrees*, recognizing the critical values of islands for the conservation of biodiversity and the current alarming rate of loss of island biodiversity, to give priority in the programme of work to activities that could significantly contribute to the conservation of island biodiversity;
13. *Invites* Parties, where applicable, to address the programme of work on island biodiversity into the current work on national capacity self-assessment;
14. *Encourages* the development of community-based approaches in the implementation of the programme of work;
15. *Invites* Parties to implement relevant activities under this programme of work in conjunction with corresponding activities under the Mauritius Strategy;
16. *Encourages* Parties to establish national, subregional, regional and international island partnerships that bring Governments and civil society organizations together to increase political, financial and technical support to accelerate the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity;
17. *Urges* Parties, subject to their national legislation, to implement the programme of work consistent with Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;
18. *Invites* the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and the Earth System Science Partnership to collaborate in activities relevant to island biodiversity and climate change;
19. *Invites* the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification to enhance collaboration in activities relevant to land degradation that could negatively impact island biological diversity;
20. *Encourages* the World Conservation Union (IUCN) to expand its guidelines on the use of IUCN Red List categories and criteria to provide further guidance on addressing specific issues that arise in the listing of island species;
21. *Welcomes* the offer of Conservation International to provide information on islands classified as biodiversity hotspots, and invites the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, UNESCO, Conservation International, Birdlife International, WWF and other relevant organizations and initiatives to work in partnership with Parties to implement this programme of work;
22. *Requests* Parties to regularly monitor progress in implementing this programme of work and in meeting the global targets and report to the Conference of the Parties, taking into account the special capacity constraints of small island developing States.



*Annex*

**PROGRAMME OF WORK ON ISLAND BIODIVERSITY**

**A. *Introduction*<sup>1/</sup>**

1. The Earth is home to over 100,000 islands, which host more than 500 million inhabitants. Their combined land and exclusive economic zones (EEZs) cover more than one sixth of the Earth's total area. Islands and their surrounding near-shore marine biodiversity constitute self-contained, bounded ecosystems, each with their own unique, often very limited, assemblage of biodiversity. In terms of island biodiversity inheritances, these range from some of the richest on Earth, with extremely high levels of endemism, to some of the poorest, with little or no endemism. Both are seriously under threat and constitute global conservation priorities.

2. In terms of those islands with rich biotas, the isolation of island environments has resulted in the evolution of often endemic and characteristic flora and fauna. A total of 104 of the 218 Endemic Bird Areas are confined entirely to islands,<sup>2/</sup> while 36 of the 143 terrestrial Global 200 Ecoregions<sup>3/</sup> are comprised of islands. Ten of the 34 biodiversity hotspots<sup>4/</sup> wholly comprise islands, and many of the rest also include islands. No less than 218 of the 595 individual sites holding the entire global population of one or more critically threatened species are found on islands.<sup>5/</sup> A recent global gap analysis of the coverage of terrestrial vertebrate species within protected areas<sup>6/</sup> found that of the gaps, most "are montane or insular regions in the tropics."

3. At the other extreme, some of the smaller low-lying islands and atolls are among the Earth's biodiversity "cool spots" in that they have the lowest biodiversity on Earth and few, if any, endemic species. However, despite a disproportionate dependence on biodiversity for almost all forms of economic livelihood on these small islands, a very high percentage of their terrestrial biodiversity is threatened and in need of some form of protection.<sup>7/</sup>

4. The significance of marine biodiversity within islands has been well recognized<sup>8/</sup> with over half of the tropical marine biodiversity found in islands and 12 of the 18 centres of endemism, and seven of the ten coral-reef hotspots surround islands. In terms of cultural diversity, a number of islands, including

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<sup>1/</sup> This section draws on: C. Marin, P. Deda and J.K. Mulongoy, "Island biodiversity – Sustaining life in vulnerable ecosystems", special issue of INSULA, the International Journal on Island Affairs, February/September 2004 the special volume of INSULA, the International Journal of Island Affairs, published in February 2004.

<sup>2/</sup> Stattersfield, A.J., Crosby, M.J., Long, A.J. & Wege, D.C. (1998) *Endemic Bird Areas of the World: Priorities for Biodiversity Conservation*. BirdLife International, Cambridge, UK.

<sup>3/</sup> Olson, D.M. & Dinerstein, E. (1998) The Global 200: a representation approach to conserving the earth's most biologically valuable ecoregions. *Conservation Biology* 12: 502–515.

<sup>4/</sup> Mittermeier, R.A., Robles Gil, P., Hoffmann, M., Pilgrim, J., Brooks, T., Mittermeier, C.G., Lamoreux, J. & Fonseca, G.A.B. da (2004) *Hotspots: Revisited*. CEMEX, Mexico.

<sup>5/</sup> [www.zeroextinction.org](http://www.zeroextinction.org)

<sup>6/</sup> Rodrigues, A.S.L., Andelman, S.J., Bakarr, M.I., Boitani, L., Brooks, T.M., Cowling, R.M., Fishpool, L.D.C., Fonseca, G.A.B. da, Gaston, K.J., Hoffmann, M., Long, J.S., Marquet, P.A., Pilgrim, J.D., Pressey, R.L., Schipper, J., Sechrest, W., Stuart, S.N., Underhill, L.G., Waller, R.W., Watts, M.E.J. & Yan, X. (2004) Effectiveness of the global protected area network in representing species diversity. *Nature* 428: 640–643.

<sup>7/</sup> Thaman, R.R. 2005. Sinking island arks. Island biodiversity and island living under threat; the uniqueness, threatened status and priority need to conserve island and associated marine biodiversity as the foundation for sustainable island life. Keynote presentation at the tenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Bangkok, 7-11 February 2005.

<sup>8/</sup> Roberts, C.M., McClean, C.J., Veron, J.E.N., Hawkins, J.P., Allen, G.R., McAllister, D.E., Mittermeier, C.G., Schueler, F.W., Spalding, M., Wells, F., Vynne, C. & Werner, T.B. (2002) Marine biodiversity hotspots and conservation priorities for tropical reefs. *Science* 295: 1280–1284.

arctic islands, are also the home to unique cultures that have developed traditional resource-management methods that have, in many cases, enabled people to develop and live in harmony with biodiversity.

5. The programme of work offers a particularly unique opportunity for building bridges among all islands and all island nations in efforts to conserve, sustainably use and equitably share island biological diversity.

6. From small islands through to large, from countries that have islands through to countries that entirely comprise islands, and from large continental remnants through to remote atolls, there are opportunities and challenges for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Islands are self-contained ecosystems with well defined geographical limits that encapsulate fundamental ecological processes and interactions. Islands incorporate all the existing thematic areas considered under the Convention, i.e., forests, inland waters, agricultural land, dry and sub-humid lands, marine and coastal ecosystems, and mountain ecosystems. The connectivity of ecosystems and the interface between marine and terrestrial realms will create specific issues and opportunities for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

7. The close connectivity and vulnerability of island ecosystems offers the opportunity and challenge to design and implement biodiversity conservation programmes that look beyond the protection of specific species to the integrated management, sustainable use and conservation of marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems. The design of integrated programmes for the conservation of island biodiversity take into account the spatial and temporal interconnectedness of island ecosystems and human activities from island ridges down to coral reefs. A holistic approach to the conservation of island biodiversity considers and addresses the impacts of upstream activities on downstream ecosystems, such as the siltation of coral reefs due to unsustainable agricultural and forestry practices in island watersheds. Further, the conservation and sustainable management of water resources, including hydrologic cycles for the benefit of human and ecological communities is an essential element of successful integrated island biodiversity conservation.

8. Because of their scale, and the scope for integrated management of biodiversity, small islands are microcosms of their continental counterparts, where strategies, policies and management regimes for sustainable development can be applied, tested and refined; where the components of cause and effect are more readily assessed, outcomes more rapidly seen and results more specifically tangible. Focusing efforts and resources on the conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of island genetic resources can provide rapid progress towards the reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 and the achievement of representative systems of protected areas by 2010 in terrestrial and 2012 in marine realms.

9. However, biodiversity can be particularly vulnerable on small and fragile islands. The vulnerabilities of small islands require not only special but urgent attention from their inhabitants and the world community. Species that have evolved on islands have done so free from competition with large numbers of other species and are, therefore, susceptible to invasions by alien species. Populations of island fauna and flora tend to be naturally small, and species often become concentrated in special small areas, where they are subject to various natural and anthropogenic pressures that endanger their survival. They have the highest proportion of recorded species extinctions and continue to be significantly threatened by invasive alien species, climate change and variability, natural and environmental disasters, land degradation and land based sources of marine pollution.

10. Islands, in particular small island developing States, constitute a special case for both the environment and development. As articulated in chapter 17 of Agenda 21 and emphasized in the Barbados Programme of Action, as well as in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, small island developing States rely significantly on the conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity for their sustainable development and experience even more specific

challenges and vulnerabilities. These arise from the interplay of such socio-economic and environmental factors as small populations and economies, weak institutional capacity in both the public and the private sector, remoteness from international markets, susceptibility to natural disasters and climate change (including, in particular, sea-level rise), fragility of land and marine ecosystems (particularly affected by tourism development and unsustainable agriculture and forestry), high cost of transportation, limited diversification in production and exports, dependence on international markets, export concentration, and income volatility and vulnerability to exogenous economic shocks. Traditional resource management and practices relevant to the sustainable use of island ecosystems are at risk of breaking down as a result of modern economic and social pressures, and require actions for revitalization and protection. The Secretary-General of the United Nations has stated that, among developing countries, small island developing States, as a group, are amongst the most vulnerable. The expression of their vulnerabilities often has cumulative effects, further exacerbating the risks to their biodiversity.

11. Although islands are unique environments in their own right, and are deserving of a special programme of work under the Convention they also incorporate the existing programme areas and cross-cutting issues considered under the Convention and implementation of these programmes should continue as appropriate.

12. Information and input from international forums has also been taken into account, including particular: (i) decision VII/30 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (ii) chapter 17 of Agenda 21; (iii) the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; (iv) the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action; (v) the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development; and (vi) the Millennium Development Goals, in particular goal 7.

13. Although it was considered that potential threats from genetically modified organisms to island biodiversity were extremely important for islands and island States, no reference has been made to these within the programme of work, as these issues would be most appropriately addressed under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

#### ***B. Overall purpose and scope of the programme of work***

14. The overall purpose of the programme of work on island biodiversity is the significant reduction of island biodiversity loss by 2010 and beyond at global, regional and national levels, through the implementation of the three main objectives of the Convention, for the benefit of all forms of life on islands and, in particular, as a contribution to poverty alleviation and the sustainable development of small island developing States. The implementation of the programme of work thereby contributes to the objectives of the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Barbados Programme of Action, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals.

15. The programme of work recognizes the uniqueness of island ecosystems and focuses on addressing characteristics and problems specific to island biological diversity that make island ecosystems particularly vulnerable to almost all types of natural, technological and human-related threats. It also recognizes that island biodiversity is of global significance and, as such, merits increased attention at the global scale, as its conservation and sustainable use will produce global benefits. Furthermore, it acknowledges that islands are microcosms that offer great scope for the application, testing and refinement of a wide range of conservation tools and approaches, including the ecosystem approach.

16. The programme of work seeks to complement existing thematic work programmes and other existing initiatives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. It acknowledges and identifies issues contained in other programmes of work and cross-cutting issues and notes the rationale for specific activities that are important for the understanding, conservation and sustainable use of island biological diversity. Parties are encouraged to apply, where appropriate, the objectives and activities from these work

work programmes to the conservation of island biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of island genetic resources.

17. The programme of work shall be consistent with any rights or obligations under existing international agreements.

18. By identifying synergies between this programme of work and other thematic programmes, conventions and agreements, Parties can strengthen cooperation and partnerships at the national, regional and international levels. Such partnerships should be broad-based and ensure the sharing and exchange of information and relevant trained personnel bearing in mind the necessity for cross-cultural exchange at the regional level and the involvement and participation of all stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, civil society and the private sector.

19. In addition, this programme of work responds, *inter alia*, to the call made by small island developing States, during their regional and interregional preparatory meetings for the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, that island biodiversity should be addressed under the Convention on Biological Diversity in a manner that responds to the unique characteristics of small island developing States, in particular their vulnerabilities, and to the threats related to climate change and land degradation. Consequently, the programme of work is also a contribution to the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

20. In addition to the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 7, on environmental sustainability, this programme of work will contribute to the achievement of other Millennium Development Goals relating to poverty eradication and health. While the reference to poverty reduction and health is not explicitly stated throughout the programme of work, it is understood that the conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity will contribute significantly to food security, sustainable livelihoods, health improvements and human well-being.

21. It is important to note that cultural diversity, the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous and local communities of many small islands, including arctic islands, are unique and have special significance for these communities and need special consideration and integration in this programme of work. All aspects of the programme of work should be read and implemented through integrated national programmes with respect for the rights of indigenous and local communities, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and with their full and effective participation.

22. The programme of work is intended to assist Parties in establishing national programmes of work with targeted goals, objectives, and actions, with specific actors, timeframes, inputs, and expected measurable outputs. Parties may select from, adapt, and/or add to, the goals, objectives and actions suggested in the current programme of work according to particular national and local conditions, and their level of development. Implementation of this programme of work through National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans should take into account the ecosystem approach of the Convention on Biological Diversity as the logical planning and management tool for integral island policies. In determining national programmes of work, Parties are encouraged to pay due regard to the socio-economic, cultural and environmental costs and benefits of various options. In addition, Parties are encouraged to consider the use of appropriate and adaptive technologies, sources of finance, and technical cooperation, and to ensure, through appropriate actions, the means to meet the particular challenges and demands of their island ecosystems.

23. As outlined in the introduction to the programme of work, the scale of islands provides significant opportunities for the integrated management of biodiversity. The goals and targets within the programme of work are therefore closely inter-related. Countries are encouraged to consider implementation of this

implementation of this programme in an integrated manner and in light of existing plans and within existing planning and programming cycles.

**C. Supporting activities of the Secretariat**

24. This programme of work will also require supporting actions from the Secretariat which will include provision of assistance to the Parties, and collaboration with other Governments, international organizations and other relevant bodies, which are specific to the implementation of the programme of work on islands biodiversity. This will comprise work, *inter alia*, to:

(a) Develop a list of, and encourage, potential partners for each of the goals of the island biodiversity programme of work;

(b) Disseminate information on sources of expertise on islands biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing relevant to the islands biodiversity programme of work;

(c) Facilitate links between Parties, partners, experts and other stakeholders and encourage capacity-building;

(d) Liaise with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Ramsar Convention, the Convention on Migratory Species, the World Heritage Convention, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and other multilateral environment agreements with a view to identifying and realizing synergies relevant to the island biodiversity programme of work; and

(e) Ensure the development and maintenance of a web portal on island biodiversity in support, *inter alia*, of the above activities.

**D. Working definitions**

25. The following terms have been clarified in order to facilitate the understanding and the implementation of this programme of work:

- Global target = desired outcome/results to be achieved within a specific timeframe. These should be measurable and achievable;
- Priority action = major action that must be implemented and will contribute significantly to achieving the target. It answers the question, “What must we do to achieve this target?”.

**E. Goals, targets and timeframes, and island-specific priority actions for the Parties**

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES
<b>FOCAL AREA 1: PROTECT THE COMPONENTS OF BIODIVERSITY</b>	
<b>GOAL 1:</b> Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of island ecosystems, habitats and biomes	
<p><b>Target 1.1:</b> At least 10% of each of the island ecological regions effectively conserved</p>	<p>1.1.1. Develop and implement integrated policies and measures to conserve key terrestrial and marine ecosystems, habitats important for island biodiversity, societies and economies, taking into account the close ecological links within and between island marine and terrestrial ecosystems. <i>Rationale: Islands have many endemic species whose habitats are restricted to small areas. Island societies depend very largely on local biodiversity – whether terrestrial, fresh-water or marine.</i></p> <p>1.1.2. Re-establish components that have been lost from or whose populations have been reduced within natural ecosystems</p> <p>1.1.3. Undertake measures to restore at least 15% of degraded island ecosystems</p>
<p><b>Target 1.2:</b> Areas of particular importance to island biodiversity are protected through comprehensive, effectively managed and ecologically representative national and regional protected area networks</p>	<p>1.2.1. Identify and establish, as appropriate, comprehensive, representative and effectively managed national and regional systems of protected areas taking into account issues of resilience, ecological and physical connectivity to conserve viable populations of threatened, endemic, and ecologically or culturally important island species. This should be done with the full respect for the rights of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders and their full and effective participation, consistent with national law and applicable international obligations. <i>Rationale: Many species on islands are often either locally endemic, restricted in range, threatened, or all three, and are not likely to survive without legal protection.</i></p>
<b>GOAL 2:</b> Promote the conservation of island species diversity	
<p><b>Target 2.1:</b> Populations of island species of selected taxonomic groups restored, maintained, or their decline substantially reduced</p> <p><b>Target 2.2:</b> Status of threatened island species significantly improved</p>	<p>2.1.1. Develop and implement conservation measures and policies, including protection, and where needed, recovery of populations of threatened, endemic, or ecologically or culturally important species and recovery plans. <i>Rationale: Key issue for island biodiversity. Continued loss of island biodiversity is of global importance. Many species have critical ecosystem roles, or are of social or cultural significance to islanders.</i></p> <p>2.2.1. Compile detailed inventories of island species, assess their conservation status, including the main threat criteria, and develop the taxonomic expertise necessary to facilitate this. <i>Rationale: Many island species occur in very small populations. The transition from satisfactory conservation status to threatened status can occur with great rapidity.</i></p>

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES
<b>GOAL 3:</b> Promote the conservation of island genetic diversity	
<p><b>Target 3.1: Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and other valuable island species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained</b></p>	<p>3.1.1. Develop and implement measures to strengthen <i>in situ</i> or on-farm conservation of wild plants and animals and traditional crops and associated knowledge of indigenous and local communities, recognizing the widespread use of land-races of crops and stock strains on islands <i>Rationale: Island communities often have unique human cultures that have considerable knowledge of local biodiversity and have developed a wide range of local crop and domestic stock varieties.</i></p> <p>3.1.2. Develop national and regional gene-pools and gene-banks for the conservation of genetic material of significance to the islands for food sources and health care enhancement and food security and/or that address threats to the high levels of island endemism <i>Rationale: Endemism and local land races of island species provide a unique and irreplaceable source of genetic resources.</i></p>
<b>FOCAL AREA 2: PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE</b>	
<b>GOAL 4:</b> Promote sustainable use and consumption	
<p><b>Target 4.1: Island biodiversity-based products are derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed, consistent with the conservation of biological diversity</b></p>	<p>4.1.1. Remove subsidies that encourage unsustainable use of island biodiversity and where livelihoods are resource-based, support the development of sustainable economic activities. <i>Rationale: Subsidies and other economic incentives may have very wide-reaching and rapid detrimental effects on biodiversity in islands. Island species are often restricted to very small populations that are quickly impacted by unsustainable practices.</i></p>

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES
<p><b>Target 4.2:</b>  <b>Unsustainable consumption of island biological resources and its impact upon biodiversity is reduced</b></p>	<p>4.2.1. Adopt measures to ensure sustainable management of coastal and marine biodiversity, with due regard to the conservation of threatened, endemic, ecologically and/or culturally important island species, to prevent, <i>inter alia</i>, over-exploitation and destructive practices  <i>Rationale: Island species are often restricted to very small populations that are quickly impacted by unsustainable practices.</i></p> <p>4.2.2. Adopt measures to promote the sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater resources in islands  <i>Rationale: Island communities are very largely dependent on local biodiversity.</i></p> <p>4.2.3. Adopt and apply strategies to sustainably use agroecosystems on islands with biodiversity of importance to the ecological integrity of island societies and economies through efficient and sustainable agricultural production, and ensure food security through diversification of agriculture, alternative use of crops, improved husbandry, integrated crop-pest management, irrigation and water management, and the use of appropriate technologies.  <i>Rationale: Island agroecosystems include many unique varieties and land races. Island communities are very largely dependent on local biodiversity.</i></p> <p>4.2.4. Develop, adopt and apply strategies appropriate to islands to sustainably use managed forest ecosystems with biodiversity of importance to the ecological integrity of island societies and economies through improved production and harvesting methods, integrated pest management, water management, fire control, non-timber resources and the use of appropriate technologies.  <i>Rationale: Island forests typically contain species and assemblages that are unique, and many of them provide island peoples with food, medicine and fertilizer.</i></p> <p>4.2.5. Promote implementation of sustainable tourism best practices appropriate to islands.  <i>Rationale: Many island economies are based on tourism.</i></p>
<p><b>Target 4.3:</b>  <b>No species of wild flora and fauna on islands is endangered by international trade</b></p>	<p>4.3.1. States not yet parties to accede to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and all States implement that Convention.  <i>Rationale: A number of island States are not yet Party to CITES. The economic circumstances of islands, combined with their unique biodiversity, tend to encourage the trade in rare organisms.</i></p> <p>4.3.2. Develop and enforce measures to stop illegal, unreported and unregulated harvesting and trading of endangered species of wild flora and fauna.  <i>Rationale: The high levels of endemism on islands make species more vulnerable to global extinction through illegal activities.</i></p> <p>4.3.3. Manage trade in those species not covered by CITES to ensure that their wild populations are sustained  <i>Rationale: Island species are often not listed in CITES.</i></p>



TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES
<b>FOCAL AREA 3: ADDRESS THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY</b>	
<b>GOAL 5: Pressures from habitat loss, land-use change and degradation, and sustainable water use, reduced on islands</b>	
<p><b>Target 5.1:</b> <b>Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats in islands significantly decreased</b></p>	<p>5.1.1. Develop and implement integrated land and water use plans that take into account ecological and physical connectivity and important biodiversity areas. <i>Rationale: Island ecosystems frequently cover small areas and may be highly fragmented, and connectivity of habitats has become increasingly limited under anthropogenic pressure. Distances from the centre of the island to the ocean are often short, and impacts on biodiversity in one area are often rapidly reflected in nearby ecosystems.</i></p> <p>5.1.2. Develop and apply environmental and socio-economic impact assessment methods prior to land-use conversion such as for agriculture, human settlements, mining, logging, infrastructure development, and tourism and military activities. <i>Rationale: Impact assessment is particularly important when large fractions of remaining ecosystems can be affected by infrastructure development or other human activities.</i></p>
<b>GOAL 6: Control threats to island biological diversity from invasive alien species</b>	
<p><b>Target 6.1:</b> <b>Pathways for major potential alien invasive species are identified and controlled on islands</b></p>	<p>6.1.1. Establish effective control systems at national island borders and between and within islands to prevent the movement of invasive alien species</p> <p>6.1.2. Collaborate to identify and address pathways for movement of invasive alien species at the island, national, regional and global levels</p> <p>6.1.3. Develop and implement measures for the early detection and rapid response to the introduction or establishment of invasive alien species in both terrestrial and marine ecosystems <i>Rationale: This is one of the most important issues for island biodiversity, which needs urgent, concerted and sustained action.</i></p>
<p><b>Target 6.2:</b> <b>Management plans in place and implemented for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species</b></p>	<p>6.2.1. Develop and implement prevention, eradication and management plans for long-term management of priority invasive alien species. These plans should include, provisions for the, elimination or control of pathways that lead to the introduction and spread and re-invasion of these species</p> <p>6.2.2. Enlist the support and cooperation of all sectors of society for appropriate prevention, eradication and management of alien invasive species <i>Rationale: This is one of the most important issues for island biodiversity, which needs urgent, concerted and sustained action.</i></p>
<b>GOAL 7: Address challenges to island biodiversity from climate change, and pollution</b>	
<p><b>Target 7.1:</b> <b>Resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change in islands maintained and enhanced</b></p>	<p>7.1.1. Research and implement adaptation and mitigation measures in land-use and coastal zone planning and strategies to strengthen local-level biodiversity resilience to climate change <i>Rationale: Island biodiversity is particularly threatened by climate change, which could have a major impact on island ecosystems.</i></p> <p>7.1.2. Create where feasible viable national systems of protected areas that are resilient to climate change</p>



TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES
<b>FOCAL AREA 5: PROTECT TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES</b>	
<b>GOAL 9: Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities on islands</b>	
<p><b>Target 9.1: Measures to protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices associated with island biological diversity implemented, and the participation of indigenous and local communities in activities aimed at this promoted and facilitated</b></p> <p><b>Target 9.2: Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices regarding island biodiversity respected, preserved and maintained, the wider application of such knowledge, innovations and practices promoted with the prior informed consent and involvement of the indigenous and local communities providing such traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and the benefits arising from such knowledge, innovations and practices equitably shared</b></p>	<p>9.1.1. Recognize and protect island traditional knowledge, innovations and practices which improve the understanding, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</p> <p>9.1.2. Develop and implement measures and legislation, where appropriate and in keeping with national laws and relevant international obligations, for the respect and protection of indigenous and local communities rights over their traditional knowledge innovations and practices</p> <p>9.2.1. Develop and implement ways and means to share in a fair and equitable way with indigenous and local communities the benefits arising from use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices</p> <p><i>Rationale: Island communities have extensive knowledge of local biodiversity and traditional practices related to its conservation and use, but both knowledge and practices are vulnerable to social change misuse and misappropriation.</i></p>

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES
<b>FOCAL AREA 6: ENSURE THE FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS ARISING OUT OF THE USE OF GENETIC RESOURCES</b>	
<b>GOAL 10:</b> Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of island genetic resources	
<p><b>Target 10.1:</b> All access to genetic resources from islands is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions and, as appropriate and wherever possible, with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements*</p> <p><b>Target 10.2:</b> Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of island biodiversity genetic resources shared in a fair and equitable way with the island countries providing such resources in line with the CBD and its relevant provisions</p>	<p>10.1.1. Improve the knowledge base of genetic resources <i>Rationale: Island biodiversity is unique – and the same remark holds for the genetic resources, but in general, very little is known of the genetic diversity of island organisms.</i></p> <p>10.2.1. Establish administrative, legislative and/or regulatory measures and systems in line with the Convention to ensure access to genetic resources, in particular those endemic to islands, and ensure that benefits arising from their utilization are fairly and equitably shared <i>Rationale: Island biodiversity is unique – and the same remark holds for the genetic resources, but in general, very little is known of the genetic diversity of island organisms.</i></p>
<b>FOCAL AREA 7: ENSURE PROVISION OF ADEQUATE RESOURCES</b>	
<b>GOAL 11:</b> Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention	
<p><b>Target 11.1:</b> New and additional financial resources are allocated to all islands, in particular small islands developing States and for developing country Parties, to facilitate the effective implementation of this programme of work and, in general, their commitments under the Convention in accordance with Article 20</p>	<p>11.1.1. Develop and strengthen partnership at all levels and across sectors to finance the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the programme of work</p> <p>11.1.2. Provision of additional financial resources from the financial mechanism of the Convention for developing country Parties in accordance with Article 20</p> <p>11.1.3. Assess, develop and implement a range of conservation finance mechanisms at the local, national and international levels</p>

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES
<p><b>Target 11.2:</b> Technologies are transferred to developing country Parties, in particular small island developing States, to allow for the effective implementation of this programme of work and, in general, their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 4</p>	<p>11.2.1. Identify and develop or transfer knowledge, science and technology appropriate to islands for the conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity</p> <p>11.2.2. Develop island-based technology to support conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</p>
<p><b>Target 11.3: Capacity of islands to implement this programme of work on island biological diversity and all its priority activities is significantly strengthened</b></p>	<p>11.3.1. Where appropriate, strengthen the capacity to develop and implement legal and other mechanisms that support this programme of work</p> <p>11.3.2. Promote the sharing of best practices within and among islands, and enhance learning opportunities for all relevant groups, including governments, non-governmental organizations and indigenous and local communities, to accelerate effective implementation of this programme of work</p> <p>11.3.3. Develop and implement effective communication and public awareness and education programmes at all levels, to promote the programme of work on island biodiversity, taking into account local capacity, language and culture</p> <p>11.3.4. Adopt an integrated, inter-disciplinary and participatory approach at all levels of planning, management, inventory, monitoring, and governance involving all stakeholders related to the understanding, conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity</p> <p>11.3.5. Develop the capacity for a national and regional biodiversity monitoring programme</p> <p>11.3.6. Strengthen regional cooperation particularly between small island developing States and developed countries in the same region</p>

\* Noting that not all Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity are also Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources.

### *Appendix*

## **LIST OF SUGGESTED SUPPORTING ACTIONS FOR PARTIES**

This appendix provides a list of suggested supporting actions for the Parties, and is intended to be a menu of actions from which Parties may choose when implementing this programme of work.

### **GOAL 1 <sup>2/</sup>**

#### **Priority action 1.1.1**

1.1.1.1. Identify, classify, map, and prioritize island ecosystems and sensitive areas important for biodiversity and/or for the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services, with the full and

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<sup>2/</sup> Goals and priority actions are described in section E of the annex above.

effective participation of indigenous and local communities, taking into account practical issues of connectivity and implementation of conservation activities.

- 1.1.1.2. Develop, implement and enforce through a participatory process, legislation and management plans for the conservation of important ecosystems and habitats, engaging all relevant stakeholders.
- 1.1.1.3. Establish efficient local, national, and regional ecosystem monitoring programmes.
- 1.1.1.4. Facilitate participatory workshops on conservation legislation for all relevant stakeholders to develop long term local support and commitment to compliance.
- 1.1.1.5. Improve understanding of ecological processes on and around islands, including isolation and fragmentation of habitats such as, seamounts, cold water coral reefs, hydrothermal vents, and cold seeps in conserving biodiversity.

#### **Priority action 1.1.2**

- 1.1.2.1. Develop and implement appropriate techniques and guidelines through reviewing and monitoring restoration projects globally.
- 1.1.2.2. Identify and undertake rehabilitation of natural terrestrial ecosystems from which key components have been lost or significantly reduced, in cooperation with local, traditional, and indigenous experts to identify key vegetation components that have been lost or significantly reduced.
- 1.1.2.3. Re-establish animal species in terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems from which they have been lost or significantly reduced.
- 1.1.2.4. Re-establish depleted species into marine ecosystems (e.g. artificial reefs, coral transplanting and species restocking).
- 1.1.2.5. Develop and implement methods to protect endangered species in their island environments and to enhance or re-establish populations that have sustained extensive declines.
- 1.1.2.6. Use restoration techniques in order to foster and reinforce natural processes, as appropriate.
- 1.1.2.7. Recognize, encourage and facilitate restoration initiatives by indigenous and local communities, including through policies, legislation, technical assistance and financial support for community based initiatives.
- 1.1.2.8. Explore the possibility of documenting traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to local species, taking on board the work of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions while developing technical guidelines for such activities, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, consistent with Article 8(j).

#### **Priority action 1.1.3**

- 1.1.3.1. Develop practical criteria for classifying degraded island ecosystems and selecting priority ecosystems for restoration, based on their conservation and ecosystem service value and impact on other ecosystems or habitats.

- 1.1.3.2. Systematically compile existing and new data on the status and trend of degraded island ecosystems. Establish a baseline measure of the extent of degraded island ecosystems as a means of determining progress towards restoration targets.
- 1.1.3.3. Restore selected island ecosystems through control and management or, where feasible, the eradication of invasive alien species.
- 1.1.3.4. Restore degraded mangrove, seagrass and coral reef ecosystems.
- 1.1.3.5. Recognize, encourage and facilitate ecosystem restoration initiatives by indigenous and local communities, through effective measures that could include policies, legislation, technical assistance and financial support for community-based initiatives.

#### **Priority action 1.2.1**

- 1.2.1.1. Where national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) do not exist or are not inclusive of protected areas, prepare and implement management and conservation plans for protected areas and micro-reserves, including community-based management plans.
- 1.2.1.2. Develop and apply active conservation methods that integrate *ex situ*, if appropriate, and *in situ* conservation.
- 1.2.1.3. Recognize, promote and establish marine, coastal and terrestrial protected areas using a broad set of governance types, including innovative types such as co-managed protected areas and community-based conserved areas and by:
  - (a) Working with traditional, indigenous and local experts to identify and promote effective protected area governance options;
  - (b) Using international legal designations (such as Ramsar and World Heritage) to leverage support for island protected areas;
  - (c) Developing and conducting outreach activities to inform indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders on the benefits and importance of protected areas;
  - (d) Empowering stakeholders in resource management and promoting community-based management;
  - (e) Establishing partnerships with other governments, NGOs, and/or indigenous and local communities to assist governments to build representative and resilient protected area networks.
- 1.2.1.4. Support integrated management of coastal and marine protected areas, and the enhancement of ecosystem resilience and recovery.
- 1.2.1.5. Integrate climate change adaptation measures when establishing networks of island protected areas.
- 1.2.1.6. Identify and protect areas of significance to migratory species
- 1.2.1.7. Consider ratification or accession to the Convention on Migratory Species and/or its subsidiary agreements.

- 1.2.1.8. Encourage the establishment of transboundary marine protected areas where appropriate, consistent with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

## GOAL 2

### Priority action 2.1.1

- 2.1.1.1. Identify, map, and prioritize areas containing native threatened, <sup>10/</sup> endemic, and/or culturally important species working closely with traditional, indigenous and local experts and communities.
- 2.1.1.2. Develop and implement habitat protection, management, and if necessary, species reintroduction strategies giving priority to *in situ* activities.
- 2.1.1.3. Adopt measures to prevent unsustainable harvesting.
- 2.1.1.4. Collaborate with local and indigenous and local communities to develop and apply active conservation methods that integrate both *ex situ* and *in situ* conservation.
- 2.1.1.5. Implement inter-island translocation of threatened species, especially within archipelagos, in cases where this will improve chances for survival, and conduct risk assessment about hybridization and out-breeding processes before implementation.
- 2.1.1.6. Consider, where appropriate, economic and other forms of incentives that encourage the conservation of threatened endemic, or ecologically or culturally important species by private sector, NGOs, and indigenous and local communities, giving priority to *in situ* activities.
- 2.1.1.7. Maintain as appropriate/necessary threatened island species under *ex situ* conditions, preferably in the country and/or region of origin.
- 2.1.1.8. Improve scientific capacity in conservation biology tools for recovery of endangered species, including population genetic studies as part of recovery efforts.
- 2.1.1.9. Promote the gathering of the maximum genetic diversity in the samples to be stored in *ex-situ* collections at population and species levels. <sup>11/</sup>
- 2.1.1.10. Understand delayed response processes of species responding to degradation, loss and fragmentation of insular habitats.
- 2.1.1.11. Develop and implement recovery plans for selected single, multiple or region-wide island endangered species in collaboration with indigenous and local communities, giving particular priority to species most at risk of extinction, those that are endemic, and species that will provide the broadest range of benefits.
- 2.1.1.12. Develop protocols for translocation of island endemics threatened by invasive alien species to different islands or new locations within the same island

### Priority action 2.2.1

- 2.2.1.1. Compile and/or update maps and undertake censuses of all native threatened endemic, and/or culturally important species.

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<sup>10/</sup> In the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, a species is listed as threatened if it falls in the Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable categories (<http://www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/redlists/rlindex.htm>).

<sup>11/</sup> For example, Center for Plant Conservation (1991). Genetic sampling guidelines for conservation collections of endangered plants. In Falk, D.A. and Holsinger, K.E. (eds): *Genetics and Conservation of Rare Plants*. Oxford University Press, New York, pp. 225-238.



- 2.2.1.2. Undertake studies and provide baseline data and information on marine species, spawning and breeding sites.
- 2.2.1.3. Survey and assess known and potential biodiversity hot spots, with rapid assessments of components of island biodiversity.
- 2.2.1.4. Undertake taxonomic studies or revisions of important island taxa, including marine, freshwater and terrestrial species.
- 2.2.1.5. List all endangered island species that are stored in *ex situ* collections.
- 2.2.1.6. Document traditional use with the full and effective participation and prior informed consent of indigenous and local communities, consistent with Article 8(j).
- 2.2.1.7. Promote studies on key species life histories with special emphasis on conservation biology tools and approaches to assist active recovery efforts.
- 2.2.1.8. Understand the dynamics of key island populations and ecological communities, and what constitutes an adequate area of key habitat to ensure viable populations.
- 2.2.1.9. Assess genetic diversity and differentiation within and among island populations of wild flora and fauna.
- 2.2.1.10. Improve the infrastructure and resources for data and information collection, management and exchange including:
  - (a) Informatics tools to provide easy access to data, repository collections and identification reference materials;
  - (b) Regional, national and local capacity, where appropriate, to house and maintain repository collections of voucher specimens and other reference specimens with the participation of indigenous and local communities.
- 2.2.1.11. Provide taxonomic training and prepare guides to enable researchers to identify poorly known biological groups, coral species and other associated island species.
- 2.2.1.12. Undertake monitoring of those species at risk, especially, at a minimum, all critically endangered and endangered species.

### **GOAL 3**

#### **Priority action 3.1.1.**

- 3.1.1.1. Support regional, subregional, national and local efforts to conserve the genetic diversity of crops and livestock on farms and of useful wild species in their natural habitats.
- 3.1.1.2. Integrate *in situ* and *ex situ* strategies for conservation of genetic diversity.
- 3.1.1.3. Identify and support mechanisms for the restoration of lost germplasm and associated information to communities and countries.
- 3.1.1.4. Support projects of indigenous and local communities to perpetuate and revitalize customary use of wild species and traditional crops and livestock in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with *in situ* conservation and/or sustainable use requirements.
- 3.1.1.5. Develop, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, processes and mechanisms to facilitate the return of genetic resources held in *ex situ* collections to their ecosystems of origin, with the view to assisting *in situ* conservation initiatives of indigenous and local communities.

**Priority action 3.1.2.**

- 3.1.2.1. Develop capacity to establish and maintain gene banks/genetic resources centres, including for aquatic/marine species, crops, and livestock, subject to Article 8(j).
- 3.1.2.2. Develop a mechanism that enables and facilitates the development of regional gene banks/genetic resources centres to serve those islands that lack the resources and infrastructure to establish and maintain gene banks.
- 3.1.2.3. Ensure the placement of gene banks/genetic resources centres in least vulnerable areas and where possible, maintain stocks in duplicate sites.

**GOAL 4****Priority action 4.1.1.**

- 4.1.1.1. Develop and implement policies and a legal framework to facilitate the removal of subsidies that encourage unsustainable exploitation of island biodiversity, including, *inter alia*, the following actions:
  - (a) Increase awareness of policy makers, legislators and the private sector on the impacts of subsidies on island biodiversity.
  - (b) adopt/encourage measures to help eradicate over-exploitation of threatened species and other species with an unfavourable conservation status (e.g., seabirds, marine turtles and dugong).
  - (c) Assess the effectiveness of policies designed to make economic activities sustainable on islands, and use socio-economic and scientific knowledge to develop them further.
  - (d) Understand how island-specific economic policies can be incorporated in over-arching trade, tourism and environmental governance.
- 4.1.1.2. Adopt, promote and enforce the use of environmentally friendly technologies in all production processes.
- 4.1.1.3. Support indigenous and local communities in developing sustainable resource-based livelihoods and economic activities, including appropriate research and capacity-building.
- 4.1.1.4. Understand how biodiversity is affected by pressures resulting from economic activities including tourism, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, which are intensified in small island environments.
- 4.1.1.5. Assess the current and potential contribution of biodiversity to island peoples in terms of sustaining livelihoods, economic activity and cultural value.

**Priority action 4.2.1.**

- 4.2.1.1. Develop and implement participatory standards and protocols in establishing measures for the sustainable utilization of marine-based resources.
- 4.2.1.2. Establish and ensure compliance with frameworks on unsustainable fishing gears and practices that severely impact vulnerable marine and coastal ecosystems, taking into account sustainable customary resource use of indigenous and local communities.
- 4.2.1.3. Develop an updated assessment of fishing gears and practices.

- 4.2.1.4. Assess and promote new techniques to help alleviate fishing pressures on coastal ecosystems.
- 4.2.1.5. Promote the use of gears and techniques that minimize by-catch of non-target species.
- 4.2.1.6. Develop and implement fishery management plans to control pressure on resources and habitats, ensure stock replenishment and prevent loss of biodiversity/habitats, taking into account user's rights, zoning (including setting of no take zones), drawing on traditional and science-based knowledge.
- 4.2.1.7. Encourage the development and implementation of environmentally friendly and socially fair and equitable certification of marine biodiversity-based products.
- 4.2.1.8. Promote the establishment of marine no-take zones to enhance replenishment of fishery resources.
- 4.2.1.9. Address the impacts of unsustainable aquaculture and promote sustainable aquaculture practices ensuring opportunities for the participation of indigenous and local communities.
- 4.2.1.10. Establish effective participatory monitoring, control and surveillance systems to ensure compliance with regulations by users of coastal and marine resources, at the local, national and regional levels.
- 4.2.1.11. Remove harmful subsidies that encourage unsustainable exploitation of marine and coastal biodiversity, or irreversible loss of critical habitats.
- 4.2.1.12. Support integrated and participatory policy development, planning and management (for example IMCAM) of coastal and marine resources with adjacent watersheds, including farming systems.
- 4.2.1.13. Support and strengthen the capacity of governments, indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders to sustainably manage coastal and marine resources and to document sustainable practices.

**Priority action 4.2.2.**

- 4.2.2.1. Work with civil society, the private sector, and local leaders to enable indigenous and local communities to develop and/or implement adaptive community-management systems, through participatory processes, to conserve and sustainably use terrestrial and freshwater biological diversity, where appropriate.
- 4.2.2.2. Support and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to sustainably manage terrestrial and freshwater resources and to document sustainable practices.
- 4.2.2.3. Establish effective monitoring, control and surveillance systems to ensure compliance with regulations by users of terrestrial and freshwater resources, at the local, national and regional levels.
- 4.2.2.4. Provide incentives <sup>12/</sup> to encourage sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity in islands and remove subsidies that encourage unsustainable exploitation or habitat destruction.

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<sup>12/</sup> Any economic incentive should be WTO consistent.

- 4.2.2.5. Develop effective and generally accessible information systems and management strategies for terrestrial and freshwater resources.
- 4.2.2.6. Promote implementation and monitoring of integrated and sustainable land use and water resources management strategies and practices.

**Priority action 4.2.3.**

- 4.2.3.1. Develop and implement, through a participatory process, a sustainable and integrated agriculture development plan, including:
  - (a) The use of knowledge, practices and innovations of indigenous and local communities;
  - (b) Production and use of traditional crops and livestock, and associated traditional knowledge;
  - (c) Sustainable use of medicinal plants and maintenance of home gardens;
  - (d) Revitalization of sustainable farming systems aiming to prevent land degradation and increase productivity through agroforestry techniques and other soil conservation practices;
  - (e) Application of integrated pest management methodologies and techniques in agricultural production;
  - (f) Protection and enrichment of trees and arboreal biodiversity within agroforestry and cropping systems;
  - (g) Efficient and sustainable agricultural production to ensure food security.
- 4.2.3.2. Establish strong collaborative partnerships and networks at the local, national, regional and international levels in order to undertake studies and projects advancing sustainable agriculture in islands.
- 4.2.3.3. Address land tenure issues where relevant to the development of sustainable farming systems.
- 4.2.3.4. Identify market opportunities at the local, national, and international level to support the revitalization of sustainable agricultural production systems and consistent with international instruments, promote fair and equitable access to these markets for indigenous and local communities.
- 4.2.3.5. Identify key components of biological diversity in agricultural production systems responsible for maintaining natural processes and cycles; monitor and evaluate the effects of different agricultural practices and technologies on these components and encourage restoration and other practices to attain appropriate levels of biological diversity.
- 4.2.3.6. Compile, in collaboration with FAO and other relevant bodies and organizations, and disseminate through the clearing-house mechanism and other means:
  - (a) Guidelines/tool kits geared towards the development of sustainable agriculture systems.
  - (b) Case-studies, lessons learned and best-practice guidance on sustainable agriculture systems.

**Priority action 4.2.4.**

- 4.2.4.1. Develop and implement, through a participatory process, a sustainable forestry plan, integrating, where appropriate, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, subject to Article 8(j):
- (a) Sustainable forestry systems aiming to prevent land degradation and increase productivity through appropriate techniques and soil conservation practices.
  - (b) Sustainable use of medicinal plants and other non-timber forest resources.
  - (c) Application of integrated pest management methodologies and techniques.
  - (d) Use of fire management and prevention tools and techniques for maintaining and enhancing biological diversity within managed forests.
- 4.2.4.2. Develop plans for sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems and ensure sustainability of fuelwood harvests.
- 4.2.4.3. Address land tenure issues relevant to the development of sustainable forestry systems.
- 4.2.4.4. Establish strong collaborative partnerships and networks at the local, national, regional and international levels in order to undertake studies and projects advancing sustainable forestry in islands.
- 4.2.4.5. Conduct research and extension activities on the propagation, production and use of native and endemic forest species, and associated traditional knowledge, where applicable, to maintain the diversity of native species.
- 4.2.4.6. Support community-based reforestation projects using native species that enhance island biodiversity.

**Priority action 4.2.5.**

- 4.2.5.1. Mainstream biodiversity into the integrated planning, strategies, policies and implementation for all tourism and tourism-related projects. Include community-based initiatives, wherever appropriate.
- 4.2.5.2. Develop and promote specific guidelines and responsible codes for all tourism activities, including socio-cultural and environmental impact assessments, sustainable water use, energy management, waste generation and disposal, and construction in order to have a real benefit for biodiversity conservation, taking into account: the CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development, the Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines on Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, and guidelines for integrating biodiversity considerations in environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment.
- 5.2.5.3. Promote networks of island destinations respectful of biological diversity and develop an island forum on innovation supporting biodiversity and responsible tourism.
- 5.2.5.4. Promote and facilitate partnerships between tourism stakeholders, operators, and indigenous and local communities to promote sustainable tourism.
- 4.2.5.5. Support pilot tourism projects in island tourist destinations that favour conservation of local biodiversity.
- 4.2.5.6. Disseminate information on specific island biological and cultural diversity issues and value to improve knowledge and increase awareness of responsibilities among all relevant tourism actors (including tour operators, tourists, indigenous and local communities, authorities, etc.).

- 4.2.5.7. Enhance local benefits from tourism on islands (e.g., keeping tourism receipts within local economies) and strengthen local capacity for sustainable tourism management.
- 4.2.5.8. Develop regional partnership to help enforcement of regulations against illegal practices connected to biodiversity and tourism.

**Priority action 4.3.1.**

- 4.3.1.1. Adopt regulatory programmes to ensure that harvest for trade in species is sustainable, in accordance with CITES and relevant national regulations.

**Priority action 4.3.2.**

- 4.3.2.1. Strengthen legislation and enforcement to manage international trade in threatened species, *inter alia*, by applying appropriate penalties and strengthening the weakest parts of the enforcement system.
- 4.3.2.2. Empower communities to support enforcement of regulations concerning collection for trade and in monitoring the populations of the species concerned.
- 4.3.2.3. Consider incentives <sup>13/</sup> to re-invest revenue from trade in conservation and sustainable management of the species concerned.

**Priority action 4.3.3.**

- 4.3.3.1. Develop and adopt management plans for key species to ensure that harvest for international trade in them is sustainable

**GOAL 5**

**Priority action 5.1.1.**

- 5.1.1.1. Establish and promote participatory tools and mechanisms to develop and implement integrated land and water use plans, including community-based resource mapping
- 5.1.1.2. Develop and implement enabling-policy and legal frameworks for integrated land and water use planning and management, including integrated watershed, marine and coastal area management and prevention of cumulative impacts from incremental development
- 5.1.1.3. Create mechanisms to ensure coordination of all agencies and sectors responsible for land and water use planning or management
- 5.1.1.4. Assess and address underlying causes of habitat loss in small islands, in particular in small island developing States
- 5.1.1.5. Develop alternatives to prevent loss of habitats and overexploitation of existing natural resources (e.g., forests, mangroves, marine resources) driven by mariculture, agriculture or tourism.
- 5.1.1.6. Reduce the negative impacts on ecosystems and resources of mining and quarrying (including sand exploitation, coral mining and dredging) by developing and implementing:
  - (a) Policy and legal frameworks, including in particular for conservation of important ecosystems and habitats, e.g. mangroves;
  - (b) Technologies that minimize adverse impacts;

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<sup>13/</sup> Any economic incentive should be WTO consistent

- (c) Environmentally friendly and socially responsible approaches;
- (d) Methods for minimizing impacts of extraction of mineral resources, such as sand, aggregates, gravel, coral, limestone and mud.

5.1.1.7. Prevent and reduce coastal erosion, siltation and land/soil degradation.

5.1.1.8. Promote and implement “whole island” or “ridge-to-reef” planning and legislation/regulations to anticipate and prevent cumulative impacts from incremental development.

**Priority action 5.1.2.**

5.1.2.1. Take measures to avoid/prevent or reduce soil erosion caused by, *inter alia*, deforestation, overgrazing, and fires.

5.1.2.2. Implement strategic environmental assessment, and environmental and socio-economic impact assessment procedures or regulations integrating biodiversity considerations prior to land-use conversion.

**GOAL 6**

**Priority action 6.1.1.**

6.1.1.1. Establish an effective quarantine control system at national borders to protect against the introduction of invasive alien species taking into account existing control systems, such as those under the International Plant Protection Convention.

6.1.1.2. Establish and, where appropriate, improve quarantine measures to protect against movement of invasive alien species between islands within nation states (i.e., intra-island in the case of islands that are part of an archipelago or a larger state).

6.1.1.3. Collect baseline data on invasive alien species introductions, and support regional and global databases providing comprehensive information on invasive species.

6.1.1.4. Support efforts to develop scientific, effective and safe biological control of invasive alien species that negatively affect islands.

6.1.1.5. Develop, strengthen and enforce legislative and policy frameworks as a basis for effective prevention measures.

6.1.1.6. Integrate, where appropriate, WTO/SPS measures developed or implemented under the WTO work programme on small economies into broader control measures for invasive alien species.

6.1.1.7. Establish linkages to other international instruments and the work of organizations with an interest in invasive alien species (e.g., the IPPC, EPPO, WTO/SPS, OIE, APEC, SPREP and other regional bodies relevant to the Mediterranean, Indian Ocean, and Caribbean).

**Priority action 6.1.2.**

6.1.2.1. Collaborate to identify and address pathways for movement of invasive alien species at the regional and global level, so that clusters of island States can work together to protect their biodiversity from them.

6.1.2.2. Share national invasive alien species lists and data on invasive alien species intercepted and their pathways at the international level.

6.1.2.3. Solicit assistance from the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in the assessment and compilation of best practices, and in the development and implementation of regulatory measures for the management of ballast water and bio-fouling to prevent the spread of invasive alien species both internationally and intra-nationally.

- 6.1.2.4. Encourage island governments that have not done so to accede to the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (2004), and related agreements relevant to invasive alien species.

**Priority action 6.1.3.**

- 6.1.3.1. Develop contingency plans for the early detection and rapid response to the introduction of invasive alien species that may affect the ecological, social, economic and cultural balance in both terrestrial and marine ecosystems.
- 6.1.3.2. Implement participatory surveillance programmes (integrating as far as possible, local communities) to detect new introductions and to assess the probability that species already present will become invasive.
- 6.1.3.3. Share national invasive alien species lists and data on invasive alien species intercepted and their pathways at the national level.
- 6.1.3.4. Develop or strengthen policy frameworks and develop, strengthen and enforce legislation for effective response systems.
- 6.1.3.5. Collect baseline data for existing native and endemic species in order to better understand what alien and invasive alien species populations have become established, so as to better assess their impacts.
- 6.1.3.6. Make available information on population dynamics, habitat (natural and semi-natural), reproductive biology and propagation features of potentially invasive species.
- 6.1.3.7. Identify and address likely invasion processes in the design of biodiversity conservation strategies.
- 6.1.3.8. Perform science-based risk assessment for: (a) proposed deliberate introductions of alien species; and (b) importation of goods that may accidentally include invasive alien species (e.g. insects on food shipments).
- 6.1.3.9. Develop science-based risk assessment methodologies applicable at the local, national and regional levels, including the risk of hybridization with endemic species.
- 6.1.3.10. Encourage assistance by regional international entities in development of regional science-based risk assessment policies and tools and capacity-building to assist countries in addressing the requirements of IPPC and WTO/SPS for raising quarantine measures to keep invasive alien species out.

**Priority action 6.2.1.**

- 6.2.1.1. Identify priorities and opportunities for the practical control and eradication of key invasive alien species from islands, working closely with, civil society, business and local stakeholders.
- 6.2.1.2. Encourage, develop and support implementation of economically and environmentally sustainable management programmes for control and eradication of priority invasive alien species on islands.
- 6.2.1.3. Develop an inventory of invasive alien species on islands based on surveys. Link this with inventory of species and ecosystems to identify the pressures, risks and most cost-effective opportunities for preventing the introduction and spread of invasive alien species, thereby supporting the restoration of affected habitats.
- 6.2.1.4. Develop or strengthen policy frameworks and develop, strengthen and enforce legislation for effective management systems



- 6.2.1.5. Promote regional mechanisms for supporting communication, rapid response, risk assessment procedures and coordination of regulatory measures to counter the spread of invasive alien species across island chains or groups and among insular regions with similar ecosystems.
- 6.2.1.6. Facilitate and support the work of cooperative initiatives to eradicate or manage priority invasive alien species on islands (e.g. Cooperative Initiative on Invasive Alien Species).
- 6.2.1.7. Review and, as necessary, facilitate the revision or development of national and/or local legal instruments, adapted to the situation of each island state or island region, to prevent undesired introductions and to manage or eradicate established invasive alien species.
- 6.2.1.8. Provide the systemic institutional and individual technical capacities at the national and regional levels to conduct research, public education, and awareness and institute enforcement mechanisms for ongoing prevention and control of invasive species.

#### **Priority action 6.2.2.**

- 6.2.2.1. Develop and conduct public awareness and social marketing activities and programmes for key audiences and key species to increase public will to address invasives and strategic action by target groups, working closely with local governments, civil society, business and local stakeholders.
- 6.2.2.2. Develop and implement participatory processes for integrated planning for prevention and management of invasive alien species, working with all relevant stakeholders.
- 6.2.2.3. Create or maintain active multi-sector invasive alien species committees (or equivalent) at the island or national level to:
  - (a) Ensure ongoing coordination by all public and private sector agencies with a role in invasive alien species planning and action;
  - (b) Assist national and local governments, non-governmental organizations, local communities, and the private sector to clearly identify their own responsibilities for the prevention, detection, rapid response, eradication, and long-term management of invasive alien species, including, *inter alia*, procedures for the regulation of domesticated or captive species that may become invasive;
  - (c) Establish and/or strengthen collaborative working relationships among conservation, agriculture and border control (customs and quarantine) authorities.
- 6.2.2.4. Develop and implement codes of conduct to regulate intentional introductions and prevent unintentional introductions by the general public and by enterprises that import, export or transport goods.

### **GOAL 7**

#### **Priority action 7.1.1.**

- 7.1.1.1. Develop monitoring techniques to identify and monitor the impacts of climate change on key species.
- 7.1.1.2. Consider afforestation and reforestation projects that enhance island biodiversity, noting that it *may* be possible for these projects to be eligible to generate certified emission reduction units under the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism.
- 7.1.1.3. Develop models to understand the vulnerability of island biodiversity to climate change, including:

- (a) Understand how sea level rise and other aspects of climate change threaten island biodiversity;
- (b) Develop general circulation models and other scientific tools to help understand and adapt to the impacts of climate change on island biodiversity.

7.1.1.4. Monitor and exchange information on the impacts of global climate change on island biodiversity.

7.1.1.5. Strengthen national capacity to address climate change issues for island biodiversity.

7.1.1.6. Identify species (e.g., corals) that are resilient to climate change in order to use those species for restoration.

7.1.1.7. Reduce chemical and physical degradation of coral reefs to facilitate recovery from climate-induced bleaching.

**Priority action 7.1.2.**

7.1.2.1. Identify and protect sites whose environmental conditions favour the maintenance and recovery of species and ecosystems under changed climate and sea level.

**Priority action 7.2.1.**

7.2.1.1. Enforce the environmental, social and cultural impact assessment process for island industries, infrastructure, and urban plans.

7.2.1.2. Integrate pollution and waste management into regional, national and sub-national regulations and plans to prevent ecosystem pollution and degradation.

7.2.1.3. Develop and implement wastewater treatment plants and other appropriate systems for management of human waste.

7.2.1.4. Enhance and promote public awareness projects and actions to minimize, manage and recycle waste, including appropriate facilities.

7.2.1.5. Develop mechanisms to assist islands in the safe disposal of their hazardous wastes.

7.2.1.6. Develop and enforce instruments to control ship-source pollution, and prepare contingency plans for oil spills.

7.2.1.7. Give incentives to industries and local communities to adopt clean energy sources as their main power supply.

**Priority action 7.2.2.**

7.2.2.1. Maintain and, where necessary, restore mangrove and other vegetated ecosystems to help prevent run-off and siltation, working closely with civil society and local stakeholders.

7.2.2.2. Ensure that infrastructure developments include measures to mitigate run-off and siltation.

7.2.2.3. Minimize clearing of native vegetation in coastal areas.

**Priority action 7.2.3.**

7.2.3.1. Promote appropriate agricultural techniques, including organic and sustainable agriculture, to prevent unnatural run-off and eutrophication impacts.

## **GOAL 8**

### **Priority action 8.1.1.**

- 8.1.1.1 Empower or maintain the capacity of indigenous and local communities to address, respond and adapt effectively to natural hazards and their impacts on island biodiversity, taking into account traditional practices.
- 8.1.1.2 Strengthen efforts to conserve and restore ecosystems that provide protection against tidal and storm surges and damage (e.g. mangroves, coral reefs, and sand dunes).

### **Priority action 8.1.2.**

- 8.1.2.1 Identify and implement effective early-warning systems (forecasting) and strategies that address natural hazards and their impacts on island biodiversity and its recovery capacity, such as tsunamis, hurricanes, storm surges, floods, and tropical storms and longer-term trends such as climate change, sea level rise, El Niño and La Niña phenomena.
- 8.1.2.2 Establish and strengthen formal national and local organizations responsible for disaster preparedness, response and mitigation on islands.

### **Priority action 8.1.3.**

- 8.1.3.1 Integrate education and awareness related to biodiversity's role in natural hazard reduction into ongoing natural disaster programmes on islands.
- 8.1.3.2 Develop specific participatory plans, including community response and mitigation plans, to address specific disasters such as flooding, storm surges, drought, bush fires and mainstream these into national planning processes, including appropriate traditional practices.

### **Priority action 8.2.1.**

- 8.2.1.1 Identify settled areas at risk from mudslides, landslides and storm surge, and implement vegetation stabilization and other mitigation measures.

## **GOAL 9**

### **Priority action 9.1.1**

- 9.1.1.1 Initiate programmes, where appropriate, to record and study traditional knowledge and practices, in particular those that support the sustainable use of island biodiversity with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities and their prior informed consent, in accordance with national legislation and international obligations.
- 9.1.1.2 Respect, preserve and maintain indigenous and local communities' linguistic diversity that maintains biodiversity-related knowledge.
- 9.1.1.3 Establish and implement mechanisms to respect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices on lands and waters traditionally occupied and/or used by indigenous and local communities.
- 9.1.1.4 Compile information on the methods of protection and maintenance of traditional knowledge and practices on islands.

### **Priority action 9.1.2.**

- 9.1.2.1 Enhance access to appropriate information to ensure the full participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities in decisions that affect them in relation to island biodiversity.

- 9.1.2.2. Develop local capacities for protecting and facilitating the use of island traditional knowledge and practices, including, where appropriate, processes to ensure prior informed consent.
- 9.1.2.3. Facilitate opportunities for involvement and the participation of indigenous and local communities in implementation of the present programme of work.
- 9.1.2.4. Acknowledging that linguistic diversity can be important for island biodiversity conservation and use, support measures for its maintenance where appropriate and practical.
- 9.1.2.5. Develop and implement effective systems to respect, preserve and maintain traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, where appropriate, for sustainable use of island resources.
- 9.1.2.6. Document traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to local species or the sustainable use of island biodiversity, with the full and effective participation and prior informed consent of indigenous and local communities consistent with Article 8(j).

**Priority action 9.2.1.**

- 9.2.1.1. Encourage, support and develop, in cooperation with the Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions, mechanisms and methods to ensure the preservation of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities associated with island genetic resources.
- 9.2.1.2. Establish, with full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, a process and set of requirements, consistent with Article 8(j), to ensure the equitable sharing of benefits arising from use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices associated with island genetic resources subject to national legislation and international obligations.

**GOAL 10**

**Priority action 10.1.1.**

- 10.1.1.1. Investigate and document, subject to Article 8(j), island genetic resources and associated knowledge, and their existing and potential uses, including status, trends, and threats.
- 10.1.1.2. Identify and assess systems of information delivery, and update them to improve the recording and cataloguing of island genetic resources and, where appropriate, to implement alternative systems.

**Priority action 10.2.1.**

- 10.2.1.1. Investigate and document the potential for research, including bioprospecting, into island genetic resources.
- 10.2.1.2. Develop national guidelines on bio-prospecting, taking into account the Bonn Guidelines.
- 10.2.1.3. Establish and harmonize access and benefit-sharing processes, mechanisms and measures to protect island genetic resources and for bio-prospecting.
- 10.2.1.4. Develop and implement a national access and benefit-sharing strategy, and national access and benefit-sharing measures, including legislative, administrative and policy measures with particular reference to endemic island species, taking into account the Bonn Guidelines.
- 10.2.1.5. Establish mechanisms that respect the use of endemic species and locally generated races and cultivars.

## GOAL 11

### Priority action 11.1.1.

- 11.1.1.1. Identify constraints and difficulties at the national level for the establishment of partnerships, including use conflicts and management responsibilities.
- 11.1.1.2. Develop active partnerships focused on specific island biodiversity issues across the full range of stakeholders at the local, national, regional and/or international levels.
- 11.1.1.3. Establish partnerships in different sectors, such as tourism, fisheries and natural disaster management.
- 11.1.1.4. Encourage and support partnerships with non-governmental organizations, as well as local partnerships.
- 11.1.1.5. Secure the engagement of the private sector, including financial, technical and political support, at the local, national, regional and international levels.

### Priority action 11.1.2.

- 11.1.2.1. Develop collaborative projects and enabling activities for the implementation of the programme of work.

### Priority action 11.1.3.

- 11.1.3.1. Assess and establish conservation trust funds (including national biodiversity trust funds), debt-for-nature swaps, user fees, payments for ecosystem services, and other instruments, including national funding of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- 11.1.3.2. Secure increased bilateral and multilateral grants and loans to support to support activities related to this programme of work in the context of implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans.
- 11.1.3.3. Assist countries and communities to identify practical mechanisms to increase local financial support of conservation action.

### Priority action 11.2.1.

- 11.2.1.1. Assess and identify suitable technology for conserving island biodiversity, at all scales.
- 11.2.1.2. Determine the most effective means to facilitate effective transfer of knowledge and technology to maximize their use at the local level.
- 11.2.1.3. Share information on appropriate technologies on a regional and subregional basis.
- 11.2.1.4. Establish protocols for access to and transfer of technology of benefit to island biodiversity.
- 11.2.1.5. Respect and facilitate the exchange of knowledge on indigenous island technologies among indigenous and local communities, consistent with article 8(j).
- 11.2.1.6. Increase national and regional information networking capacity to facilitate broader access to and transfer of technology of benefit to island biodiversity, including through national CHMs, by, as appropriate:
  - (a) Establishing or strengthening national centres on island biodiversity that centralize or coordinate knowledge and capacities for inventorying, evaluating and assisting other agencies on biodiversity issues. Such centres should have legal capacity for identifying biodiversity elements (species, genes) and their particular condition (endemism, etc) and should include the complementary elements of modern and traditional knowledge;

- (b) Establishing national information system and clearing-house mechanisms for island biodiversity in small island developing States;
- (c) Developing a regional and/or subregional umbrella structure/mechanism to coordinate national centres;
- (d) Developing a roster of regional experts on island biodiversity.

**Priority action 11.2.2.**

- 11.2.2.1. Identify existing island-based technology that supports the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity.
- 11.2.2.2. Facilitate the development of new island-based technology, where needed, including through the provision of funding.
- 11.2.2.3. Provide protection to the technologies developed, including through intellectual property rights according to existing national laws.

**Priority action 11.3.1.**

- 11.3.1.1. Strengthen national capacity to develop island-appropriate policies, and to enact and fully enforce legislation and regulations. This would include technical assistance, training and/or other support to legislatures, regulatory and enforcement agencies, and the courts.
- 11.3.1.2. Promote collaboration among agencies involved in environmental protection enforcement, including land use planning authorities, to prevent adverse impacts on island biodiversity.
- 11.3.1.3. Strengthen legislation and enforcement to address domestic trade and commercial use of threatened species.
- 11.3.1.4. Promote compliance with legislation and regulations related to island biological diversity through awareness raising and training.
- 11.3.1.5. Increase, if needed, the ability of indigenous and local communities to apply existing customary laws consistent with national legislation.
- 11.3.1.6. Take measures that will enable mitigation of detrimental actions and facilitate participatory approaches in the conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- 11.3.1.7. Ratify relevant multilateral environmental agreements and integrate them into national law, through enabling legislation, as appropriate.

**Priority action 11.3.2.**

- 11.3.2.1. Promote cooperation between small island developing States on the conservation of biodiversity resources, shared ecosystem management and exchange of experiences.
- 11.3.2.2. Implement peer learning opportunities and networks to ensure rapid dissemination of best practices and lessons learned, to accelerate successful implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the programme of work on island biodiversity.
- 11.3.2.3. Explore ways and means on how the clearing-house mechanism can be more effectively and efficiently utilized for the sharing of information on best practices and technologies that promote sustainable use, particularly on islands with limited information technological capacity.
- 11.3.2.4. Develop and implement training programmes to enhance science and technology capabilities relevant to the programme of work.
- 11.3.2.5. Provide training on the understanding of multilateral environmental agreements to enhance capacity to implement the programme of work on island biodiversity.

**Priority action 11.3.3.**

- 11.3.3.1. In collaboration with relevant national and local leaders and organizations, as appropriate, develop and implement effective communication, public awareness and education programmes at all levels to promote and advance the programme of work on island biodiversity, taking into account local capacity, language and culture.
- 11.3.3.2. Develop and conduct public awareness and social marketing activities and programmes for key audiences and key species to increase public support and strategic action on critical issues within this programme of work.
- 11.3.3.3. Investigate perceptions of biodiversity by island inhabitants, tourists, developers and other stakeholders to improve the legitimacy and effectiveness of island-specific, science-based policy making.
- 11.3.3.4. Increase public awareness of the value of island biodiversity and of preventing species from becoming threatened.
- 11.3.3.5. Introduce island biodiversity issues into the curricula of schools and universities, and in the framework of education for sustainable development, to build the understanding of island biodiversity.
- 11.3.3.6. Integrate island environmental issues into non-formal education.
- 11.3.3.7. Undertake education, capacity-building and training activities at all levels, including indigenous and local communities, to contribute to sustainable management practices on islands.
- 11.3.3.8. Involve United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations in the promotion of the programme of work on island biodiversity.
- 11.3.3.9. Enhance and promote public awareness and action to minimize, manage and recycle waste.

**Priority action 11.3.4.**

- 11.3.4.1. Use, whenever possible, the island as the unit for spatial planning, with due consideration to biodiversity requirements.
- 11.3.4.2. Develop participatory decision-making mechanisms involving civil society, scientists, indigenous peoples, local communities and key economic sectors.
- 11.3.4.3. Mainstream biodiversity into integrated planning, including strategies, policies and implementation plans for all development projects.
- 11.3.4.4. Integrate national biodiversity strategies and action plans into national sustainable development plans and national and island planning processes.
- 11.3.4.5. Develop mechanisms to allow for the integration of appropriate traditional conservation management systems and practices into national policies and management and development plans, with full involvement of relevant stakeholders.
- 11.3.4.6. Develop the capacity and enhance opportunities for community-based research and monitoring to conserve island biodiversity and provide greater benefits to island communities.
- 11.3.4.7. Integrate consideration of the programme of work on island biodiversity in the national capacity self-assessment and in the development of ongoing action plans.
- 11.3.4.8. Establish, as appropriate, a coordination process/mechanism for the implementation of all relevant multilateral environmental agreements at the national level.
- 11.3.4.9. Coordinate and harmonize the implementation of different ongoing programmes under the Convention on Biological Diversity with cross-cutting activities and other biodiversity-related conventions.

**Priority action 11.3.5.**

- 11.3.5.1. Establish monitoring systems to assess the implementation and long-term impact of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the programme of work.
- 11.3.5.2. Develop and adopt methods, standards, criteria and indicators addressing ecological, social, cultural and economic aspects for evaluating progress in implementing the programme of work.
- 11.3.5.3. Build on existing indicators to develop biodiversity monitoring indicators adapted to small islands.
- 11.3.5.4. Continue work on a vulnerability index and other indicators that reflect the status of small islands, and integrate ecological fragility, socio-economic and cultural vulnerabilities.
- 11.3.5.5. Develop appropriate techniques for monitoring island biodiversity in order to assess and report on long-term regional and global trends and on the drivers of biodiversity loss, including global change, and their impacts on biodiversity.
- 11.3.5.6. Establish baseline knowledge and information systems for the conservation of island biodiversity, including.
  - (a) Inventories of components of island biodiversity;
  - (b) Data sharing protocols for all stakeholders;
  - (c) Improved infrastructure and capacity for data collection, management and exchange.
- 11.3.5.7. Develop appropriate arrangements and explore innovative means to report on the Convention while minimizing the reporting burden for island nations with limited capacity.

**Priority action 11.3.6.**

- 11.3.6.1. Establish national, regional and international island partnerships that bring Governments, communities and civil-society organizations together to increase political, financial and technical support for this programme of work
- 11.3.6.2. Promote regional cooperation on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources, shared ecosystem management and exchange of experiences
- 11.3.6.3. Promote island networks and exchanges that will accelerate implementation of this programme of work at the national, regional and international levels.



**VIII/2. Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands**

*The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,*

*Recognizing* the need for adequate technical, institutional and financial capacities, including support from the Secretariat for the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands,

*Also recognizing* the importance of the conservation of dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity to adaptation to climate change,

*Emphasizing* the need for continued collaboration with relevant partners, in particular the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD),

*Recognizing* that a major shortcoming in the current review of the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands has been the limited availability of recent information on each of the activities of the programme of work, including the insufficient number of third national reports submitted until the time of this review,

*Also recognizing* that the lack of precise information should not prevent implementation of targeted activities of the programme of work,

*Noting* relevant recommendations by the Open-Ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention and other initiatives on the streamlining and harmonization of national reporting and on the reviews of implementation of the Convention and its programmes of work,

*Also noting* the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness, *urges* Parties to give priority to dry and sub-humid lands issues in their development plans, in order to facilitate donor support,

*Welcoming* decision 12 of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification inviting the executive secretaries of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity to strengthen the Joint Work Programme on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands including efforts to achieve the relevant 2010 biodiversity targets,

1. *Welcomes* the progress made in the implementation of the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, including the joint work programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the assessment of status and trends of, and threats to, the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, as reported in the note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/4) and the information document on review of implementation of the programme of work (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/7);

2. *Requests* Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to strengthen the synergy between the two conventions in implementing the joint work programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;

3. *Encourages* Parties to consider the programme of work and the joint work programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands as a basis for developing joint activities at the national level to achieve the objectives of the three Rio conventions;

4. *Recognizes* the urgent need for the systematic collection of biodiversity data at all three levels (genetic, species and ecosystem) and across all representative biomes of the programme of work on

the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands as a basis for decision-making on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands and to facilitate the assessment of progress towards the 2010 targets and other global goals, with due respect to national legislation on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, as well as the protection of traditional knowledge and associated genetic resources and relevant provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

5. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to improve national, regional and global data on dry and sub-humid lands ecosystem goods and services, their uses and related socio-economic values; on species at lower taxonomic orders including soil biodiversity; and on the threats to which dry and sub-humid lands ecosystems are subjected in view of the ongoing assessment of progress towards the 2010 targets and other global goals;

6. *Requests* Parties and other Governments, and invites other relevant organizations to strengthen implementation of relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes, including through the incorporation of relevant activities and strategies into national development plans, in order to conserve dry and sub-humid lands ecosystem goods and services, and to respond to the threats to the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands in view of the important role it plays in poverty alleviation and in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, taking into account the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment;

7. *Further encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to develop or implement activities, such as capacity-building and national, subregional, regional and global partnerships, that will facilitate and streamline implementation of the programme of work, and overcome the identified obstacles, and accordingly, *requests* the Executive Secretary to support these initiatives including by compiling and disseminating through the clearing-house mechanism, lessons learned and success stories on such activities in the implementation of programmes and projects on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands;

8. *Requests* Parties, and invites other relevant organizations and donors, to provide technical and financial support, as appropriate, to support the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands by developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States, among them, and countries with economies in transition, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention;

9. *Notes* the importance of activities 7 (f) (*in situ* and *ex situ* conservation), 8 (a) (strengthening local institutional structures), 8 (b) (decentralization of management), 8 (d) (bilateral subregional cooperation), 8 (e) (policies and instruments) and 9 (sustainable livelihoods) of Part B of the programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands contained in decision V/23, which are identified as facilitating conditions for the implementation of many other activities, and, accordingly *requests* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to give particular attention to supporting the scaled-up implementation of these activities;

10. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, recalling in particular decision VII/15, paragraph 13 and decision VIII/30, to develop proposals, for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties and a progress report to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the incorporation of climate-change adaptation considerations into the programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands, in particular in:

- (a) Activities 1 and 2 (Climate change as a threat to dry and sub-humid land biodiversity);
- (b) Activity 4 (Potential impacts of climate change on biodiversity, and the role of biodiversity in maintaining the resilience of dry and sub-humid lands to climatic variability, including

prolonged drought, and other natural events, and on the role of dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity in climate change adaptation measures,);

(c) Activity 7 (i) (Integration of climate change considerations in training and education programmes); and

(d) Activity 7 (m) (Consideration of dry and sub-humid lands by the Joint Liaison Group of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity);

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) In collaboration with relevant organizations and conventions, in particular the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA), and taking into account the findings and lessons learned from the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and experiences in transboundary and community based natural resource management, to present proposals for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice during the preparation of the next in-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands on:

- (i) Existing sources of information and projects, programmes and processes generating such information for a comprehensive global-level assessment of the status and trends of dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity, including baseline information needed for assessing trends of biodiversity within the framework of the 2010 targets and proposing cost-effective ways to fill remaining gaps;
- (ii) How to review ongoing and planned assessments in dry and sub-humid lands and facilitate the application, within these assessments, of indicators adopted in decision VII/30; and
- (iii) Land-use options that promote biodiversity and generate income for indigenous and local communities, particularly options for transboundary and community based natural resource management;

(b) To promote the implementation of the programme of work and the joint work programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, including activity C, on the streamlining of national reporting, and in the context of the International Year of Deserts and Desertification, in 2006;

(c) To continue developing and strengthening collaboration, in the framework of the annex to decision VII/2, with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas, and other relevant organizations, institutions and conventions, as a way to streamline many of the activities contained in the programme of work, promote synergies and avoid unnecessary duplications;

(d) To draw on, when assessing the global status of implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, national reports submitted under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, including national and regional action plans, and national reports submitted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as relevant reports submitted in the framework of other programmes of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity and biodiversity-related agreements and conventions, in particular the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance

Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, Iran, 1971), particularly in view of the fragile and ephemeral nature of wetlands in drylands, and the World Heritage Convention;

(e) Drawing on the outcomes of regional synergy workshops organized jointly by the three Rio Conventions and on a consultative workshop to be organized by the Executive Secretaries of the Convention on Biological Diversity and The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (subject to the availability of funding), to prepare a document for review by the Conference of the Parties, and to invite the Conference of the Parties to the UNCCD to do likewise, which:

- (i) Identifies priority activities to be implemented by Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, including supporting actions to be undertaken by the executive secretaries of the Convention on Biological Diversity and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, to promote the achievement of the 2010 biodiversity targets with respect to dry and sub-humid lands;
- (ii) Identifies capacity needs, and opportunities to satisfy these needs, so as to facilitate implementation of the activities referred to under subparagraph (i) above;
- (iii) Identifies major obstacles that may prevent achievement of the 2010 biodiversity targets with respect to dry and sub-humid lands and further identify ways to overcome these obstacles;

and to subject the resulting document to review by focal points of the two conventions;

12. *Adopts* the goals and targets for the programme of work on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands contained in the annex to this decision.

*Annex*

**PROVISIONAL GOALS AND TARGETS FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON THE BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF DRY AND SUB-HUMID LANDS**

<i>Provisional goals and targets as per the framework</i>	<i>Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity</i>
<b>Focal Area 1: Protect the components of biodiversity</b>	
<i>Goal 1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes</i>	
Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	At least 10% of each of the dry and sub-humid lands ecosystems are effectively conserved.
Target 1.2: Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected.	Areas of particular importance to dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity are protected through comprehensive, effectively managed and ecologically representative national and regional protected area networks.
<i>Goal 2. Promote the conservation of species diversity</i>	
Target 2.1: Restore, maintain or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups.	Restore, maintain, or substantially reduce the decline of populations of the most vulnerable and threatened dry and sub-humid lands species.
Target 2.2: Status of threatened species improved.	Status of threatened dry and sub-humid lands species substantially improved.

<i>Provisional goals and targets as per the framework</i>	<i>Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity</i>
Target 3.1: Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable dry and sub-humid lands species is conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge is protected and maintained.
<b>Focal Area 2: Promote sustainable use</b>	
<i>Goal 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption</i>	
Target 4.1: Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity-based products are derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed so as to be consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.
Target 4.2 Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced.	Unsustainable consumption of biological resources and its impact upon dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity is reduced.
Target 4.3: No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade.	No species of dry and sub-humid lands wild flora and fauna are endangered by international trade.
<b>Focal Area 3: Address threats to biodiversity</b>	
<i>Goal 5. Pressures from habitat loss, land-use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced</i>	
Target 5.1: Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased.	Current rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats in dry and sub-humid lands substantially reduced and the impact on dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity of human-induced uncontrolled/ unwanted fires substantially reduced.
<i>Goal 6. Control threats from invasive alien species</i>	
Target 6.1: Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled.	Pathways for major potential alien invasive species are identified and controlled in dry and sub-humid lands.
Target 6. 2: Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.	Management plans in place and implemented for major alien species that threaten dry and sub-humid lands ecosystems, habitats or species.
<i>Goal 7. Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution</i>	
Target 7.1: Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change.	Resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change in dry and sub-humid lands maintained and enhanced.
<i>Provisional goals and targets as per the framework</i>	<i>Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity</i>
Target 7.2: Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity.	The adverse impact of pollution on dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity substantially reduced.

<b>Focal Area 4: Maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being</b>	
<i>Goal 8. Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods</i>	
Target 8.1: Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained.	Capacity of dry and sub-humid lands ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained or improved.
Target 8.2: Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people, maintained.	Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people living in dry and sub-humid lands, maintained.
<b>Focal Area 5: Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices</b>	
<i>Goal 9. Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities</i>	
<i>Provisional goals and targets as per the framework</i>	<i>Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity</i>
Target 9.1. Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.	Measures to protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices associated with dry and sub-humid lands biological diversity implemented, and the participation of indigenous and local communities in activities aimed at this promoted and facilitated.
Target 9.2: Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing.	Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices regarding dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity respected, preserved and maintained, the wider application of such knowledge, innovations and practices promoted with the prior informed consent and involvement of the indigenous and local communities providing such traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and the benefits arising from such knowledge, innovations and practices equitably shared.
<b>Focal Area 6: Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources</b>	
<i>Goal 10. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources</i>	
Target 10.1: All access to genetic resources is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions	All access to genetic resources derived from dry and sub-humid lands is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions and, as appropriate and wherever possible, with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. *
Target 10.2: Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared in a fair and equitable way with countries providing such resources in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions.	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of dry and sub-humid lands genetic resources shared in a fair and equitable way with the countries providing such resources in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions.
<b>Focal Area 7: Ensure provision of adequate resources</b>	

**VIII/3. Global Taxonomy Initiative: in-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative**

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Welcomes* the progress made in the implementation of the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative, as reported in the note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/5) on the in-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions to the Global Taxonomy Initiative made by BioNET-INTERNATIONAL, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, CABI International, the Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS) and Species 2000 and *encourages* these organizations and initiatives to continue contributing to the implementation of the Convention;

3. *Notes* that some Parties and other Governments have made significant progress in implementing activities pursuant to the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

4. *Notes* that the taxonomic impediment is particularly serious in countries with mega-diversity;

5. *Emphasizes* the need to build and retain capacity to address the taxonomic impediment, and in this context, explore options to ensure the long-term sustainability of the necessary financial support, and *invites* BioNET-INTERNATIONAL and other relevant organizations, in consultation with the Coordination Mechanism for the Global Taxonomy Initiative, to establish a special fund for the Global Taxonomy Initiative, and to report on progress to the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;

6. *Recalling* target 1 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (“A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora”), *welcomes* the progress made by Species 2000, the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and collaborating partners towards the achievement of this target;

7. *Adopts* as a target under operational objective 3 of the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative “A widely accessible checklist of known species, as a step towards a global register of plants, animals, microorganisms and other organisms”, bearing in mind the urgent need for timely provision of scientific names of organisms to support implementation of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity;

8. *Adopts* the planned activities to support implementation of the programmes of work on mountain biological diversity, invasive alien species, protected areas, and island biological diversity contained in the annex to this recommendation as complementary to the programme of work contained in the annex to decision VI/8;

9. *Urges* Parties and other Governments that have not done so to:

(a) Establish national focal points for the Global Taxonomy Initiative so that they can contribute to implementation of the programme of work at national level;

(b) Undertake or complete or update, as a matter of priority, national taxonomic needs assessments, including related technical, technological and capacity needs, and establish priorities for taxonomic work that take into account country-specific circumstances. These assessments should take into account ongoing national biodiversity strategies and action plans as well as regional strategies and initiatives under development, with particular regard to user needs and priorities;

- (c) Contribute, as appropriate, to regional and global taxonomic needs assessments;
- (d) Contribute, where possible, to the implementation of the planned activities contained in the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative;
- (e) Contribute, as appropriate, to initiatives facilitating the digitization of information on specimens of natural history collections, noting the importance of accessible data to support actions under the Convention;

10. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations and institutions to:

(a) Use and support existing mechanisms for strengthening collaboration and communication among government agencies, the scientific community, research institutions, universities, collection holders, the private sector and stakeholders in order to improve the response to taxonomic needs for decision-making;

(b) Promote taxonomy and taxonomic products and related research as a cornerstone for inventory and monitoring of biological diversity in the framework of the implementation of the Convention and to achieve its objectives;

(c) Develop and implement strategies to support the taxonomic research necessary to implement the Convention;

(d) Collect and disseminate information on the availability of taxonomic resources with a view to maximising the use of relevant existing resources for the effective implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

(e) Develop and implement capacity-building activities related to the Global Taxonomy Initiative, such as training in the areas of identification of taxa, information exchange and database management, taking into account national and region-specific needs;

(f) Mobilize financial and technical resources to assist developing countries, in particular least developed and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, including those with high levels of biodiversity, to build and maintain systems and significant institutional infrastructure in order to adequately obtain, collate and curate biological specimens as well as to facilitate information exchange, including repatriation of information, on their biodiversity;

(g) Promote cooperation and networking at national, regional, sub regional and global levels in support of capacity-building activities related to the Global Taxonomy Initiative, in accordance with Articles 18 and 15 of the Convention, by, *inter alia*, making information available through the clearing-house mechanism and other means;

(h) Provide, within the framework of the terms of reference contained in decision V/9, clear guidance to national focal points for the Global Taxonomy Initiative on duties and specific tasks to better communicate and promote the objectives of the Initiative, working in collaboration with other stakeholders and in accordance with country needs;

(i) Facilitate, as appropriate, the integration of taxonomic information on nationally held collections in regional and global databases and information systems;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Consult with relevant organizations and funding agencies regarding the global taxonomic needs assessment called for in planned activity 3 of the programme of work for Global Taxonomy Initiative, in order to consider, *inter alia*, the scope of the assessment, options for methodology, and potential implementing agencies, with a view to completing the assessment as soon as possible, taking into account users' needs;



(b) Continue collaborating with relevant conventions, organizations and institutions, and to foster synergies between relevant processes and programmes, in order to make available taxonomic information, expertise and relevant technologies needed to achieve the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, noting in particular, taxonomic priorities at national, regional and global levels;

(c) Continue collaborating with existing initiatives, including the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, the Integrated Taxonomic Information System and Species 2000, to develop the Electronic Catalogue of Names of Known Organisms and the Catalogue of Life;

(d) Continue collaborating with existing initiatives, including those of BioNET-INTERNATIONAL, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, IUCN, and CAB International, to develop the human capacities, tools and infrastructure needed to support implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

(e) Undertake, as part of the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness programme and in collaboration with relevant partners, activities demonstrating the importance of taxonomy for the general public, including information on products, lessons learned, and accomplishments of taxonomy-related projects, and activities encouraging public participation, recognizing the importance of volunteer naturalists and local and indigenous people as a source of expertise;

(f) Develop, in consultation with the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative, other relevant consultative bodies, stakeholders and organizations, for each of the planned activities of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative, specific taxonomic, outcome-oriented deliverables to be considered as additions under “(ii) Outputs” with a timeline for possible consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;

(g) Report to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on progress made towards the target for the programme of work as specified in paragraph 7 above;

(h) Include the Global Taxonomy Initiative in the joint work plan between the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Plant Protection Convention, with a view to exploring synergies in the work under the two conventions, with particular regard to invasive alien species;

(i) Facilitate networking and collaboration among national focal points for the Global Taxonomy Initiative through, *inter alia*, the Global Taxonomy Initiative portal;

(j) Complete and publish the Guide to the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

12. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to continue to support the implementation of the planned activities contained in the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative, including taxonomic needs assessments, projects with a taxonomic focus or clearly identified taxonomic components, and regional activities on taxonomic capacity development and access to technology;

13. *Further requests* the Global Environment Facility to provide financial resources to developing countries, in particular the small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, for projects which help to establish and operationalize their national focal points for the Global Taxonomy Initiative, as well as financial resources to support capacity-building activities such as, *inter alia*, taxonomic training related to specific taxa and information technologies;

14. *Requests* the secretariats of the Convention and the Global Environment Facility to conduct a joint analysis of funded GTI-related projects and relevant project information contained in national reports, including analysis of the resources directed specifically to capacity-building, with a view to extracting best practices and sharing information and experience in promoting financial support for the Initiative;

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to convene, with support from relevant organizations and donors, a project-development seminar aimed primarily for those countries that have already identified taxonomic needs or that have submitted proposals for pilot projects under the Global Taxonomy Initiative, to promote formulation of country-driven projects based on identified taxonomic needs and to explore potential benefits of developing new, and enhancing existing, regional or global projects to address common taxonomic needs that have already been identified.

*Annex*

**ADDITIONAL PLANNED ACTIVITIES**

**I. PLANNED ACTIVITY: MOUNTAIN BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

*(i) Rationale*

1. The taxonomic composition of mountain biodiversity varies with the biogeographic region, the latitude and the altitude of the mountain as well as with the relief. In some cases, mountains provide a necessary seasonal resource for organisms at other times found in lowland biomes. Furthermore most groups of organisms have representatives in the lowland as well as in montane region, and so a vast range of groups of organisms is encountered rather than a few taxonomic groups. Consequently, montane regions are often hot spots of biodiversity, which renders their full taxonomic treatment a challenge and requires many actors and experts for different organisms.

2. As most mountain ranges extend over considerable length and area, a regional approach to mountain biodiversity is of paramount importance, and relevant information is available in many different databases and inventories. Therefore, the Global Taxonomy Initiative can contribute to the mountain biodiversity programme of work in several ways, including collating relevant information and expertise.

*(ii) Outputs*

3. An increased knowledge of the species composition of mountains through national taxonomic studies and inventories. The Global Taxonomy Initiative could aid the programme of work on mountain biological diversity through:

(a) *Working lists of organisms* - assembling working lists of organisms occurring in montane areas including their vernacular names, with reference to altitude and relief;

(b) *Working identification keys* – producing identification keys in printed and electronic form useful for the conservation, monitoring and sustainable use of organisms in montane areas;

(c) *Dissemination of data* – distributing the working lists and keys as widely as possible to increase their usefulness;

(d) *Human resources* – address and support taxonomic experts to encourage their participation in relevant training programmes, and supporting the establishment of local reference and data collections of montane biota;

(e) *Hot spots and protected areas* – providing relevant taxonomic information, infrastructure and human resources to identify hot spots of mountain biodiversity and to establish and monitor protected areas.

(iii) *Timing*

4. As current knowledge of mountain biodiversity is still inadequate, the Global Taxonomy Initiative will make an ongoing effort to develop and improve working lists and working identification keys for montane organisms. Within the next three years, it will attempt to develop taxonomic guides, computerized lists of montane organisms, and identification keys in consultation with appropriate national taxonomy and management agencies.

(iv) *Actors*

5. The mountain biodiversity programme of work identified many relevant actors, such as Global Mountain Biodiversity Assessment (GMBA) of DIVERSITAS, Mountain Partnership, Mountain Forum, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL (to organize regional LOOPs), the FAO for agricultural aspects, the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and national funding bodies for financial support, the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) (for plants), national organizations, nature conservation agencies and programmes including relevant non-governmental organizations, local communities, and many others.

6. The scientific community with past and current research programmes on mountain biodiversity and the natural history museums with specimens collected over decades hold a key role in providing the expertise and relevant information and should actively be included.

(v) *Mechanisms*

7. Existing mechanisms, such as the clearing-house mechanism and Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative, Mountain Partnership, and Mountain Forum, and GBIF could be used to coordinate and promote the efforts.

(vi) *Financial, human resources and other capacity requirements*

8. Financial, human resource and capacity building require funds to be identified within existing and new projects, as well as additional resources to be made available to increase technical capacity in developing countries.

(vii) *Pilot projects*

9. Pilot projects could be built on information for a number of montane regions of the world, such as the Alps, the Andes, the Himalayas, the Eastern Arc to produce the outputs in short term and to evaluate their usefulness. The Global Taxonomy Initiative could address, *inter alia*, the needs of local and regional capacity-building by coordinating workshops in collaboration with mountain partnership, Mountain Forum and DIVERSITAS, focussing on mountain biodiversity conservation and monitoring.

## II. PLANNED ACTIVITY: INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

(i) *Rationale*

10. Prevention and mitigation of the impacts of invasive alien species often relies on timely access to taxonomic expertise, and to taxonomic resources such as identification tools, information on species names, and biological reference collections. For many pathways of introductions for invasive alien species, effective prevention and mitigation may depend on detection and monitoring activities that are undertaken at subregional, regional or even global levels. Consequently, taxonomic capacities and information need to be accessible to all countries in order to support effective prevention and mitigation of

of potential impacts of invasive alien species. Better characterization of species through research can be key to prediction, early detection and monitoring of invasions. Better baseline taxonomic information on biological diversity in areas that are exposed or vulnerable to key invasion pathways (e.g., marine ports) can facilitate early detection of changes in species composition that may result from invasive alien species. In addition, taxonomic expertise can be important in the development of biological control measures which may be considered by decision-makers for addressing invasive alien species in particular cases.

(ii) *Outputs*

11. Outputs should comprise:

(a) Databases of invasive alien species and occurrences of invasions, developed and/or expanded, and made widely available;

(b) Working identification keys for known invasive alien species associated with key invasion pathways produced and disseminated;

(c) Working lists of organisms in areas that are exposed or susceptible to key invasion pathways produced and utilized by local monitoring authorities.

(iii) *Timing*

12. Databases further developed and/or expanded and made widely available within two years. Working identification keys for known invasive alien species produced and disseminated within three years. Working lists of organisms in areas that are exposed or susceptible to key invasion pathways produced and utilized within three years.

(iv) *Actors*

13. Database development – IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Invasive Species Specialist Group, Global Invasive Species Information Network, clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, ITIS, IABIN, GBIF, Species 2000, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL. Identification keys – scientific community, national Governments, natural history museums and programmes. Working lists of organisms in areas that are exposed or susceptible to key invasion pathways – national governments, national and regional organizations including non-governmental organizations.

(v) *Mechanisms*

14. Coordinated efforts at the national and global levels by the actors identified above will be an important mechanism. In addition, existing mechanisms, such as the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and the GBIF can function as information portals.

(vi) *Financial and human resources and other capacity requirements*

15. Financial, human-resource and capacity building require resources to be identified within existing and new projects, as well as additional resources to be made available to increase technical capacity in developing countries. GEF and national funding organizations would be important sources of financial support.

### III. PLANNED ACTIVITY: PROTECTED AREAS

#### (i) *Rationale*

16. Taxonomic expertise and information constitute key requirements for conservation planning and sustainable natural resource management. This is especially true in the case of protected areas, which are established with the goal to conserve a significant part of natural biodiversity, but usually based on limited knowledge or available information about the biodiversity they actually contain. With no complete species inventory currently available for any existing or planned larger protected area and relevant taxonomic, distributional and biological information about many taxa with high conservation value still missing, it will be difficult to achieve meaningful conservation planning. The objective of the programme of work on protected areas is to support the establishment of ecologically representative and effectively managed national and regional systems of protected areas. Activity 1.1.2 of the programme of work specifically calls for establishing protected areas in any large, intact or highly irreplaceable natural areas, as well as areas securing the most threatened species, and activity 1.1.5 requests that gap analyses at national and regional levels of the representativeness of the protected area system be undertaken (by 2006). The Global Taxonomy Initiative could play an important role particularly for the identification, establishment and management of protected areas (decision VII/28, annex, programme element 1) through focusing on biodiversity inventories and gap analysis of existing inventories, and in the development of standards for managing and monitoring protected areas (decision VII/28, annex, programme element 4) through facilitating assessments and comparisons of different taxonomic components of biodiversity covered and sustained through the existing network of protected areas. In light of threats to protected areas through climate change and invasive alien species, it is important to understand current constraints on species and populations, and how these would determine distribution under changing conditions. Access to accurate information on current distributions and ability to model these is important for appropriate management and policy development.

#### (ii) *Outputs*

17. Improved and augmented biodiversity inventories of protected areas of all kinds, also to be expanded into monitoring efforts to record changes of species and populations over time. Taxonomic guides for key invertebrate organisms, lower plants and microorganisms, economically important and threatened species. Information on current distribution and occurrence of important species in protected areas, including population trends. Identification of habitats and priority setting for establishing new protected areas, through plotting distributions of species at local, national and regional levels. Mobilization and augmentation of specimen and observational-level data pertaining to species to allow modelling of current distributions and distributions under different models of climate change and of other biotic and abiotic changes (e.g. land-use change, invasive species).

#### (iii) *Timing*

18. The target date for activity 1.1.5, on conducting gap analysis is 2006. The target date for goal 4.3 (to assess and monitor protected area status and trends) and goal 4.4 (to ensure that scientific knowledge contributes to the establishment and effectiveness of protected areas) of the programme of work is 2010. Hence, outputs need to be produced within the next four years, but efforts will need to be ongoing.

#### (iv) *Actors*

19. National agencies and local authorities concerned with protected area administration and management in concert with taxonomic institutions, especially natural history museums, biosystematics units at universities and other research institutions, botanic gardens and culture collections, and the IUCN Species Survival Commission, together with nature conservation agencies including international non-governmental organizations such as Conservation International, BirdLife International, Flora and Fauna

International, WWF, the World Resources Institute (WRI), and local communities. Parataxonomists could also play an important role. Other actors include the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and GBIF (as data portals), GEF and national funding organizations for financial support, and BioNET-INTERNATIONAL (to organize regional LOOPs). Other biodiversity conventions, including the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the World Heritage Convention, the Convention on Migratory Species, and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) biosphere reserve programme could also play an important role. Direct linkages to relevant ongoing or planned taxonomy-related, capacity building projects should also be implemented, e.g., the International Pollinator Initiative (IPI), the Census of Marine Life (CoML), the Botanical/Zoological Network for Eastern Africa, the Partnerships of Enhancing Expertise in Taxonomy (PEET), and the recently proposed European Distributed Institute for Taxonomy (EDIT).

(v) *Mechanisms*

20. Coordinated effort at national and global levels by the actors identified above will be an important mechanism. Mobilization of extant data and their presentation in an appropriate manner, with the development of the analytical tools, is required. The need for identification keys, inventories and primary data must be communicated effectively to the key agencies and funding bodies, with an indication of priority.

(vi) *Financial, human resources and other capacity requirements*

21. Insofar as the requirements need a focus cutting across traditional work processes and patterns of the data providers, funding will be required that is focussed at meeting the identified needs.

(vii) *Pilot projects*

22. Stimulate and undertake efforts to carry out All-Taxon Biodiversity Inventories (ATBIs) in existing or planned protected areas. Gap analyses of representative taxa found in protected areas, in the context of the distribution and presence of those taxa at other sites nationally and regionally, demonstrating the development and use of such analyses in protected area selection and management. Mobilization of primary occurrence data of species in a protected area, provision of these data to country of origin, and analysis of distributions using a niche modelling system.

#### **IV. ISLAND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

23. As noted in SBSTTA recommendation X/1, paragraph 6, islands incorporate all the thematic areas (coastal and marine biological diversity, forest biological diversity, inland water biological diversity, dry and sub humid land biological diversity, mountain biological diversity and agricultural biological diversity) considered under the Convention. Thus, the planned activities already identified under operational objectives 4 (on thematic programmes of work) and 5 (relating to work on cross-cutting issues) in the GTI programme of work (decision VI/8, annex, planned activities 8-18) already identified for thematic and cross cutting programmes of work could also be considered to generate taxonomic information needed for the conservation of island biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from its use.

24. However, recognizing the current alarming rate of loss of island biological diversity in both biodiversity 'hot' and 'cool' spots; that due to their isolation, island environments are witnessing a unique evolution of often endemic and characteristic flora and fauna; that islands are microcosms of their continental counterparts; that vulnerability of small islands require not only special but urgent attention, special support is needed to islands, in particular small islands, to implement, as a matter of urgency, the planned activities 8 to 18 of the GTI programme of work. In addition, for small islands in particular, regional approaches to meeting taxonomic needs and building capacity should be emphasized.



**VIII/4. Access and benefit-sharing**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* its decision VII/19, on access and benefit-sharing,

*Recalling also* its decision VIII/5 C, on collaboration between the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing and the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions and the participation of indigenous and local communities,

*Taking note* of the reports of the third and fourth meetings of the Ad Hoc Open ended Working Group on access and benefit-sharing,

**A. International regime on access and benefit-sharing**

1. *Welcomes* the progress made in the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing to elaborate and negotiate an international regime;

2. *Decides* to transmit the annex to the present decision to the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing for the purposes of continuing to elaborate and negotiate the international regime in accordance with decision VII/19 D, as well as, *inter alia*, the following inputs for the elaboration and negotiation of an international regime:

(a) The outcomes of the group of technical experts on the certificate of origin/source/legal provenance;

(b) A progress report on the gap analysis, and the matrix, and;

(c) Other inputs submitted by Parties relating to access and benefit-sharing.

The annex reflects the range of views held by Parties at the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing;

3. *Invites* Parties, Governments, indigenous and local communities, international organizations and all relevant stakeholders to provide information regarding the inputs on an analysis of existing legal and other instruments at national, regional and international levels relating to access and benefit-sharing to the Secretariat of the Convention four months prior to the fifth meeting of the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing;

4. *Requests* the Secretariat to prepare a compilation of the information provided in accordance with the paragraph above and make it available for the work of the Working Group on Access and Benefit—sharing;

5. *Decides* to designate Mr. Fernando Casas of Colombia and Mr. Tim Hodges of Canada as Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing, for the purposes of the elaboration and negotiation of the international regime on access and benefit-sharing in accordance with the mandate of decision VII/19 D;

6. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing to continue the elaboration and negotiation of the international regime in accordance with its terms of reference in decision VII/19D and *instructs* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group to complete its work at the earliest possible time before the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;



7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to make the necessary arrangements for the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing to be convened twice before the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

8. *Invites* Parties, Governments, indigenous and local communities, international organizations and all relevant stakeholders to submit to the Secretariat further information relevant to the gap analysis;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare, for the fifth meeting of the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing, the final version of the gap analysis referred to in decision VII/19 D, annex, paragraph (a) (i), bearing in mind that this work will proceed in parallel and not hold up the work relating to the elaboration and negotiation of the international regime;

10. *Invites* Parties to submit to the Executive Secretary information on the legal status of genetic resources in their national law, including their property law where applicable, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to submit a report to the fifth meeting of the Working Group.

#### *Annex*

### **INTERNATIONAL REGIME ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING**

In accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity,

#### ***Nature***

The international regime could be composed of one or more instruments within a set of principles, norms, rules and decision-making procedures legally-binding and/or non-binding.

#### ***[Potential] Objectives***

To endeavour to create conditions to [facilitate] [regulate] access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties and not to impose restrictions that run counter to the objectives of this Convention.

To ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from the use of [such] [genetic] resources and associated traditional knowledge, taking into account that the three objectives of the Convention are interlinked.

[To establish a mechanism providing certainty about the [legal provenance] [origin] [source] of genetic resources].

[[Subject to national legislation] To [protect] [respect, preserve and maintain the traditional knowledge of] the [rights] of indigenous and local communities to their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices [associated to genetic resources and derivatives] [related to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity] and to [encourage] [ensure] the fair and equitable sharing of the monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from the utilization of their knowledge, [consistent with human rights obligations] [subject to national legislation of the countries where these communities are located] [and applicable international law]].

[To ensure compliance with PIC in the context of MAT of countries of origin and of indigenous and local communities.]

To contribute to the effective implementation of articles 15, 8(j) [and 16 to 19] and the three objectives of the convention.

The conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

[To prevent the misappropriation and misuse of genetic resources, their derivatives and associated traditional knowledge]

[To ensure that fair and equitable sharing of benefits flow to the countries of origin of the genetic resources]

[[Promote] [Ensure] compliance with prior informed consent of the providing countries and of indigenous and local communities and mutually agreed terms;]

[Ensure and enforce the rights and obligations of users of genetic resources;]

[Ensure mutual supportiveness with relevant existing international instruments and processes] [and that they are supportive of and do not run counter to the objectives of the convention].

[Contribute or promote capacity-building and [to ensure] technology transfer to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States]

### *Scope*

1. The international regime applies to, [in accordance with national legislation and other international obligations]:

(a) Access to genetic resources [and derivatives and products] [subject to the national legislation of the country of origin];

(b) [[Conditions to facilitate access to and] transboundary [movement] [utilization] of genetic resources [and derivatives and products] [or associated traditional knowledge]];

(c) Fair and equitable sharing of the monetary and non-monetary benefits arising out the utilization of genetic resources [and their derivatives and/or] associated traditional knowledge [and, where appropriate, their derivatives and products], in the context of mutually agreed terms [based on prior informed consent] [in accordance with the national legislation of the country of origin];

(d) [[Protection of] [Respect, preserve and maintain] traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities [embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity] [associated to genetic resources] [and their derivatives and products] in accordance with national legislation].

2. [The international regime applies to all genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and benefits arising from the utilization of such resources.]

3. [The international regime will not apply to the plant genetic resources [of those plant species] that are considered by [under annex 1 of] the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture [or by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture], [when those resources are used for the purposes of that Treaty].

4. [The international regime is without prejudice to the FAO International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and will take into account the work of the WIPO/IGC on the

intellectual property aspects of *sui generis* systems for the protection of traditional knowledge and folklore against misappropriation and misuse].

5. [The international regime ensures mutual supportiveness and complementarity with relevant existing international instruments and processes] [and that they are supportive of and do not run counter to the objectives of the Convention].

6. [The international regime will not apply to human genetic resources].

7. [The scope of the regime would be in compliance with national access and benefit-sharing regimes relating to the genetic resources within national jurisdictions [, in the context of the international trade and exchange of these genetic resources]].

***[Potential] Elements [to be considered for inclusion in the international regime]***

***Access to genetic resources [and derivatives and products]***

1. [States have sovereign rights over their own genetic resources, and the authority to determine access rests with national Governments and is subject to national legislation.]

2. [[Subject to national legislation,] conditions for access to genetic resources [derivatives and products] shall be [dependent upon] [related to] benefit sharing arrangements].

3. Access procedures shall be clear, simple and transparent and provide legal certainty to different kinds of users and providers of genetic resources with a view to the effective implementation of Article 15, [paragraph 2], of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

4. [Parties] [Countries of origin] providing genetic resources, [derivatives and products][, including countries of origin,] in accordance with Article 2 and Article 15 of the Convention [may] [shall] establish measures requiring that access to such genetic resources [derivatives and products] [for specific uses] shall be subject to prior informed consent.

5. [Parties that are not countries of origin of genetic resources or their derivatives they hold shall not give access to those genetic resources without the prior informed consent of the countries of origin of those genetic resources.]

6. [Where the countries of origin of genetic resources or derivatives can not be identified, the Parties in whose territories those genetic resources or derivatives are found will grant access to users on behalf of the international community.]

7. Mutually agreed terms for access to and specific uses of genetic resources [or derivatives], in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 4 of the Convention on Biological Diversity[, may include conditions for transfer of such genetic resources [or derivatives] to third parties, subject to national legislation of countries of origin].

***[Recognition and protection of] traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [derivatives and products]***

The elements of the international regime should be developed and implemented in accordance with Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity:

(a) [Parties may consider developing, adopting and/or recognizing, as appropriate, [international,] national and local sui *generis* [models] [systems] for the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices associated to genetic resources, [derivatives and products;]]

(b) [Subject to its national legislation,] Parties [should] [recognize and protect the rights] [respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices] of indigenous and local communities and [ensure] [encourage] the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices [regarding benefit-sharing derived from their traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, [derivatives and products,] subject to the national legislation of the countries where these communities are located [and to applicable international law];

(c) [[Users [Parties] should comply with the prior informed consent of indigenous and local communities holding traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, [derivatives and products] in accordance with Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity, subject to national legislation of the country where these communities are located [and to applicable international law]].

(d) [Access and benefit sharing arrangements relating to traditional knowledge should be implemented in the context of national access and benefit-sharing regimes.]

### ***Fair and equitable benefit-sharing***

1. [Minimum conditions for the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources, derivatives or products shall be stipulated in relevant national [access] legislations [or] [and] under the international regime] and [shall] [may] be taken into consideration in mutually agreed terms [shall] [may] be based on prior informed consent between the provider and user of given resources.]

2. [Mutually agreed terms conditions may stipulate benefit-sharing arrangements regarding derivatives and products of genetic resources.]

3. The conditions for the sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of traditional knowledge, innovations or practices and associated [with] genetic resources [derivatives and products] [will] [may] be stipulated in mutually agreed terms [between users and the competent national authority of the provider country with active involvement of concerned indigenous and local communities] [between the indigenous or local communities and the users, and where appropriate with the involvement of the provider country].

4. [Mutually agreed terms may contain provisions on whether intellectual property rights may be sought and if so under what conditions.]

5. Mutually agreed terms may stipulate monetary and/or non-monetary conditions for the use of genetic resources, [their derivatives and/or products] and associated traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.

6. [The international regime should establish basic benefit-sharing [obligations] [conditions], including the distribution of benefits through the financial mechanism, to be applicable in the absence of specific provisions in access arrangements.]

7. [Where the country of origin of the genetic resources or derivatives accessed cannot be identified, the monetary benefits there from shall accrue to the financial mechanism and the non-monetary benefits shall be made available to those Parties that need them.]

8. [Parties should establish, taking into account Article 20, paragraph 4 of the Convention, measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the results of research and development, including through facilitating access to the results of such research and development and through technology transfer, and other utilization of genetic resources, [derivatives and products] and associated traditional knowledge, taking into account prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms and respecting national legislations of the country providing genetic resources.]
9. [Parties that develop technologies making use of genetic resources, derivatives and product should establish national legislation to facilitate access to and transfer of those technologies to developing countries that are the origin of such resources under mutually agreed terms.]
10. [Clarification of the actual nature of benefit sharing, emphasizing the need for differentiation of commercial versus non-commercial uses of genetic resources with resulting differentiated obligations/expectations.]
11. [Practical and enforceable benefit sharing clauses in material transfer agreements as agreed to between the providers and the users.]
12. [Benefits should be directed in such a way as to promote conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity [in countries of origin of genetic resources.]]
13. [Benefit-sharing arrangements should not be limited to mutually agreed terms when these arrangements are supporting prior informed consent.]

***[Disclosure [of [legal provenance] [origin] [prior informed consent and benefit-sharing].***

1. Intellectual property rights applications whose subject matter [concerns or makes use of] [is directly based on] genetic resources [and/or derivatives and products] and/or associated traditional knowledge should disclose the country of origin or source of such genetic resources, [derivatives and products] or associated traditional knowledge[, as well as evidence that provisions regarding prior informed consent and benefit sharing have been complied with, in accordance with the national legislation of the country providing the resources].
2. [National legislation shall provide for remedies to sanction lack of compliance with the requirements set out in the above paragraph which must include *inter alia* revocation of the intellectual property rights in question, as well as co-ownership of the IPR and its transfer.]
3. [If the disclosed information is incorrect or incomplete, effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions should be envisaged outside the field of patent law.]]

***[[Certificate of origin] [International certificate of [origin/source/]legal provenance]***

1. The international regime may establish an international certificate of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources, [derivatives and/or products] to be issued by the [provider country] [country of origin].
2. The international regime [may] [shall] establish a system to certify the [origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources] [legal utilization of traditional knowledge, innovations or practices of indigenous and local communities associated to genetic resources].
3. Such certificates of origin/source/legal provenance [or utilization] may be [an integral part] [evidence] of PIC and MAT arrangements.

[4. Such certificates of origin/source/legal provenance [or utilization] and, if existing, evidence of PIC and MAT related arrangements may be a precondition for patentability and other intellectually property applications.]

[5. An international certificate of origin/source/legal provenance could be an element of an international regime.]

[6. The potential needs, objectives, desirable characteristics/features, implementation, challenges, including costs and legislative implications of such an international certificate, are to be further explored.]

[7. The certificate of origin/source/legal provenance may be used as a means of complying with the disclosure requirements according to national legislation.]]

### ***Implementation, monitoring and reporting***

1. [Parties shall establish] mechanisms for monitoring implementation as well as reporting procedures [may be considered] for the international regime.

2. [Parties [may] [shall] develop national legislation[, as appropriate,] for the implementation of the international regime.]

### ***[Compliance and enforcement]***

1. [Recipients of genetic material, [derivatives and products] shall make no applications for patents related to such genetic materials, [derivatives or products] without the prior informed consent of the [provider country] [country of origin.] [Non compliance of this provision shall, *inter alia*, result in the rejection of the patent application and where necessary the revocation of such patent.]

2. [Parties [may] [shall] develop national legislation[, as appropriate,] for the implementation of the international regime.]

3. [Each Party must comply with national legislation of the [countries providing genetic resources, derivatives and products] [country of origin], [including countries of origin], regarding access and benefit-sharing when accessing and/or using genetic resources, [derivatives and products] and associated traditional knowledge.]

4. [The international regime [may] [shall] ensure that whatever terms and conditions that may be stipulated under mutually agreed terms are complied with and enforced.]

5. [The international regime [may] [shall] contain] cooperative procedures and institutional mechanisms to [[promote] and [ensure]] compliance [may be considered for the international regime].

6. [International regime [shall] [may] contain measures to ensure compliance with the prior informed consent of [Parties] [indigenous and local communities regarding access to their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices associated with genetic resources [, derivatives and products].]]

7. [International regime [shall] [may] contain measures to [[promote] and [ensure]] compliance with the prior informed consent of the country providing genetic resources, [derivatives and products] including countries of origin, in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 3, of the Convention on Biological Diversity.]

8. [International regime [shall] [may] contain measures to prevent misappropriation and unauthorized access and use of genetic resources [, their derivatives and products] and associated traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.]
9. [Parties should take measures to ensure that genetic resources utilized within their jurisdiction comply with the Convention on Biological Diversity and the conditions under which access was granted.]
10. [Create mechanisms to facilitate collaboration among relevant enforcement agencies in both provider and user countries.]
11. [Without prejudice to specific remedies concerning IPR applications, national legislations shall provide for sanctions to prevent the use of genetic resources, derivatives and associated traditional knowledge without compliance with provisions of the international regime, in particular those related to access and benefit-sharing legislations from countries of origin.]
12. [The following are considered acts or cases of misappropriation:
  - (a) Use of genetic resources, their derivatives and products and/or associated traditional knowledge without compliance with the provisions of the international regime;
  - (b) Any acquisition, appropriation or utilization of genetic resources, their derivatives and products and/or associated traditional knowledge by unfair or illicit means;
  - (c) Deriving commercial benefits from the acquisition, appropriation or utilization of genetic resource, derivatives and products and/or associated traditional knowledge when the person, using genetic resource, derivatives and products, knows, or is negligent in failing to know, that these were acquired or appropriated by unfair means;
  - (d) Other commercial activities contrary to honest practices that gain in equitable benefit from the genetic resource, derivatives and product and/or associated traditional knowledge.]
  - [(e) Use of genetic resources, their derivatives and products and/or associated traditional knowledge for purposes other than for which it was accessed; and]
  - [(f) Obtaining unauthorized information that can be used for the reconstitution of genetic resources, derivatives or products or traditional knowledge.]

***[Access to justice***

1. Measures to [facilitate] [ensure] access to justice and redress.
2. Measures to [guarantee and] facilitate access to justice and redress, including administrative and judicial remedies, as well as alternative dispute resolution mechanisms [by providers and users].]

***[Dispute settlement mechanism]***

1. [Parties [shall] [may] establish a dispute settlement mechanism for the international regime.]
2. [Provisions of Article 27 of the Convention on Biological Diversity shall apply with respect to the settlement of disputes under the international regime.]

***[Financial mechanism***

Parties [shall] [may] establish a financial mechanism for the international regime including for benefit-sharing arrangements.]

***Capacity-building [and technology transfer]***

1. The international regime should include provisions for the building and enhancement of capacity in developing countries, least developed countries and small-island developing states, as well as countries with economies in transition, for the implementation of the international regime at national, regional and international levels.

2. [Measures for effective technology transfer and cooperation so as to support the generation of social, economic and environmental benefits.]

3. [Building of human, institutional and scientific capacities including for putting in place a legal mechanism, taking into account Articles 18, 19 and 20.4 of the Convention.]

***[Institutional support]***

[1. Existing non-legislative international measures that support or promote the effective implementation of Articles 15, 8(j) and the three objectives of the Convention are identified and recognized.]

2. Environmentally sound research utilizing genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge is promoted, and commercial and non-commercial scientific research, including taxonomic research, are distinguished.

***[Non-Parties]***

***B. Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising out of their Utilization***

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Notes* the progress already accomplished and *urges* Parties to continue implementing the Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising out of their Utilization and to share experiences and lessons learned in their implementation as well as in the development and implementation of national and sub-national measures ;

2. *Invites* Parties to submit reports on their experiences in developing and implementing Article 15 of the Convention at the national level, including obstacles encountered and lessons learned, four months prior to the fifth meeting of the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing;

3. *Requests* the Secretariat to prepare a compilation of the information provided in accordance with the paragraph above and make it available for the work of the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing at its fifth meeting.

***C. Other approaches, as set out in decision VI/24 B, including consideration of an international certificate of origin/source/legal provenance***

*The Conference of the Parties*



1. *Decides* to establish a group of technical experts to explore and elaborate possible options, without prejudging their desirability, for the form, intent and functioning of an internationally recognised certificate of origin/source/legal provenance and analyse its practicality, feasibility, costs and benefits, with a view to achieving the objectives of Articles 15 and 8(j) of the Convention. The Expert Group shall provide technical input to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing and will operate in accordance with the following terms of reference:

(a) Consider the possible rationale, objectives and the need for an internationally recognized certificate of origin/source/legal provenance;

(b) Define the potential characteristics and features of different options of such an internationally recognised certificate;

(c) Analyse the distinctions between the options of certificate of origin/source/legal provenance and the implications of each of the options for achieving the objectives of Articles 15 and 8(j) of the Convention;

(d) Identify associated implementation challenges, including the practicality, feasibility, costs and benefits of the different options, including mutual supportiveness and compatibility with the Convention and other international agreements;

2. *Also decides* that the group of experts shall be regionally balanced and composed of 25 experts nominated by Parties and 7 observers from, *inter alia*, indigenous and local communities, industry, research institutions/academia, botanical gardens, other *ex situ* collection holders and representatives from relevant international organizations and agreements, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to recommend the list of selected experts and observers for the approval of the Bureau;

3. *Encourages* Parties to take into consideration the need for technical expertise in the Expert Group from, *inter alia*, indigenous and local communities, industry, research institutions/academia, botanical gardens and other *ex situ* collection holders when nominating their experts;

4. *Further decides* that the Group shall meet at least six months prior to the fifth meeting of the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing and submit the report of its work to the Working Group at its fifth meeting.

5. *Invites* Parties, Governments, relevant international organizations, indigenous and local communities and all relevant stakeholders including the private sector to undertake further work, including through research and submission of views, on the possible options for the form, intent and functioning of an international certificate of origin/source/legal provenance and on its practicality, feasibility, costs and benefits, with a view to achieving the objectives of Articles 15 and 8(j), including consideration of certificate models as an input for the work of the Expert Group.

***D. Measures, including consideration of their feasibility, practicality and costs, to support compliance with prior informed consent of the contracting Party providing genetic resources and mutually agreed terms on which access was granted in contracting Parties with users of such resources under their jurisdiction***

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Reaffirming* that disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in intellectual property rights application is one element in the terms of reference in the annex to decision VII/19 D for the elaboration and negotiation of an international regime on access and benefit-sharing,

*Noting* discussions regarding disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance in intellectual property rights applications in the World Intellectual Property Organization and in the Doha Work Programme of the World Trade Organization,

*Further noting* that there is a diversity of views on the possible measures to support compliance with prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms,

1. *Invites* relevant forums to address and/or continue their work on disclosure requirements in intellectual-property-rights applications taking into account the need to ensure that this work is supportive of and does not run counter to the objectives of the Convention, in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 5;

2. *Urges* Parties, Governments and relevant stakeholders to continue taking appropriate and practical measures to support compliance with prior informed consent in cases where there is utilization of genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge, in accordance with article 15 of the Convention and national legislation, and with mutually agreed terms on which access was granted;

3. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing at its fifth and sixth meetings to further consider measures to ensure compliance with prior informed consent in cases where there is utilization of genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge, in accordance with Article 15 of the Convention and national legislation, and with the mutually agreed terms on which access was granted;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to renew the application for accreditation of the Convention on Biological Diversity as an observer at the Council on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights of the World Trade Organization.

***E. Strategic Plan: Future evaluation of progress – the need and possible options for indicators for access to genetic resources and in particular for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources***

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing at its fifth meeting to further address this issue of the need and possible options for indicators for access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources;

2. *Invites* Parties, Governments, relevant international organizations, indigenous and local communities and all relevant stakeholders to submit their views and information to the Executive Secretary in accordance with recommendation 3/5 of the third meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile the views and information referred to above and make such compilation available to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing at its fifth meeting.

**VIII/5. Article 8(j) and related provisions**

*Bearing in mind* that for the purposes of this decision, protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices must be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Article 8(j),

**A. Implementation and in-depth review of the programme of work for Article 8(j) and related provisions and integration of the relevant tasks of the programme of work into the thematic programmes**

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to report on progress on the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions based on information submitted to the Executive Secretary, for consideration at the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;

2. *Invites* Parties to submit through their national reports, if appropriate, to the Executive Secretary, reports on progress in achieving national participation of indigenous and local communities, and associated capacity-building, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to compile these submissions and, as appropriate and with the assistance of Parties and of indigenous and local communities, prepare a statistical report thereon identifying, *inter alia*, participation in different bodies of the Convention, participation from different countries/continents, participation in government delegations as well as outside of government delegations, and those funded by voluntary mechanisms;

3. *Requests* Parties that have not yet submitted information regarding the implementation of the programme of work to do so in consultation with indigenous and local communities, as appropriate, in time for the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions

4. *Underlines* that the continued implementation of the programme of work should take note of work being carried out in other relevant international bodies;

5. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its next meeting to address, as a priority, the timeframe to initiate work on the remaining tasks of the programme of work ;

6. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to analyse work initiated and/or advanced on related provisions, in particular Articles 10 (c), 17, paragraph 2, and 18, paragraph 4, of the Convention, and based on this information to provide advice on how these related provisions may be further advanced and implemented;

7. *Decides further* that the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions be organized prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in order to ensure further advancement of the implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions;

8. *Notes* the progress made in the integration of the relevant tasks of the programme of work in the thematic programmes of the Convention;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue reporting on progress achieved in the integration of relevant tasks of the programme of work on Article 8(j) into the thematic programmes, and to consider ways and means that the Working Group can assist in the implementation of work in the thematic programmes for the consideration of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its fifth meeting.

**B. Composite report on status and trends regarding the knowledge innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity**

**I. COMPOSITE REPORT**

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the information prepared for the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions and in particular, the completion of phase one of the composite report, which includes the report on traditional-knowledge registers and the regional Arctic report;

2. *Also notes with appreciation* the progress in the work of phase two of the composite report;

3. *Further notes* the discussion on the composite report held at the fourth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions and *requests* the Executive Secretary to further develop phase two of the composite report taking into account comments made at the discussion;

4. *Recommends* to Parties and Governments to bear in mind that registers are only one approach to the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and as such their establishment should be voluntary, not a prerequisite for protection. Registers should only be established with the prior informed consent of indigenous and local communities;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore the possibility of developing technical guidelines for recording and documenting traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, , and to analyse the potential threats of such documentation to the rights of holders of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities;

6. *Notes with concern* the specific vulnerabilities of indigenous and local communities, *inter alia*, of the Arctic, small island States and high altitudes, concerning the impacts of climate change and accelerated threats, such as pollution, drought and desertification, to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and *requests* further research be conducted, subject to the availability of resources, into highly vulnerable indigenous and local communities, with a focus on causes and solutions, with the outcomes of the research to be made available to the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions for attention at its fifth meeting;

7. *Recalls* element 19 in the annex to decision VII/16 E (“Parties should establish measures to ensure respect for the rights of unprotected or voluntarily isolated communities”) and *requests* the Executive Secretary in consultation with Governments, international organizations, indigenous and local communities and all interested stakeholders, to research and prepare a report on possible measures to ensure respect for the rights of unprotected and voluntarily isolated communities taking into account their traditional knowledge and the development of access and benefit-sharing regimes;

8. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the advisory group established by decisions VI/10, annex I, paragraph 28 (b), and VII/16 E, paragraph 4 (d), and to continue to provide advice on the further development of phase two of the composite report and, in particular, element D, subject to the availability of resources.

**II. ELEMENTS OF A PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE RETENTION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATIONS AND PRACTICES EMBODYING TRADITIONAL LIFESTYLES**

**RELEVANT FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE  
USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

9. *Notes with appreciation* the advancement of many elements of the plan of action for the retention of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices embodying lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;

10. *Urges* Parties and Governments to take appropriate measures to further advance the elements of the plan of action;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to report on progress on the further development of elements of the plan of action at the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take into consideration comments made at the fourth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, and to continue gathering and analysing information, in consultation with Parties, Governments, indigenous and local communities, with a view to further developing the plan of action, giving priority to sections B and D, and to report on the advancement of this task to the Working Group at its fifth meeting;

13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with Parties in convening, subject to the availability of financial resources, regional and subregional workshops to assist indigenous and local communities in capacity-building, education and training, with particular emphasis on the participation of women from indigenous and local communities.

**C. *International regime on access and benefit-sharing: collaboration with the Ad Hoc Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing and participation of indigenous and local communities***

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* its decision VII/19 D,

1. *Requests* the collaboration and contribution of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to the fulfilment of the mandate of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing by providing views on the elaboration and negotiation of an international regime on access and benefit-sharing relevant to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices associated with genetic resources and to the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization and *requests* the Executive Secretary to compile these views and make them available to the Ad Hoc open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing before its sixth meeting;

2. *Invites* indigenous and local communities to submit to their governments and to provide to the Secretariat comments, including case-studies, on their experience with effective measures for the protection of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices associated with genetic resources;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, where practicable, to make the necessary arrangements for the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing to be convened immediately following the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on the Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;

4. *Invites* Parties, Governments, and donor organizations to contribute to provide the ways and means to facilitate sufficient preparation and participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions and the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to endeavour to make documentation for the meetings of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions and the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing available three months prior to those meeting, where possible, to facilitate consultations with representatives of indigenous and local communities;

6. *Having regard* to paragraph 1 above, *reaffirms* paragraph 6 of decision VII/19 D, and to this end:

(a) *Requests* the Executive Secretary to provide administrative support to representatives from indigenous and local communities through practical measures, including making available meeting rooms, access to documentation, and computer and photocopying facilities, subject to the availability of funds;

(b) *Invites* Parties and Governments to increase the participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities' organizations in official delegations to meetings of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access Benefit-sharing and the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, without prejudice to the participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities outside official delegations;

(c) *Invites* Parties, Governments, donor countries and organizations to facilitate the participation of indigenous and local communities in preparatory processes for the meetings of the Ad Hoc

Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access Benefit-sharing and the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions.

7. *Invites* chairpersons to facilitate the effective participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities and to consult them, as appropriate, on issues related to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and associated genetic resources, in proceedings related to decision VII/19 D in accordance with the rules of procedure.

**D. *Mechanisms to promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in matters related to the objectives of Article 8(j) and related provisions***

*The Conference of the Parties adopts the following mechanism to promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in meetings held under the Convention.*

**I. CRITERIA FOR THE OPERATION OF THE VOLUNTARY FUNDING MECHANISM**

1. *Adopts* the draft criteria for the operation of the voluntary funding mechanism annexed to the present recommendation;
2. *Urges* Parties, Governments as well as relevant funding institutions and mechanisms to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund;
3. *Invites* Parties, Governments and relevant funding institutions and mechanisms to provide financial support to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, where appropriate, for capacity-building and training for representatives of indigenous and local communities in meetings of the Convention;

**II. THE ROLE OF THE THEMATIC FOCAL POINT UNDER THE CLEARING-HOUSE MECHANISM**

4. *Notes with appreciation* the launching of the traditional knowledge information portal and related initiatives by the Secretariat, including the provision of other communication tools that are easily accessible for indigenous and local communities;
5. *Takes note* of the need for appropriate and effective funding being made available for the translation of notifications and other information resources, including the traditional knowledge information portal, for indigenous and local communities, as appropriate, into the six official languages of the United Nations,
6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:
  - (a) Convene, subject to the availability of financial resources, regional and subregional workshops on new information and web-based technologies to assist indigenous and local communities in their use and to facilitate the establishment of communication networks;
  - (b) Monitor the use of the Convention website and in particular, the traditional knowledge information portal, and to consult with indigenous and local communities and their organizations, that are participating in the work of the Convention, such as the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, to identify any gaps or shortcomings and to report to the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;
  - (c) Launch, subject to available resources, pilot projects in developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, relating to enhancing the role of the national clearing-house mechanism in providing information to indigenous and local communities;
  - (d) Provide, in a timely fashion, documentation for meetings under the Convention in the six United Nations languages to the national focal points, in order to facilitate their use in the process of consultations with, between and within indigenous and local communities;



7. *Invites* Parties, Governments and relevant funding institutions and mechanisms to provide financial support to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition where appropriate, to support national projects for the translation of documentation for meetings of the Convention on Biological Diversity into local languages.

*Annex*

**DRAFT CRITERIA FOR THE OPERATION OF THE VOLUNTARY FUNDING MECHANISM**

**A. *Administrative context, structure and processes of the fund***

The following administrative context, structure and processes are based on precedents adapted to the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity and are consistent with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.

**(a) Title of trust fund**

The title of the trust fund is the Voluntary Trust Fund to Facilitate the Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities in the Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

**(b) Fund management**

The Trust Fund will be administered by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as Trustee with a 13 per cent charge for administrative costs and expenditures, and shall operate in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.

**(c) Title of programme manager**

The Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity is the programme manager of the Fund.

**(d) Advisory Selection Committee**

In the selection of beneficiaries in accordance with the criteria for selection provided in section B below, the Executive Secretary will consult, through electronic means and long-distance communication, with an Advisory Selection Committee consisting of seven representatives of indigenous and local communities nominated by indigenous and local communities from the seven geo-cultural regions applied under the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, as well as with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties.

**(e) Legislative mandate**

The legislative mandate derives from paragraph 10 of decision VII/16 G, on participatory mechanisms for indigenous and local communities adopted at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

**(f) Possible donor(s)**

Voluntary contributions are anticipated from various Parties and Governments, financial institutions and foundations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and private entities.

**(g) Fund-raising and sources of funding**

The Executive Secretary may undertake appropriate activities and initiatives to encourage contributions, as required.

**(h) Focus/purpose of the Fund**

The primary focus of the Fund is to facilitate the participation of indigenous and local communities, in meetings under the Convention, including meetings of the indigenous and local community advisory group/steering committee to the programme of work of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, (hereafter referred to as the “Advisory Group”) established by decision VI/10, annex I, paragraph 28 and VII/16 E, paragraph 4 (d), and relevant meetings of ad hoc technical expert groups, and in particular but not exclusively those that are related to the objectives of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions.

**(i) Relationship to other approved or proposed trust funds**

In supporting participants from indigenous and local communities, in the work of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Fund remains the only United Nations fund specifically for indigenous and local community participation in meetings related to the Convention.

**(j) Collaboration with other Trust Funds**

The Secretariat will remain in contact with other relevant funds to ensure complementarity, to achieve gender, age and geographic equity and to avoid overlap or duplication regarding funding arrangements and to ascertain that the level of expertise and qualifications of individual applicants is ensured and by doing so that funding is effectively allocated and used.

***B. Proposed recommendations for selection criteria for beneficiaries of the fund***

The following selection criteria for beneficiaries of the Fund are applied, in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, to ensure an objective and transparent selection process:

***(i) Main criteria***

(a) Special priority is given to participants from indigenous and local communities from developing countries and countries with economies in transition and small island developing States but not excluding applicants from indigenous and local communities in developed countries;

(b) Gender balance should be applied, recognizing the special role of indigenous and local community women (in knowledge, innovations and practices) from indigenous and local communities;

(c) Broad geographical representation and geographic, demographic and ethnic balance should be applied according to the seven geo-cultural regions applied under the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, while recognizing that issues under discussion at specific meetings may require the representation of particular indigenous and local communities.

***(ii) Other criteria***

(a) Age balance should be applied recognizing the important role of Elders, in the intergenerational transfer of knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and the role of youth;

(b) The Secretariat will give priority, as appropriate, to applicants living in their own community and territory and/or country (vis-à-vis applicants living abroad).

(iii) *Requirements*

(a) The only beneficiaries of assistance from the Fund shall be participants from indigenous and local communities and their organizations:

- (i) Who are so considered by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Advisory Selection Committee and the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, and in accordance with established practice under the Convention, or through official accreditation under other bodies;
- (ii) Who would not, in the opinion of the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Advisory Committee, be able to attend the meetings without such assistance provided;

(b) Travel costs (economy air ticket and daily subsistence allowance, *not including health, accident or travel insurance – these costs should be met by the individual and/or the organization being represented*) approved by the Secretariat are given on an individual basis. An organization or beneficiary cannot request that a beneficiary be replaced by another one, except under exceptional circumstances, time permitting and upon approval by the Secretariat. Nominating bodies are strongly encouraged to ascertain the availability of individuals before they are nominated and to nominate a number of candidates in priority order taking into account geographic, age and gender equity;

(c) The participants nominated should be those nominated by the indigenous or local communities and the organizations applying for financial assistance should be indigenous or local community organizations. Indigenous and local community individuals from non-governmental organizations may also be considered where necessary and appropriate. The Secretariat will also consider indigenous and local community individuals who have the authority to speak on behalf of their communities as political representatives;

(d) The Secretariat will only consider applications, which provide a letter of recommendation signed by an executive of their organization or by indigenous and local community representatives. The Secretariat will not take into account a letter of recommendations signed by the applicant herself/himself;

(e) For participants from indigenous and local communities from developing countries, including small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, participating on the official delegations of Parties, the Secretariat will only consider applications which provide a letter of recommendation from the organization or community being represented and confirmation from their government that the participant will be included on their official delegation;

(f) The Secretariat only considers a maximum of two (2) applicants per organization or community and organizations or communities submitting two names are requested to consider gender balance (and where possible, to submit both a male and a female applicant);

(g) Applicants must submit application forms and recommendation letters in one of the six official languages of the United Nations (English, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese or Arabic). Applications in other languages will not be considered by the Secretariat;

(h) Applicants must indicate their role and/or responsibilities in their organization or community;

(i) The Secretariat's selection of an applicant to attend a specific meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity does not exclude another recommendation to attend other relevant meetings and vice versa.

The criteria for selection are reflected in the application forms, which are available on the webpage of the Secretariat at <http://www.biodiv.org/default.shtml>. The Secretariat will advise of meetings through official communications, where possible, five months in advance to facilitate early applications. Applications must be received by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity within 45 days

days of the official communication by the Secretariat of the call for applications. An application form is provided in the appendix hereto.

*Appendix*

**UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY VOLUNTARY  
FUNDING MECHANISM FOR INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES  
(THE FUND)**

**APPLICATION FORM FOR APPLICANTS FROM INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL  
COMMUNITIES OR ORGANIZATIONS  
TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DELIBERATIONS OF:**

**Recent  
Photo  
if possible.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Please identify the meeting that you wish to participate in and quote the notification  
reference number. In the case you apply for more than one meeting, please indicate  
your preference/priority using the numbers 1 to 3 ( 1 being your first priority )**

**YEAR: \_\_\_\_\_**

**The application form must be completed in one of the United Nations official languages (e.g. English, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, and Arabic) and all questions must be answered. Please use additional pages if needed to properly answer all questions.**

**Please mark this box if your organization/s is accredited to the Convention on Biological Diversity.**

**I. INFORMATION ON THE APPLICANT**

1. *Name of the indigenous and/or local community applicant proposed for a grant.* (If the organization and/or community wishes to nominate two applicants, a separate application form must be filled out for each applicant; a maximum two applicants per organization/community will be considered. The Secretariat encourages indigenous and local community organizations to propose, if possible, one woman and one man.) Individuals must hold a national passport that permits them to travel internationally.

Family name (as it appears on your passport): \_\_\_\_\_

First name: \_\_\_\_\_

Gender: \_\_\_\_\_ Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of birth (day/month/year): \_\_\_\_\_

Role and/or Responsibility of applicant in the organization/community: \_\_\_\_\_

Profession and occupation of applicant:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Please attach a recent curriculum vitae/biography)  
Indicate the name of the indigenous and local community or affiliation that you belong to **(The applicant must be an indigenous or local community person)**:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Address of applicant: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone (with country and city codes): \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Languages Spoken AND Working languages:

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Please note that the official languages of the United Nations (simultaneous interpretation) are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. Whereas it is not mandatory, it is advisable that the applicant understands and speaks one of these languages.**

2. Please provide relevant information on your experience regarding the subject matter of the meeting/s for which you have applied:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**II. Information on the indigenous and/or local community organization**

3. Name of the indigenous and/or local community organization submitting an application for its participant:

\_\_\_\_\_

Mailing address:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone (with country and city codes): \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Description of the activities of the indigenous and/or local community organization:

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5. Indicate which indigenous and/or local community you will represent and what relevant information you will provide to the meeting/s for which you have applied:

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6. Please provide a brief statement indicating how you and your organization would benefit from participation in this meeting and how you plan to utilize the experience in your work.

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**7. A letter of nomination and recommendation signed by an executive official or body of the applicant's indigenous or local community organization or indigenous or local community authorities must be attached to this form. Without this signed letter, applications will not be complete and the Secretariat will not be able to consider them.**

### III. Additional Information

8. Indicate if you have already participated in other relevant United Nations meetings:

Name of meeting/s: \_\_\_\_\_ Year: \_\_\_\_\_

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9. Indicate if you have already benefited from a travel grant from the Fund or any other United Nations fund to attend relevant United Nations meetings:

Name of meeting: \_\_\_\_\_ Year: \_\_\_\_\_

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10. Please indicate the reason why you are requesting financial assistance from the Fund:

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11. Level of grant requested. Please note that the Fund's grants **do not include health, accident or travel insurance, and that these costs should be met by the individual and/or the organization being represented.**

**Full** (Includes air travel in economy class and a daily stipend. **Grants do not include health, accident or travel insurance**):

**Partial**: Indicate which part and amount of expenses will be covered by you/your organization:

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12. Proposed travel itinerary from your home town/city to the venue of the meeting (cities of transport, modes of transportation plane/train/bus including dates). Please note that beneficiaries are expected to take the cheapest and most direct route from their home to the meeting they are attending unless authorize by the Secretariat under exceptional circumstances:

From (town/city) \_\_\_\_\_ through (city) \_\_\_\_\_ to

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13. Please indicate your closest airport of departure.

Airport: \_\_\_\_\_ Location: \_\_\_\_\_

**Would you authorize the Secretariat of the Fund to use this information for a data-base of indigenous and local community organizations and/or individuals with expertise in the various areas of the CBD and also allow other organizations, such as UNPFII (United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues), UNITAR (United Nations Institute for Training and Research) or OHCHR (Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights), to have access to this application form so that they may contact you to invite you to attend other events?**

Yes  No



\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the applicant

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**THIS APPLICATION HAS TO BE SIGNED, DATED AND ACCOMPANIED BY A LETTER OF NOMINATION/RECOMMENDATION AND RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AT LEAST THREE (3) MONTHS PRIOR TO THE MEETING TO BE CONSIDERED FOR FUNDING:**

The Executive Secretary  
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity  
*Ph. 1 514 2882220*  
*Fax 1 514 288 6588*  
*United Nations Environment Programme*  
*Secretariat for the Convention on Biological Diversity*  
*413 St. Jacques Street, Suite 800,*  
*Montreal, Qc. Canada. H2Y 1N9*  
URL: <http://www.biodiv.org>  
Email: [secretariat@biodiv.org](mailto:secretariat@biodiv.org)

For more information on traditional knowledge issues, please consult the website of the Convention on Biological Diversity at <http://www.biodiv.org/default.shtml>

**Due to the large number of applications received, only beneficiaries of a grant will be notified.**

You are invited to consult the list of beneficiaries, which will be available on the CBD's Website shortly after the decisions are taken before the meeting/s in question.

( <http://www.biodiv.org/default.shtml> )

**E. *Development of elements of sui generis systems for the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities***

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decision VII/16 H, in particular paragraphs 6 (a) and 6 (b),

1. *Urges* Parties and Governments to develop, adopt and/or recognize national and local *sui generis* models for the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities.

2. *Urges* Parties and Governments to report on these initiatives to adopt local and national *sui generis* models and to share experiences through the clearing-house mechanism;

3. *Invites* Parties and Governments with transboundary distribution of some biological and genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge to consider the establishment of regional *sui generis* frameworks for the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, as appropriate, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue gathering and analysing information, in consultation with Parties, Governments, indigenous and local communities, to further develop as a priority issue, the possible elements listed in the annex to decision VII/16 H for consideration by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its fifth meeting, and further requests the Working Group on 8(j) to identify priority elements of *sui generis* systems;

5. In the spirit of mutual supportiveness and to avoid duplication of efforts, *requests* the Executive Secretary to inform other relevant organizations, such as those listed in decision VII/16 H, of the potential elements to be considered in the development of *sui generis* systems for the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices;

6. *Acknowledges* the work being done at the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore of the World Intellectual Property Organization on the intellectual property aspects of *sui generis* systems for the protection of traditional knowledge against misappropriation and misuse;

7. *Acknowledges* the ongoing discussions in the World Trade Organization to examine, *inter alia*, the relationship between the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and the Convention on Biological Diversity and the protection of traditional knowledge;

8. *Invites* the Parties and Governments, indigenous and local communities, and non-governmental organizations to communicate to the Secretariat their views on the definitions (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/4/7, annex II), related to the present decision and *requests* the Executive Secretary to compile these views for consideration at the fifth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;

***F. Elements of an ethical code of conduct to ensure respect for the cultural and intellectual heritage of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity***

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Takes note* of the draft elements of an ethical code of conduct to ensure respect for the cultural and intellectual heritage of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, as contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on the subject (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/4/8);

2. *Invites* Parties, Governments, indigenous and local communities, relevant international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, after having undertaken, where appropriate, consultations, to submit written comments to the Executive Secretary, on the draft elements, at least six months prior to the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to transmit the present decision to the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and to seek collaboration in the development of the code;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile the views and comments provided and make the compilation as well as a revised draft on elements of an ethical code of conduct, available at least three months prior to the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions for its consideration;

5. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to further develop the draft elements of an ethical code of conduct and submit these to the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting for consideration and possible adoption;

6. *Invites* Parties, Governments, relevant international organizations and relevant stakeholders to take note of the annex to the present decision.

***Annex***

1. In the further development of the draft elements of an ethical code of conduct, all relevant actors are encouraged to engage positively and in a constructive manner.

2. The following list reflects a variety of views that were raised in an initial exchange of views at the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, which are not necessarily commonly held but which may be useful in further work:

- (a) Consistency with the mandate of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- (b) Paying due respect to the work and mandates of other international organizations, in particular of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights;
- (c) Developing a more logical structure of the document and of the sequence and location of paragraphs;
- (d) Audiences: the draft elements of the ethical code of conduct should be targeted and useful for different audiences;
- (e) Scope of the draft elements of the ethical code of conduct: language of the code to be reviewed;

- (f) Respect for national legislation;
- (g) Section 3 (“Ethical Principles”) of annex I to the note by the Executive Secretary on elements of an ethical code of conduct (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/4/8) offers guidance relating to the scope of the draft elements of the ethical code of conduct;
- (h) Incorporation of customary law and practices;
- (i) Research management tools for indigenous and local communities;
- (j) Some aspects in the document UNEP/CBD/WG8J/4/8 which appear in the draft elements are more appropriate as an explanation;
- (k) Relationship between different indigenous and local communities;
- (l) The draft elements of the ethical code may cover not only research on sacred sites, lands and waters;
- (m) Title of the draft elements of the ethical code may be revisited;
- (n) The concept “indigenous communities” may be replaced by the concept “indigenous peoples”;
- (o) Ethical principles: application of the draft elements of the ethical code may not be restricted to research carried out inside indigenous and/or local communities but include research on traditional knowledge carried out *ex situ*;
- (p) Take into account the integrity of indigenous peoples’ collective rights;
- (q) The scope of the draft elements of the ethical code may include both interaction with indigenous and local communities as well as research, access to, use, exchange, and management of information concerning traditional knowledge, innovations and practices for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;
- (r) The draft elements of the ethical code of conduct may take into account the need for researchers to return the results of their research to indigenous and local communities and to seek the prior informed consent of the communities before applying for intellectual property rights;
- (s) The draft elements of the ethical code of conduct may include the elements of ethical principles of indigenous peoples.

**G. Indicators for assessing progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target: status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices**

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Considers* that a more structured technical process is required to guide further work in the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions on further development of a limited number of meaningful and practical indicators for assessing the status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, for assessing progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target;

2. *Invites* Parties, Governments and relevant organizations, in consultation with indigenous and local communities, to provide to the Executive Secretary information on activities pertaining to the development and application of indicators for assessing the status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including on the testing of prototypes and pilot projects, through existing reporting mechanisms;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile this information and make it available through the clearing-house mechanism and, as appropriate, to the technical process referred to in paragraph 1 above;

4. *Invites* the Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, to further elaborate a limited number of meaningful and practical indicators for assessing progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Convention and the 2010 biodiversity target, before the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions:

5. *Welcomes* the initiative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) Working Group on Indicators to organize an international expert seminar on Indicators relevant for indigenous and local communities and the Convention on Biological Diversity, with the aim of supporting the work of the Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, the Strategic Plan of the Convention, the 2010 target, and the Millennium Development Goals;

6. *Invites* Parties, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, IUCN, the 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership and organizations with relevant experience and datasets relevant to this work, donors, the academe and research institutions and other interested bodies to support and collaborate with the Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions and the IIFB Indicators Initiative with the above mentioned technical process;

**H. Recommendations of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Welcomes* the close cooperation between the Convention process and the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on matters pertaining to indigenous and local communities and their knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity as an important initiative to avoid duplication of work and maximize synergy;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the Workshop on Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments based on the Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines and aimed at the further strengthening of the understanding of the link between environment and cultural diversity, which was held in Tokyo, Japan, from 30 May to 2 June 2005, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies and relevant international organizations, with the participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to transmit the report of the Workshop to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;

4. *Takes note* of the request by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to advance its mandate to develop mechanisms for effective *sui generis* systems of protection based on customary laws of indigenous peoples.

**VIII/6. Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness:  
overview of implementation of the programme of work and options to advance  
future work**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Noting* with appreciation the review and further development of the programme of work for the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA), prepared by the Executive Secretary with the support of the CEPA Informal Advisory Committee convened in response to decision VII/24 and, in particular, their efforts to identify a short-list of priority activities in the CEPA programme of work to serve as the focus for the implementation of the initiative in the short term, and in particular in the upcoming biennium, as well as a plan for the implementation of the identified activities, and drawing from the programme of work for the Global Initiative for CEPA in the annex to decision VI/19 comprising the CEPA dimensions of the ongoing programmes of work of the Convention,

1. *Adopts*, for implementation, as appropriate, by Parties and by the Executive Secretary, the short-list of priority activities and the implementation plan for the Global Initiative on CEPA <sup>14/</sup> comprising the communication, education and public awareness dimensions of the ongoing programmes of work of the Convention in the thematic areas and cross-cutting issues, including the programme of work for the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness annexed to decision VI/19;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, with the support of the Informal Advisory Committee for Communication, Education and Public Awareness, to further develop the goals, targets, actors and tasks for training activities at the International level, to be developed in component 3 of part II of the plan of implementation in annex III to the present decision, to ensure that the elements of this component are carried out in accordance with the established time frame;

3. *Urges* the Global Environment Facility and other bilateral and multilateral institutions to make available the necessary financial resources especially for developing countries, particularly the least developed and small island developing States amongst them, and countries with economies in transition, to implement the identified CEPA priority activities at national and regional levels in support of biodiversity strategies and action plans and any other information, education, and communication awareness strategies;

4. *Invites* Parties, international organizations and other partners, including representatives of indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organizations to fully participate in, and contribute to, the implementation of the programme of work for communication, education and public awareness, including the short-list of priority activities identified in annex II below;

5. *Further invites* Parties to coordinate their CEPA activities with the corresponding activities of other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, at national and regional levels as appropriate;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to enhance communication, education, and public awareness activities on all issues related to the realization of the three objectives of the Convention and in particular the achievement of the 2010 biodiversity target and to explore linkages with other global initiatives that are particularly relevant to the work of CEPA, *inter alia*, the IUCN Countdown 2010 Initiative, the Millennium Development Goals, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development;

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<sup>14/</sup> See annexes II and III to the present decision.

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to work with other partners, such as the biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, in particular through the Biodiversity Liaison Group, in implementing the tasks in the short-list of priority activities with a view to realizing synergy and avoiding duplication;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure adequate support of the Secretariat to the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness;

9. *Decides* to establish the informal advisory committee as a broader expert group on communication, education and public awareness, including representatives from indigenous and local communities, and provide for regular meetings of this group and *calls upon* donors to provide the necessary funds;

10. *Invites* the General Assembly at its sixty-first ordinary session to consider adopting the draft resolution on the proclamation of 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity contained in annex I below.

### *Annex I*

#### **DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE PROCLAMATION OF 2010 AS THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR ON BIODIVERSITY**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* chapter 15 of Agenda 21 on the Conservation of Biological Diversity adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

*Recalling also* the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,

*Further recalling* the commitment to a more effective and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, and the target “to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at global, regional and national levels as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth”, adopted by the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, held in The Hague in 2002 and endorsed by the The Hague Ministerial Declaration as well as the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation adopted by the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

*Recalling also* the Declaration adopted by the 2005 World Summit, held in New York in September 2005, calling on State Parties to support the Johannesburg commitment for a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010,

*Recalling also* the need to expedite the implementation of the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness of the Convention on Biological Diversity,

*Deeply concerned* by the continued loss of biodiversity and its social, economic and cultural implications, including negative impacts on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

*Noting* the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and its conclusion that to “attain the 2010 biodiversity target of a substantial reduction in the rate of loss of biological diversity, will require an unprecedented effort”,

*Conscious* of the need for effective education to raise public awareness for achieving the threefold objective of the Convention and the 2010 biodiversity target,



1. *Declares* 2010 the International Year of Biodiversity;
2. *Invites* relevant international organizations as well as relevant global and regional environmental conventions to communicate efforts made towards the successful implementation of the objective of the International Year of Biodiversity;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to designate a special representative for the International Year of Biodiversity;
4. *Decides* to consider the report on the International Year of Biodiversity as its sixty-sixth session with a view of reporting on the implementation of the 2010 Johannesburg target on biodiversity;
5. *Invites* all countries concerned to establish national committees and to celebrate the International Year on Biodiversity by arranging appropriate activities;
6. *Calls upon* all relevant international organizations and developed countries in a position to do so, to support the activities to be organized by affected countries, in particular African countries, and developing countries, particularly the least developed and small island developing States amongst them, and countries with economies in transition.

#### *Annex II*

### **SHORT-LIST OF PRIORITY ACTIVITIES FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS**

#### ***I. Main features of the short-list of priority activities***

1. The short-list of priority activities has been formulated to provide a coherent framework to guide implementation of the programme of work for CEPA in the short term, and in particular the upcoming biennium. The list addresses activities drawn from the CEPA programme of work in the annex to decision VI/19 as well as the CEPA dimensions in the programmes of work of the Convention in the thematic areas and cross-cutting issues to ensure that there is an integrated and coordinated approach in the delivery of CEPA messages and outputs to the intended target audiences.
2. CEPA strategies should be developed and implemented, wherever possible, as components of national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Where countries have yet to develop national biodiversity strategies and action plans, any CEPA strategies should take the potential of this into account.
3. In addition, the short-list of priority activities has taken into consideration the related ongoing CEPA work of other organizations and the need to build on the success and strengths of these efforts whilst providing a focused framework for the implementation of the identified activities at national, regional and international levels. This approach recognizes the value of strategic alignments and partnerships, networking, harmonization of related activities, and capacity building to ensure consistency in the generation and delivery of the envisaged outputs including key biodiversity messages.
4. In this respect, the short-list also recognizes the need to address some of the priority global initiatives in sustainable development, including the 2010 biodiversity target, the Millennium Development Goals, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and other relevant initiatives. This approach is consistent with the requirement for the Convention process to provide substantial inputs and guidance in the ongoing efforts to address these global policy initiatives.
5. The purpose of the short-list of priority activities is to provide support for the rapid and immediate implementation of pilot project efforts in support of the programme of work on CEPA, taking into account national and regional needs and resources. The aim is to use outputs from this process to better refine the key elements of the longer-term implementation process and thus help reorient the overall approach for

approach for more detailed longer-term programme activities. The CEPA dimensions of the programmes of work on thematic areas and cross-cutting issues will serve as a basis for the identification and implementation of appropriate pilot projects in accordance with the specific needs and circumstances of the individual Parties.

6. The implementation of the priority activities in this list will be guided by the need to undertake detailed needs assessments, particularly at the national level in order to better identify and elaborate the interventions required to meet the expressed needs in the longer term.

7. The formulation of the short-list of priority activities has recognized the need to keep the implementation process broad in scope and approach in order to allow parties and other partners make the necessary modifications to customize it to their specific requirements and situations. This aspect will no doubt continue to evolve as the parties provide feedback on the progress and impacts of the implementation process and thus the need to continuously re-orient programme activities to conform to the evolving nature of the user needs at various levels.

8. Implementation of the short-list of priority activities is intended to provide guidance for the refinement of the plan of implementation leading up to 2010.

## ***II. Short-list of priority activities for the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness***

<b>Priority activity 1: Establish implementation structure or process for CEPA activities</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Where appropriate, and taking into account existing institutional arrangements and other processes, establish focal points and implementation bodies for CEPA activities, including the list of priority activities, at national, regional and global level.</li> <li>- Promote participation of relevant actors in national advisory bodies, including, as appropriate representatives from:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Media</li> <li>o Education</li> <li>o Business Sectors</li> <li>o Youth</li> <li>o Science Community</li> <li>o Indigenous and local communities</li> <li>o Other actors</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Promote communication and collaboration between these implementation bodies and the Executive Secretary</li> <li>- Utilize national and regional structures for implementation of priority activities for the programme of work on CEPA, including as components of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.</li> </ul>	
<b>Tasks for Executive Secretary</b>	<b>Tasks for Parties</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish electronic infrastructure, including enhancement of the CEPA Portal to facilitate communication on CEPA with national and regional CEPA networks</li> <li>- disseminate information, advice and materials on CEPA activities among these networks.</li> <li>- Ensure that implementation bodies are informed of activities at the international level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish implementation structure or process and advise the Executive Secretary.</li> <li>- Promote participation of relevant actors in advisory bodies.</li> <li>- Formulate implementation strategy and plans for the priority activities for the Programme of work on CEPA.</li> <li>- Establish patterns of bilateral and regional assistance as necessary</li> </ul>
<b>Programme elements (decision VI/19)</b>	
Programme elements 1, 2, and 3	
<b>Priority activity 2: Assess the state of knowledge and awareness on biodiversity and determine capacity for communication</b>	

- Establish a baseline understanding of the state of awareness among key audiences through a variety of research tools. Wherever possible, use existing data and tools at the national and international level, and those created by international organizations such as IUCN, UNESCO, FAO, World Bank and OECD. Assessment tools may include *inter alia*:
  - o Focus group research and interviews with key stakeholders
  - o Survey research
  - o Press clipping reviews
- Determine key publics to be surveyed by the assessment, including, *inter alia*, and as appropriate:
  - o Media
  - o General public
  - o Youth and Children
  - o Scientific Community
  - o Indigenous and local communities
  - o Business Sector including key sectors identified in the Strategic Plan, such as: Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
  - o Decision-makers
- Assessment should address the following elements, *inter alia*:
  - o Awareness of Biodiversity and its relationship to human well-being
  - o Awareness of the 2010 biodiversity target and CBD processes
  - o Capacity of Parties to communicate biodiversity messages
- Synthesize information for its use in implementation strategies of all priority activities, including Activity 3 below.

Tasks for the Executive Secretary	Tasks for Parties
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drawing upon input from the Informal Advisory Committee on CEPA , create template of assessment and assessment methodology and disseminate to the Parties</li> <li>- Conduct pilot assessment amongst actors who have regular interactions with the Secretariat</li> <li>- Provide advice on best way to integrate assessment to future national reporting processes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Where appropriate, adapt knowledge and awareness template developed by the Executive Secretary for use at national level.</li> <li>- Where tools already exist, adapt for use in assessment process.</li> <li>- Conduct assessment and collate results for use by implementation body.</li> <li>- Transmit results of this assessment process before the end of the biennium to the Executive Secretary for dissemination through the Clearing-House Mechanism.</li> </ul>
<b>Programme elements (Decision VI/19)</b>	
Programme elements 2 and 3	
<b>Priority activity 3: Develop key messages</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draw upon knowledge and awareness assessment for basic data on information gaps and needs among target audiences</li> <li>- Develop messages to overcome these gaps and to provide information on the following, <i>inter alia</i>:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The role of biodiversity in supporting human well-being, poverty alleviation and achieving the Millennium Development Goals</li> <li>o The 2010 biodiversity target and its focal areas</li> <li>o The unique nature and achievements of the Convention</li> <li>o Linkages with the UNESCO Decade of Education for Sustainable Development</li> <li>o Examples of conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit sharing relevant to specific target audiences determined in Priority Activity 2, including the media</li> <li>o The relevance of taxonomy for nature conservation supporting sustainable development</li> <li>o The relevance of the ecosystem approach</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Draw upon additional resources in message development, including, <i>inter alia</i> the following:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The first and second editions of the Global Biodiversity Outlook</li> <li>o Key messages from the Biodiversity Synthesis Report of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment</li> <li>o Elements from the Programmes of Work of the Convention</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Produce a short (i.e. under 10 pages) graphic summary for decision-makers of the Second Global Biodiversity</li> </ul>	

Outlook, which profiles some of the headline indicators and key actions needed to attain the 2010 target.	
Tasks for Executive Secretary	Tasks for Parties
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish key messages for some of the target audiences identified in priority activity 2 above.</li> <li>- Disseminate list to national implementation bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use existing resources to communicate key messages to target groups identified in priority activity 2 above.</li> <li>- Elaborate key messages for national audiences including indigenous and local communities.</li> <li>- Transmit messages to Executive Secretary for further dissemination to Parties as example of best practices.</li> </ul>
Programme elements (Decision VI/19)	
Programme element 3	
Priority activity 4: Implement media relations strategy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify relevant media organizations including general and specialized media.</li> <li>- Establish and maintain media contact lists for general media, and specialized media segments drawing upon existing national and international lists, including that maintained by UNEP, IUCN and international organizations of environmental journalists.</li> <li>- Foster good working relationships with international and national media, including independent journalists through any of the following methods <i>inter alia</i>:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Direct contacts via face-to-face meetings, telephone communication or e-mail correspondence.</li> <li>o Host familiarization workshops and present key messages.</li> <li>o Participate in environmental journalism conferences.</li> <li>o Sponsor Annual Media Awards.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Provide tailored, issue-based information relating to the key messages developed in Activity 3 above.</li> <li>- Encourage publication and production of stories for press, radio and television.</li> <li>- Work with the advertising community to increase their awareness and seek their support for spreading the message of the importance of biodiversity</li> </ul>	
Tasks for Executive Secretary	Tasks for Parties
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish standards for media lists.</li> <li>- In cooperation with UNEP, Parties and international organizations, elaborate and maintain international and regional media lists, disseminate through the clearing-house mechanism.</li> <li>- In partnership with UNESCO, provide template for media familiarization workshops.</li> <li>- Provide information on key biodiversity issues to the international media and disseminate this to Parties</li> <li>- Participate in key international environmental journalism conferences.</li> <li>- Host media familiarization workshops.</li> <li>- Develop media relations strategy for COP and SBSTTA meetings, as indicated under priority activity 9 below.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On the basis of the standards provided by the Executive Secretary, create and disseminate national media lists to the Executive Secretary</li> <li>- On the basis of template provided by the Secretariat, host familiarization workshops</li> <li>- Adapt, translate and disseminate information on biodiversity issues to national media.</li> <li>- Host local media familiarization workshops.</li> <li>- Participate in national journalism conferences.</li> </ul>

<b>Programme elements (decision VI/19)</b>	
Programme Element 1	
<b>Priority activity 5: Elaborate toolkits for development and implementation of CEPA strategies</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drawing upon existing initiatives and resources, including case-studies and best practices, and the expertise of partner organizations such as UNESCO, IUCN, FAO, World Bank and other relevant conventions, elaborate and diffuse a toolkit for the elaboration and implementation of national CEPA strategies, including as components of NBSAPs, using data from activities 2 through 4 above, and including, as appropriate, the following elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Explanation of CEPA and the goals for implementation of the programme of work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The role of communication, education and public awareness in the CBD</li> <li>▪ The importance of biodiversity to human well-being</li> <li>▪ Inspiring action and cooperation by and among key sectors.</li> </ul> </li> <li>o Techniques to identify target audiences and conduct knowledge assessments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identifying important audiences and sectors for the work of the Convention;</li> <li>▪ Methodologies for awareness assessments</li> <li>▪ The role of media relations</li> <li>▪ Reaching out to the education sector</li> </ul> </li> <li>o Building key messages for the target audiences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sources of material <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CBD documents: Global Biodiversity Outlook, Programmes of Work, 2010 Target and the Strategic Plan</li> <li>• Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and other external documents</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ How to customize messages for target audiences.</li> <li>▪ Delivering messages.</li> </ul> </li> <li>o Building and implementing campaigns to reach out to target audiences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Building a campaign and the national plan</li> <li>▪ Partnerships and funding</li> <li>▪ Events, including the International Day for Biological Diversity</li> <li>▪ Maintaining activities in the long term</li> </ul> </li> <li>o Templates for CEPA Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Media and stakeholders lists ;</li> <li>▪ Samples of Key messages;</li> <li>▪ Case-studies &amp; best practices;</li> <li>▪ Educational videos/materials;</li> <li>▪ Kits for Media, Stakeholders, Education</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Tasks for Executive Secretary	Tasks for Parties
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In consultation with the Informal Advisory Committee for CEPA, and relevant international organizations, elaborate and draft a pilot version of the toolkit based on a review of existing materials and resources.</li> <li>- Subject to the availability of funds, publish in United Nations languages and distribute to Parties, relevant international organizations.</li> <li>- Provide support to Parties who wish to use the kit for their national strategies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Where appropriate and subject to available resources translate toolkit into local languages</li> <li>- Distribute toolkit to stakeholders as part of capacity-building strategies related to activity 6 below.</li> </ul>
<b>Programme elements (decision VI/19)</b>	
Programme Elements 1, 2, and 3	
<b>Priority Activity 6: Organize workshops for the articulation of CEPA strategies</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Using toolkits, such as that elaborated in Activity 5 above, and subject to the availability of resources, convene and host workshops to facilitate the implementation of National CEPA strategies, including as components of NBSAPs.</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workshops will serve the following purposes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Facilitate the sharing of experiences and stimulate bilateral and regional cooperation for CEPA</li> <li>o Build capacity for applying the elements of such toolkits to NBSAPs</li> <li>o Include the participation of key actors required for the implementation of national CEPA strategies as components of NBSAPs</li> <li>o Produce templates for national implementation of CEPA Strategies as components of NBSAPs.</li> <li>o Initiate process of formulating and implementing national CEPA strategies as components of NBSAPs.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Tasks for Executive Secretary	Tasks for Parties
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In consultation with Parties, relevant international organizations, elaborate draft structure of workshops, including goals, actors and agendas.</li> <li>- Convene regional workshops, with the participation of relevant countries, international organizations, subject to funding.</li> <li>- In cooperation with funding agencies, assist in the mobilization of funds for workshops.</li> <li>- Participate in regional workshops.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collaborate with the Executive Secretary, and other regional actors to host regional workshops on CEPA.</li> <li>- Assist as appropriate in the mobilization of funds for the holding of such workshops.</li> <li>- Provide follow-up and reporting on the state of implementation of the results of workshops</li> </ul>
Programme elements (decision VI/19)	
Programme Element 1, 2, and 3	
Priority Activity 7: Develop infrastructure and support for a global network	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide communication tools to enable the sharing of experiences on implementation of CEPA at national, regional and global levels.</li> <li>- Facilitate communication between partner organizations and parties on best practices in Communication, Education and Public Awareness</li> </ul>	

Tasks for Executive Secretary	Tasks for Parties
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continue to develop the CEPA electronic portal on the website of the CBD and maintain alternative information dissemination mechanisms in support of the establishment of a global support network on CEPA building on, where possible, existing initiatives, including the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Provide Links to the following:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ other networks and websites on communication and education, for example, those of IUCN, the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, CITES, UNESCO, etc.</li> <li>▪ established learning institutions and centres of excellence</li> <li>▪ Provide access to relevant projects, publications, NFPs briefing kits and updates</li> </ul> </li> <li>o Through the creation of an online forum, stimulate and provide means for experts and others to find those working on similar projects, problems or issues;</li> <li>o Building upon the work conducted under activity 4, create a media network and disseminate the following information:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ activities by regions,</li> <li>▪ backgrounders,</li> <li>▪ archives of news releases by the Executive Secretary a</li> <li>▪ archives of speeches</li> </ul> </li> <li>o Develop a “Children’s” website in all United Nations languages, subject to the availability of funding, that includes:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ background information on biodiversity and the Convention, contest announcements, quizzes, maps;</li> <li>▪ an “educators corner” with background information on the Convention and biodiversity, downloadable teachers aids, and possibly a forum where classrooms could share findings and achievements</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Where appropriate, provide information resources to the Executive Secretary for inclusion on the CEPA Electronic Portal.</li> <li>- Where appropriate, provide support for alternative information dissemination mechanisms</li> <li>- Promote, through existing networks, the CEPA electronic portal as a source of materials.</li> <li>- Work actively to interconnect national and regional educational networks to share resources and expertise;</li> <li>- Promote and encourage the development of open learning and distance education programmes by establishing partnerships among universities, centres of excellence in teaching, Parties and Governments and other stakeholders.</li> </ul>
<b>Programme elements (decision VI/19)</b>	
Programme elements 1, 2 and 3	
<b>Priority activity 8: The International Day for Biological Diversity</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create the infrastructure for the celebration of the International Day for Biological Diversity at the Secretariat and in all Parties to the Convention</li> <li>- Create communication and outreach strategies</li> </ul>	

Tasks for Executive Secretary	Tasks for Parties
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop overarching communication strategy for the International Day for Biological Diversity each year.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Develop slogan/theme</li> <li>o Designate “Ambassador Country”</li> <li>o Organize contests as appropriate, including: media awards; poster contests, etc.</li> <li>o Ensure coordination with relevant international organizations</li> <li>o Organize key events in Montreal for the day, including, as appropriate:                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Exhibitions</li> <li>▪ Media coverage</li> <li>▪ Editorial coverage</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>- Develop communication tools that streamline, facilitate and harmonize the organization of events to mark the International Day for Biological Diversity by Parties                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Slogan/theme</li> <li>o Press kits</li> <li>o Press releases</li> <li>o Create templates of promotional material to be used by the Parties</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Based on the communication tools developed by the Executive Secretary, create plans for national celebrations of the International Day for Biological Diversity</li> <li>- Create and implement communication strategies to promote the day.</li> <li>- Pursuant to availability of resources, develop local materials based on communication tools developed by the Executive Secretary</li> <li>- Inform Executive Secretary of the results</li> </ul>
<b>Programme elements (decision VI/19)</b>	
Programme elements 2 and 3	



<b>Priority activity 9: Raise profile of meetings of the Conference of the Parties and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)</b>	
- Increase visibility of meetings of the Convention to international and national media	
<b>Tasks for Executive Secretary</b>	<b>Tasks for Parties</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase media coverage opportunities during COP &amp; SBSTTA event through development and implementation of a media stimulation campaign:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Encourage publication of advance stories, advance registration to facilitate media participation</li> <li>o Develop Media Conference Kit including special edition of the CBD newsletter</li> <li>o Establish and manage Media Centre at COP, include support for press, television and radio journalists</li> <li>o Host press briefings/bulletins, press conferences,</li> <li>o Provide one on one interviews</li> <li>o Provide web based simulcast of key plenary sessions</li> <li>o Through the CBD website, provide daily electronic briefings to generate coverage among non attending media. Post all speeches and releases on the CBD website.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Facilitate the participation of communities (poster display, photo gallery, stage performances, etc.)</li> <li>- Organise and host "CEPA Fair" at COP               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Encourage participation of Parties, international organizations and others</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participate in "CEPA Fair" and sponsor participation of national CEPA actors</li> <li>- Transmit CBD press releases to national media during COP and SBSTTA</li> <li>- Create national media strategy for COP</li> </ul>
<b>Programme elements (decision VI/19)</b>	
Programme element 2	
<b>Priority activity 10: Strengthen formal and informal education on Biodiversity</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Taking into account the importance of both formal and informal education, initiate programmes to strengthen formal and informal education on biodiversity</li> <li>- Ensure that these programmes are informed by and linked with the UNESCO Decade of Education for Sustainable Development</li> <li>- Identify best practices in biodiversity education, including those initiated by indigenous and local communities, and seek to disseminate these for further adoption.</li> <li>- Education on biodiversity should seek to communicate, in language and methods suitable to a variety of age groups and communities:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Biological Diversity and its role in sustaining human well-being.</li> <li>o The importance of the interlinkage between conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of biological resources.</li> <li>o Ways that people can identify and monitor biodiversity in the ecosystems in which they live</li> <li>o Local and traditional knowledge about biodiversity.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Tasks for Executive Secretary</b>	<b>Tasks for Parties</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In liaison with UNESCO, disseminate information, methodologies and best practices relating to the Decade for Education for Sustainable Development to the Parties</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Taking into account the best practices at the international and national level, and drawing upon local experiences, initiate pilot projects for the strengthening of biodiversity education;</li> <li>- Encourage partnerships among Parties, Governments and stakeholders for the development of generic K-university biodiversity-related curricula for use at the</li> </ul>

	national and regional levels; - Share best practices with parties through the CEPA portal. - Evaluate pilot projects with a view to extend implementation as specified in the plan of implementation for CEPA
<b>Programme Elements (decision VI/19)</b>	
Programme elements 2 and 3	

*Annex III*

**IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON COMMUNICATION,  
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS**

**I. BACKGROUND**

***A. Main features of the draft implementation plan***

1. The implementation plan has been formulated to provide a coherent framework to guide the implementation of the identified CEPA priority activities. The plan is intended to address these activities which will be drawn from the CEPA programme of work in the annex to decision VI/19 as well as the CEPA dimensions in the programmes of work of the Convention in the thematic areas and cross-cutting issues to ensure that there is an integrated and coordinated approach in the delivery of CEPA messages and outputs to the intended target audiences. Consequently, the structure of the plan does not correspond directly to the three programme elements of the existing programme of work. Instead the structure of the plan has been formulated to make a clear distinction between the components of CEPA i.e. communication, education and public awareness in addressing the CEPA priority activities.

2. In addition, the plan has taken into consideration the related ongoing CEPA work of other organizations and the need to build on the success and strengths of these efforts whilst providing a focused framework for the implementation of the identified activities at national, regional and international levels. This approach also recognizes the value of strategic alignments and partnerships, networking, harmonization of related activities, and capacity development to ensure consistency in the generation and delivery of the envisaged outputs including key biodiversity messages.

3. The plan also recognizes the need to address some of the priority global initiatives in sustainable development, including the 2010 biodiversity target, the Millennium Development Goals, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and other relevant initiatives. This approach is consistent with the requirement for the Convention process to provide substantial inputs and guidance in the ongoing efforts to address these global policy initiatives.

4. The formulation of the plan has recognized the need to keep the implementation process broad in scope and approach in order to allow parties and other partners make the necessary modifications to customize it to their specific requirements and situations. This aspect will no doubt continue to evolve as the parties provide feedback on the progress and impacts of the implementation process and thus the need to continuously reorient programme activities to conform to the evolving nature of the user needs at various levels.

***B. Structure of the implementation plan***

5. As indicated in paragraph 1 above, the structure of the plan does not correspond directly to the structure of the three programme elements in the annex to decision VI/19. The plan has been structured to provide coherence in the implementation of the priority activities within the framework of the key components of CEPA (communication, education and public awareness) at the national, regional and

international levels. Consequently, the operational objectives and the proposed actions of the three programme elements of the CEPA Programme of work have been reconfigured to correspond to these key components (communication, education and public awareness) without losing the fundamental intent of the three programme elements.

6. Specifically, the implementation plan comprises two broad categories, identified as part 1 and part 2. Part 1, to be carried out by the Parties and their partners at the national and regional levels, sets forth broad guidelines for the implementation of the priority activities in the three CEPA components in the following order: education, communication and public awareness. Part 1 also addresses training as a separate component specifically with respect to the issue of capacity-building as highlighted by programme element three of the CEPA programme of work. The same broad guidelines set forth in this part of the draft plan may be employed at the regional level in the implementation of the identified priority activities.

7. Part 2 of the plan describes activities to be carried out at the international level by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity with the support of key international partners.

8. The implementation plan is intended to guide Parties and the Executive Secretary with the support of the CEPA Informal Advisory Committee to further develop the CEPA programme of work. The CEPA programme of work as formulated in the annex to decision VI/19 does not address in any detail the CEPA components on education or training, and the Informal Advisory Committee may therefore wish to review this issue and provide recommendations to the Executive Secretary on practical approaches for addressing these components as part of the prioritisation exercise in the short-term and implementation at the national level in the longer term.

## **II. PART 1 – CEPA ACTIVITIES AT NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS**

9. The implementation of the range of activities described in part 1 of the implementation plan is the responsibility of the Parties and other partners at the national and regional levels.

### ***A. Objectives***

10. The main objective of the implementation plan as it relates to national and regional levels is to enhance the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention in a coherent and effective manner. The activities outlined in the plan are intended to help Parties to the Convention establish and implement national strategies and action plans for communication, education and public awareness, strengthen the capacities of national institutions and key partners in raising the level awareness about biodiversity conservation and sustainable development; and facilitate the mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations in national sectoral policies and programmes.

### ***B. Scope and participation***

11. This component of the plan has a national and regional focus, which is closely linked and tied to the relevant global perspectives in a mutually supportive framework. The entry point for the range of activities outlined in this particular component of the plan is the national focal institutions designated to oversee the management of biodiversity resources at national level working in close collaboration with other relevant partners and stakeholders in the civil society, the scientific and research community, indigenous and local communities, other international organizations and related inter-governmental mechanisms. At the regional level, the implementation of the identified activities will be carried out through a similar arrangement.

12. The plan will build on existing institutional frameworks as well as the ongoing communication, education and public awareness initiatives and activities of other organizations and institutions active at the national and regional level. The success of the draft plan will depend on, among others, the level of coordination and harmonization with relevant CEPA activities of other conventions and organizations. In particular, the work and achievements of the CEPA programmes of IUCN and the Ramsar Convention will

will be particularly instrumental in providing the necessary building blocks for the required coordination and harmonization efforts.

13. It will be necessary for the Parties to designate, as appropriate, implementation mechanisms for CEPA in order to facilitate coordinated implementation of the plan at the national level and act as the point of reference for liaison and linkages with the global perspectives outlined in part 2 of the plan.

### ***C. Key components of the plan of implementation***

14. The implementation plan consists of three interlinked components, which are intended to be mutually reinforcing, and cross-cutting in their implementation. These components are broad in scope in order to permit the Parties and key partners at national and regional level to formulate their own activities that are appropriate for their respective circumstances, priorities and requirements. The activities set forth under each component have been designed to address in an integrated fashion the identified priorities in the programmes of work in the thematic areas and cross-cutting issues under the framework of the Convention.

#### *Component 1 – EDUCATION*

##### ***Goal***

Parties and Governments integrate into curriculum at all levels of education, relevant activities designed to support social and environmental education with a focus on the implementation of the Convention and its three objectives.

***Suggested activities: (some of the activities highlighted below will be carried out with the support of the Secretariat and where appropriate, the Secretariat may be called upon to take the lead because of the nature of the task/activity),***

- 1.1 Further develop the CEPA portal and global network on communication, education and public awareness, including the development of databases and electronic forums, to serve as the primary mechanism for the exchange of biodiversity-related educational activities, materials and expertise and for communication among Parties, Governments and other stakeholders;
- 1.2 To assist in the searching, locating and retrieving of biodiversity-related educational information, develop a central metadata registry and enhance the controlled vocabulary of the Convention on Biological Diversity with education-related terms to allow for the indexing of materials held by national and regional national focal points, the Secretariat and stakeholders;
- 1.3 Work actively to interconnect national and regional educational networks (such as Education Network Australia, SchoolNet Canada, the Slovenian Education Network, ProInfo Brazil, etc.) to share resources and expertise;
- 1.4 Invite Parties, Governments, international organizations, centers of excellence, research institutions, non-governmental organizations, indigenous and local communities, business/private sector groups and other interested stakeholders to register materials related to biodiversity education and activities to assist in the development of K-university curricula at the national and regional levels;
- 1.5 Concurrently with activity 1.2, use the CEPA portal in addition to information contained in national reports and related documentation to conduct an assessment of available biodiversity courses, curriculum, and other educational material for dissemination to and use by Parties, Governments and other stakeholders;

- 1.6 Encourage partnerships among Parties, Governments and stakeholders for the development of generic K-university biodiversity-related curricula for use at the national and regional levels;
- 1.7 Promote and encourage the development of open learning and distance education programmes by establishing partnerships among universities, centers of excellence in teaching, Parties and Governments and other stakeholders.
- 1.8 Encourage and strengthen public policies related to environmental education as a means to promote education for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

### ***Targets***

By 2010, Parties have initiated the development and integration of developed biodiversity-related curricula at the K-university level specifically to support the implementation of the Convention and its three objectives.

### *Tools*

- The clearing-house mechanism of the Convention;
- Materials developed by Parties, Governments and stakeholders;
- Training and education curricula developed by Parties, Governments and stakeholders.

### *Deadline*

June 2010. A schedule of work with well-defined outputs and milestones spread over a phased timeframe will be developed. This task should be preceded by a detailed review of the implementation of the above activities to assess and evaluate the effectiveness and impacts of the implementation process, constraints encountered and also to identify the required corrective actions for incorporation in the follow-up phases.

### *Main actors*

Parties and Governments, CEPA national focal points once established, universities and centres of excellence, international organizations, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and indigenous and local communities in collaboration with the Secretariat.

### *Partners*

UNESCO, IUCN, convention secretariats (including Ramsar, WHC, CMS, UNFCCC, etc.)

## ***Component 2 – COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS***

### *Goal*

Parties and Governments articulate the ***communication*** and ***public awareness*** components as part of the overall process for developing, establishing and implementing their national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

### *Suggested activities*

- 2.1 In close consultation with other relevant national institutions, non-governmental organizations, local and indigenous communities, carry out detailed assessments to identify the priority needs of the various stakeholders with respect to biodiversity communication and public awareness at national level. The needs assessments, which will among others, draw on information contained in national reports, national biodiversity strategies and action plans and related documents, would include but

include but not be restricted to the following:

- (a) The need to establish an effective national communication and public awareness network infrastructure operational at horizontal and vertical levels to enhance exchange of knowledge and expertise among professionals, and also to enhance development and motivation in communication and public awareness;
- (b) The capacity of the network infrastructure to meet the knowledge needs of the various categories of target groups at national and local levels;
- (c) The establishment and strengthening of national capacities to market biodiversity in the context of national efforts related to sustainable development initiatives, poverty alleviation, and global policy issues (the Millennium Development Goals, etc.) to the identified audiences;
- (d) The establishment of professional capacity specifically in biodiversity communication and public awareness for various levels of skills and expertise (civil society, government, local and indigenous communities, etc.);
- (e) Effective and wider stakeholder participation and engagement in biodiversity communication and public awareness (media, indigenous and local communities, science and research communities, government, business/private sector groups, etc.);
- (f) Priority biodiversity issues that merit increased public awareness and therefore need to be communicated on a regular basis to different target audiences.

- 2.2 On the basis of these assessments, identify the range of interventions required to meet the expressed needs (see 2.1 (a) to (f) above), their appropriate formats and delivery mechanisms to the different levels of the target audiences and related stakeholders. It will be necessary to build on on-going activities of other organizations and conventions to avoid duplication and build synergies wherever necessary.
- 2.3 Using the templates and guidelines to be developed at the global level, determine the most appropriate approaches for incorporating the results of activity 2.2 into NBSAPs. Coordination and harmonization with existing initiatives as well as with the other components of NBSAPs will be an essential part of this activity.
- 2.4 Develop national CEPA strategies and action plans as components of NBSAPs if none in existence taking into account the results of parallel activities listed under component 1 (*Education*) and component 3 (*Training*).
- 2.5 Facilitate the adoption and implementation of the newly formulated or revised NBSAPs with a focus on *communication* and *public awareness* components amongst the different levels of the target audiences/stakeholders. This activity is in line with goal 4 and more specifically objective 4.1 of the Strategic Plan of the Convention (i.e. *all Parties are implementing a communication, education, and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention*). The initial focus of this activity will be on implementing pilot efforts, whose results will serve to formulate and implement more detailed and longer-term activities in biodiversity communication and public awareness. The pilot efforts will be based on the identified priority areas contained in the programmes of work in the thematic areas and cross cutting issues.
- 2.6 Carry out regular monitoring of the implementation processes to identify gaps and constraints and determine the required appropriate corrective actions including, if deemed necessary the modification and reorientation of programme activities of CEPA components of NBSAPs.

- 2.7 On the basis of the outcomes of activities 2.1 to 2.5 as well as the activities listed under programme element 1 (*Education*) and programme element 3 (*Training*), formulate longer-term CEPA support activities for implementation in the medium-term phase. These activities should be costed appropriately and efforts to secure the necessary funding for their implementation should be undertaken.

### ***Targets***

By 2010, the Parties have fully operational national CEPA strategies and action plans as components of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans addressing the priority needs of the various levels of stakeholders. There is a better understanding of the importance of biodiversity and of the Convention and this has led to broader engagement across society in implementation (goal 4 of the Strategic Plan).

### ***Tools***

- Generic templates and guidelines for developing CEPA strategies and action plans as components of national biodiversity strategies and action plans
- The clearing-house mechanism
- Other tools (manuals, workshops, case studies, best practices, etc.)

### ***Deadline***

June 2010. A schedule of work with well-defined outputs and milestones spread over a phased timeframe will be developed. This task should be preceded by a detailed review of the implementation of the above activities to assess and evaluate the effectiveness and impacts of the implementation process, constraints encountered and also to identify the required corrective actions for incorporation in the follow-up phases.

### ***Main actor***

National focal institutions designated to manage biodiversity resources. The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity will be a key collaborator/partner.

### ***Partners***

Other national institutions and organizations, academia, scientific and research community, NGO, indigenous and local communities, international organizations and IGOs (IUCN, Ramsar, etc.), and business/private sector groups

## ***Component 3 – TRAINING***

### ***Goal***

To articulate the **training** component as part of the overall process for developing, establishing and implementing the CEPA components of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

### ***Suggested activities***

In close consultation with other relevant national institutions, NGOs, local and indigenous communities, carry out detailed assessments to identify the priority needs of the various stakeholders with respect to:

- (a) Strengthening capacities to market and mainstream biodiversity into the work of other sectoral programmes and policies;
- (b) Developing and strengthening professional capacities of educators and communicators;

- (c) Enhancing stakeholder participation and community development through communication, education and public awareness.

To the extent possible, relevant information contained in national reports, national biodiversity strategies and action plans and related documentation should be consulted to provide substantive inputs in the needs assessment process.

- 3.1 On the basis of these assessments, identify the range of interventions required to meet the expressed needs, their appropriate formats and delivery mechanisms to the different levels of the target audiences and related stakeholders. It will be necessary to build on ongoing activities of other organizations and conventions to avoid duplication and build synergies wherever necessary. In particular, this activity should also entail the identification of appropriate sources of expert information, training opportunities and the necessary resources to support the expressed capacity-building needs in biodiversity communication and public awareness.
- 3.2 Using the templates and guidelines developed at the global level, determine the most appropriate approaches for incorporating the results of activity 3.2 into NBSAPs. Coordination and harmonization with existing initiatives as well as with the other components of the NBSAPs will be an essential part of this activity.
- 3.3 Develop CEPA strategies and action plans as components of NBSAPs, if there are none in existence, or integrate existing strategies and action plans with NBSAPs, taking into account the results of parallel activities listed under programme element 1 (Education) and programme element 2 (Communication and public awareness).
- 3.4 Facilitate the adoption and implementation of the CEPA components of NBSAPs with a focus on the training components amongst the different levels of the target audience and related stakeholders. The initial focus of this activity will be on implementing pilot efforts, whose results will serve to formulate and implement more detailed and longer-term activities in biodiversity training. The pilot efforts will be based on the identified priority areas contained in the programmes of work in the thematic areas and cross cutting issues. Some of the key generic approaches for the implementation of the identified pilot efforts would include but not be restricted to:
  - (a) Creation and delivery of permanent training programmes that integrate a variety of local initiatives, including, workshops, courses help desks, coaching, manuals, checklists, exchange on application of methods, guidelines and case studies to work with stakeholders at the national and/or regional level;
  - (b) Establishment of a system for professional expertise and knowledge exchanges that accommodates the needs and interests of a wide range of stakeholders including indigenous and local communities;
  - (c) Promotion of twinning programmes with internal and external partners, organizations and academic and research institutions;
  - (d) Development of linkages with well-established distance-learning programmes on biodiversity communication, education and public awareness and exploring opportunities for establishing a similar programme tailored to the needs of the local stakeholders;
  - (e) Improvement of synergies between biodiversity communication, education and public awareness programmes, training courses, workshops and similar activities in the other sectors as well as other conventions and organizations;
  - (f) Development of capacities to help define principles for the evaluation of good communication, education and public awareness practice in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development;



(g) Development of appropriate sets of tools (templates, outlines, etc.) for communicators on biodiversity at various levels including participation of stakeholders, partners and other audiences. It will be useful to use existing networks and related mechanisms and support this effort with sustained public awareness campaigns;

(h) Establishment of appropriate links with relevant global initiatives (2010 target, the Decade for Environment and Sustainable Development, Millennium Development Goals etc.);

(i) Establishment of partnerships with journalists and broadcasters engaged in communicating biodiversity related issues through the mass media.

3.5 Carry out regular monitoring of the implementation processes to identify gaps and constraints and determine the required appropriate corrective actions including, if deemed necessary the modification and reorientation of programme activities of the CEPA components of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

3.6 On the basis of the outcomes of activities 3.1 to 3.5, as well as the activities listed under programme element 1 (Education) and programme element 2 (Communication and public awareness), formulate longer-term CEPA support activities for implementation in the medium-term phase. These activities should be costed appropriately and efforts to secure the necessary funding for their implementation should be undertaken.

### ***Targets***

By 2010, the Parties have fully operational CEPA strategies and action plans as components of their NBSAPs addressing the priority needs of the various levels of stakeholders. In particular, there exists a range of individuals and institutions with an enhanced understanding of the needs, methods and mechanisms of stakeholder participation; capacity to plan and manage biodiversity communication, education and public awareness; a range of tools and for biodiversity communicators; a variety of operational training programmes and opportunities in biodiversity communication and public awareness; and greater access at the community level to communication, public education and awareness programmes, courses and resources. There is thus a better understanding of the importance of biodiversity and of the Convention and this has led to broader engagement across society in implementation (goal 4 of the Strategic Plan).

### ***Tools***

- Generic templates and guidelines for developing CEPA strategies and action plans as components of national biodiversity strategies and action plans
- Clearing-house mechanism
- Wide range of tools to support training in biodiversity communication and public awareness (manuals, checklists, training course and workshop materials, help-desk, case-studies, best practices, etc.).

### ***Deadline***

June 2010. A schedule of work for the longer-term implementation phase with well-defined outputs and milestones spread over a phased timeframe will be developed. This task should be preceded by a detailed review of the implementation of the above activities to assess and evaluate the effectiveness and impacts of the implementation process, constraints encountered and also to identify the required corrective actions for incorporation in the follow-up phases.

### ***Main actor***

National focal institutions designated to manage biodiversity resources. The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity will be a key collaborator in the development, creation and implementation of training programmes.

***Partners***

Other national institutions and organizations, academia, scientific and research community, NGO, indigenous and local communities, international organizations and IGOs (IUCN, Ramsar, etc.)

**III. PART 2 – CEPA ACTIVITIES AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL**

The implementation of the range of activities described in part 2 of the implementation plan is the responsibility of the Executive Secretary and will therefore be carried out by the Secretariat with the support of key international partners.

***Objectives***

The main objective of the implementation for CEPA as it relates to the scope of the proposed activities at the international level is to support the implementation of the Convention and its three objectives through the development of synergies and collaborative activities with the CEPA initiatives of the other biodiversity-related conventions, key inter-governmental organizations, and other United Nations agencies. The activities outlined in the plan are intended to help raise the level of awareness at the global level, about the objectives of the Convention and raise the profile of the work of the Secretariat and the Convention process. In addition, some of the activities are intended to generate a range of templates and guidelines to assist Parties to the Convention and other key national partners and stakeholders in biodiversity communication, education and public awareness and thus provide a vertical link between the global and national processes.

***Scope and participation***

This component of the implementation plan has a global focus, which is closely linked and tied to the relevant national and regional level efforts. The Secretariat is the central implementation institution for the proposed activities but will work in close collaboration with the CEPA programmes and activities of other partners including other biodiversity-related conventions, other Rio conventions, IUCN, UNESCO, UNEP and other organizations and related inter-governmental mechanisms.

The plan will build on the ongoing CEPA of the Convention on Biological Diversity activities and to the extent possible incorporate relevant elements from the communication, education and public awareness initiatives of other organizations and institutions. The success of the programme will depend on, among others, the level of coordination and harmonization with the identified partners. In particular, the work and achievements of the CEPA programmes of IUCN and the Ramsar Convention will be particularly instrumental in providing the necessary building blocks for the required coordination and harmonization efforts.

***Components of the implementation plan***

The implementation plan at the international level consists of two interlinked components, which are intended to be mutually reinforcing, and cross-cutting in their implementation. The activities set forth under each component have been designed to address in an integrated fashion the identified priorities in the CEPA programme of work annexed to decision VI/19 as well as programmes of work of the Convention in the thematic areas and cross-cutting issues.

***Component 1 – EDUCATION******Goal***

To coordinate a more effective sharing and exchange of resources and expertise among international organizations and international stakeholders to promote development of global initiatives in support of biodiversity education in general and curriculum development in particular.

### ***Suggested activities***

- 4.1 Use the clearing-house mechanism to develop a meta-registry of international level programmes and initiatives pertaining to biodiversity education. In particular, the registry should focus more specifically on incorporating programmes that directly address the identified CEPA priority areas in the thematic areas and cross-cutting issues in the programmes of work of the Convention as well as the needs expressed through the assessments conducted on the basis of activities 1.5, 2.1 and 3.1.
- 4.2 Use the communications strategy of the Convention on Biological Diversity (see activities 5.1 to 5.6) to raise awareness of international initiatives and programmes related to biodiversity education and curriculum development taking into consideration the priority needs identified in the thematic areas and cross-cutting issues in the programmes of work of the Convention and also through the assessments conducted in activities 1.5, 2.1 and 3.1.
- 4.3 Promote and facilitate joint activities among international organizations and international stakeholders.
- 4.4 Make available knowledge gained at the national and regional levels to the international level with a view to assist international organizations and stakeholders to more effectively implement educational activities and programmes and to develop more relevant curricula.
- 4.5 Encourage the development of mentorship programmes at the international level with a view to enhancing capacities related to education and curriculum development at the national and regional levels.

### ***Targets***

By 2010, the Secretariat has facilitated the coordination of joint activities at the international level among international organizations and stakeholders and promoted the development of educational programmes and activities and curricula.

### ***Tools***

- The clearing-house mechanism.
- Programmes and activities developed by other international organizations and stakeholders.

### ***Deadline***

June 2010. A schedule of work for the follow-up phase with well-defined outputs and milestones spread over a phased timeframe will be developed. This task should be preceded by a detailed review of the implementation of the above activities to assess and evaluate the effectiveness and impacts of the implementation process, constraints encountered and also to identify the required corrective actions for incorporation in the follow-up phases.

### ***Costs***

The indicative cost estimates will be worked out after all the required activities, the expected inputs of key partners, the range of outputs to be generated and the level of effort required to deliver the priority activities have all been identified.

### ***Main actor***

The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

**Partners**

CEPA programmes of other biodiversity-related conventions, international organizations including IUCN, other United Nations agencies (including UNESCO, UNEP, etc.), Governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations in collaboration with the Secretariat.

**Component 2 – COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS****Goal**

To articulate and implement an effective *communication* and *public awareness* programme in close collaboration with key global partners specifically to support the implementation of the three objectives of the convention, the strategic plan and related global biodiversity and sustainable development initiatives.

**Suggested activities**

- 5.1 Pursuant to the provisions of the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, <sup>15/</sup> formulate a comprehensive framework/strategy to guide the implementation of effective communication and public awareness activities at the international level. The initial focus of the strategy will be to guide the establishment of an effective CEPA infrastructure; the establishment of a global support network; leveraging opportunities and events for increased and better focused outreach efforts; the establishment of strategic and operational alliances and partnerships; and the generation of promotional and related public awareness tool kits, templates and guidelines to support communication and outreach efforts of the Parties, other key partners and stakeholders.
- 5.2 Establish a comprehensive communication and public awareness infrastructure as part of the overall CEPA infrastructure to support the generation and promotion of biodiversity communication and public awareness information, knowledge and expertise (see also activity 1.1). Key elements of this process could include but not be restricted to the following:
  - (a) Definition of communication guidelines and policies;
  - (b) Knowledge and awareness assessment;
  - (c) Development of key global message;
  - (d) Toolkit review;
  - (e) Development of a global media list;
  - (f) Development of a stakeholder and key influencer list;
  - (g) Development of infrastructure tools (Briefing Kits):
    - Master briefing packages for National Focal Points of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
    - Stakeholders kit;
    - Media kit;
    - Educators kit;
  - (h) Development of infrastructure tools - electronic (web)
    - Development of a CEPA portal;

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<sup>15/</sup> To date the following decisions of the Conference of the Parties refer to CEPA or explicitly incorporate CEPA dimensions to be implemented by Parties: II/9, III/11, III/12, IV/4, IV/5, IV/10, V/17, VI/5, VI/8, VI/9, VI/17, VI/19, VI/22, VI/23, VII/2, VII/4, VII/5, VII/10, VII/11, VII/12, VII/13, VII/24, VII/27, VII/28, VII/31.

- Media network;
  - Children and youth;
  - Educators;
  - Stakeholders;
- 5.3 As part of activities 5.2 above, continue to develop an electronic interactive CEPA portal providing access to knowledge, expertise and experiences; act as a discussion forum on relevant aspects of the identified priority CEPA activities in the programmes of work in the thematic areas and cross-cutting issues; and also to serve as a template for the development of similar national CEPA portals (see activity 1.1 also). The portal should, among others:
- (a) Be built on existing initiatives and influence those that are being built;
  - (b) Allow for feedback and be linked to the clearing-house mechanism;
  - (c) Be evaluated for relevance, constantly improved, and its use and impact monitored; and
  - (d) The language in the portal should be simple and accessible.
- 5.4 Establish and strengthen a global communication and public awareness support network composed of new information technologies and traditional communication mechanisms. Ideally, the composition of the global support network would comprise among others, national focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity, key global-level organizations including other biodiversity-related conventions, relevant United Nations agencies, international organizations, NGOs, academic and research institutions and the media. A key component of this process will entail active promotion of synergy development between existing networks at national and international levels.
- 5.5 Facilitate the generation of a range of appropriate promotional and related public awareness tool kits, templates and guidelines to support communication and outreach efforts of the Parties, other key partners and stakeholders (see activities 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5). To the extent possible, this activity should endeavour to generate products as well as successful case studies that address the communication and public awareness priorities identified in the thematic areas and cross-cutting issues in the programmes of work of the Convention, particularly the activities that are specifically addressed to the Executive Secretary.
- 5.6 Facilitate the implementation of a comprehensive outreach programme utilizing the established communication infrastructure and global network for effective promotion, dissemination and exchange of information, knowledge and expertise concerning biodiversity, the Convention and the work of the Secretariat.
- 5.7 Explore the need for and opportunities to develop a well-structured stakeholder partnership programme that will facilitate the establishment of strategic alignments with civil society organizations and private sector corporations that could enhance and greatly increase the public profile of the Convention and the work of the Secretariat.

### ***Targets***

By 2010, the Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat has a well-developed communication and public awareness infrastructure, supporting a comprehensive global support network linked to the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity and effective outreach programme, increased communication knowledge and expertise exchange and awareness (amongst different levels of targeted groups at the global level) about biodiversity issues, the Convention and the work of the Secretariat.

***Tools***

- The clearing-house mechanism.
- CEPA portal.
- Promotional materials developed by the Secretariat.
- Generic templates and kits developed by the Secretariat to support the work of the Parties, Governments and stakeholders.

***Deadline***

June 2010. A schedule of work for the follow-up phase with well-defined outputs and milestones spread over a phased timeframe will be developed. This task should be preceded by a detailed review of the implementation of the above activities to assess and evaluate the effectiveness and impacts of the implementation process, constraints encountered and also to identify the required corrective actions for incorporation in the follow-up phases.

***Costs***

The indicative cost estimates will be worked out after all the required activities, the expected inputs of key partners, the range of outputs to be generated and the level of effort required to deliver the priority activities have all been identified.

***Main actors***

The CEPA programmes of other biodiversity-related conventions, international organizations including IUCN, other United Nations agencies (including UNESCO, UNEP, etc.), Governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations in collaboration with the Secretariat.

***Partners***

Parties and Governments, universities and centres of excellence, international organizations, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and indigenous and local communities in collaboration with the Secretariat.

***Component 3 – TRAINING***

The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity will promote the conduct of training programmes at the international level to provide models and best practices that can be adapted at the national level directly by the Parties in collaboration with key partners and international organizations active at this level. The Secretariat will need to continue close consultations and discussions with the CEPA programmes of other biodiversity-related conventions, IUCN, United Nations programmes and specialized agencies (UNESCO, UNEP) and other relevant organizations to ensure that national level efforts in training for biodiversity communication and public awareness are carried out in a coordinated and harmonized approach.

The modalities of this component will be further developed by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the informal advisory committee for CEPA.

**VIII/7. Global Biodiversity Outlook**

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Welcomes* the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;
2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Governments of the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as the European Community, for their financial support towards the preparation of the second Global Biodiversity Outlook;
3. *Also expresses its gratitude* to the organizations that provided data and indicator methodologies for the second Global Biodiversity Outlook;
4. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, and relevant international organizations to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the second Global Biodiversity Outlook, including by translating the document into local languages and making the translated text readily available;
5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to communicate the results of the second Global Biodiversity Outlook in all official languages in a strategic and effective way, including through the Clearing-house Mechanism and the mass media, using *inter alia* a short graphic summary that highlights the headline indicators and actions needed to achieve the 2010 target, and case-studies that highlight the importance of biodiversity for human well-being;
6. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to use relevant parts of the Global Biodiversity Outlook in the further editions of the Global Environment Outlook, and requests the Executive Secretary to make available the information and analyses used in the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook as an input to fourth edition of the Global Environment Outlook (GEO).

**VIII/8. Implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Emphasizing* the need to address each of the three objectives of the Convention,

*Noting* the slow progress towards the goals of the Strategic Plan as summarized in paragraph 2 of the note by the Executive Secretary on implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan and progress towards the 2010 target (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/2),

*Noting* that the major obstacles to the implementation of the Convention have already been identified in the Strategic Plan, and ways and means of overcoming these obstacles need to be identified,

*Taking into account* the report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention,

*Noting* the importance of national biodiversity strategies and action plans for the implementation of the Convention, and that, for some Parties, these are still under elaboration while for some other Parties, their national biodiversity strategies and action plans may need to be updated,

*Stressing the need* for the provision of new and additional financial resources for the implementation of the Convention in accordance with Article 20, and looking forward to a successful replenishment of the Global Environment Facility,

*Recalling* that paragraph 4 of Article 23 tasks the Conference of the Parties with keeping under review the implementation of the Convention,

*Recognizing* that the third national reports provide relevant information for the in-depth review of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan,

1. *Decides* to consider, at its ninth meeting,

(a) The in-depth review of the implementation of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan, including consideration of barriers to implementation; and

(b) Consolidated guidance for the development, implementation and evaluation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the effective integration of biodiversity concerns into relevant sectors;

2. *Further decides* that the results of the review process will be used to:

(a) Recommend priority areas for capacity-building, access to and transfer of technology and technology cooperation in relation to implementation of the Convention;

(b) Develop voluntary guidance to Parties to assist in overcoming barriers to implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(c) Provide inputs to the process of revising the Strategic Plan beyond 2010;

3. *Reaffirms* the request to Parties that have not submitted their third national reports to do so as soon as possible, to ensure that the information contained therein can be used in the review of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;



4. In preparation for the review process referred to in paragraph 2 above, *invites* Parties to provide an update on the information in the third national report, on a voluntary basis and taking note of the guidelines provided in annex I to the present decision, on:

(a) The status of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, their implementation and updating, and the extent to which biodiversity concerns have been effectively mainstreamed in accordance with Article 6(b) of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

(b) The main obstacles to implementation of the Convention at the national level, including: (i) obstacles to the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans; and (ii) the effective integration of biodiversity concerns into relevant sectors (using as a framework the list of obstacles identified in the Strategic Plan); and (iii) ways and means by which these identified obstacles might be overcome;

(c) An update on actions taken in response to paragraph 41 of decision V/20 on reviewing implementation at the national level;

(d) The availability of resources, in particular those from the Global Environment Facility;

5. Following the review process, *requests* the Executive Secretary to review the usefulness of the guidelines annexed to the present decision in developing the guidelines for the preparation of the fourth national report, and provide this to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation at the next meeting\*;

6. *Recommends* that regional and/or subregional meetings be convened, where possible back to back with other relevant meetings, in order to discuss national experiences in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and the integration of biodiversity concerns into relevant sectors, including consideration of obstacles and ways and means for overcoming the obstacles;

7. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to provide information on its contribution and experience regarding the implementation of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan;

8. *Invites* relevant organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, Fauna and Flora International, IUCN, and the World Resources Institute, to submit proposals or information which may assist Parties in the development, implementation, evaluation and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

9. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to compile the information referred to in the preceding paragraphs and also to prepare a synthesis/analysis of obstacles encountered, lessons learned, effectiveness of policy instruments and strategic priorities for action, and to make this compilation and synthesis/analysis available to the regional and/or subregional meetings, and to the second meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation;

10. *Requests* the Working Group on Review of Implementation, prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to consider the information compiled by the Executive Secretary and

(a) To prepare for the in-depth review of the implementation of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan by the Conference of the Parties, focusing in particular on:

(i) The provision of financial resources, capacity-building, access to and transfer of technology and technology cooperation;

- (ii) The status of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, their implementation and updating, and the extent to which biodiversity concerns are effectively integrated into relevant sectors and have been effectively mainstreamed in accordance with Article 6(b) of the Convention;

(b) To develop, consolidated and up-to-date guidance for the development, implementation and evaluation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, taking into account subparagraph (a) above;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to collect information from relevant organizations and institutions to facilitate increased technical and advisory support to assist developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, in addressing their needs, including those emerging from the in-depth review;

12. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, and other relevant organizations, such as the World Bank and regional development banks, to take the lead in collaboration with the Executive Secretary in the development and operation of enhanced technical assistance activities;

13. *Welcomes* the project on issue-based modules developed by the United Nations Environment Programme as a useful tool for facilitating coherent implementation of biodiversity commitments and *invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to collaborate with relevant organizations and convention secretariats to maintain and further develop the issue-based modules for key biodiversity issues and to report on progress at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

14. *Invites* bilateral and multilateral funding organizations to provide funding for the review and update of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

### *Annex*

## **PROPOSED VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES TO PARTIES FOR REVIEW OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS**

### *A. Introduction*

#### *Purpose*

The purpose of these voluntary guidelines is to:

(a) Serve as a practical tool for use by Parties on a voluntary basis as they review implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in order to assist Parties to improve implementation;

(b) Elicit consistent information from Parties supplementary to that provided in the third national report that will assist the Conference of the Parties to complete an in-depth review of implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans under the Convention and to help mobilize international resources to address priority needs.

For each section of the guidelines, if Parties have already provided the relevant information in their Third National Reports, they are asked to refer to those reports and only give updates if new or additional information is available.

Parties that have undertaken national capacity self-assessments may wish to draw upon the results of those assessments in undertaking a review of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

The guidelines are framed for those Parties that have national biodiversity strategies and action plans already in place, although it is recognized that some Parties may still be in the process of developing their strategies and/or action plans.

(a) For those Parties that do not have national biodiversity strategies and action plans, but do have other equivalent programmes in place to meet their obligations under the Convention, we ask that you indicate as such, and adapt these guidelines to your particular programme(s);

(b) For those Parties that have not yet begun or are in the process of developing national biodiversity strategies and action plans, we ask that you complete parts 1 and 5 only. In your answer to part 1, please provide an indication of when national biodiversity strategies and action plans will be available, and (if possible) what their scope will be. For part 5, your answer can discuss obstacles to the preparation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and national needs for overcoming these challenges.

#### *Style and length*

The format of the report is left to the discretion of individual Parties, although suggestions are given in the guidelines. It is suggested that you keep the report brief, and attach more detailed information, as required, in annexes.

If possible, it would assist the Secretariat if your report could be submitted electronically, as well as (or instead of) in paper form.

#### *Approach*

The biodiversity planning process, including the work of review, should be as participatory as possible. Parties may wish to assemble a team to undertake the review, composed of representatives from lead institution(s), other government sectors, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholder groups. There should be an emphasis on concrete outcomes (reviewing what has been achieved in terms of meeting national biodiversity priorities) rather than on simply reporting whether or not activities have taken place. Wherever possible, Parties are asked to document these outcomes, through indicators or other means.

## **B. Guidelines**

### **Part 1. Status of national biodiversity strategies and action plans**

This section will serve to give a brief overview of the status and scope of your country's biodiversity strategies and action plans.

#### *Identification*

- (a) Please provide the title and date of adoption for your country's:
- Original national biodiversity strategy and action plan
  - Updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan (if applicable)
  - Any sub-national biodiversity strategies and action plans (if applicable)
- (b) If any of these documents are available on the internet, please provide the website address.

*Scope*

(a) If biodiversity strategies and action plans have been updated since first adopted, what updates were made and why? (i.e., were the updates made in response to new guidance generated by the Conference of the Parties since the national biodiversity strategy and action plan was first developed, or put in place for another reason?);

(b) Does the most recent version of your biodiversity strategy and action plan address all of the major thematic areas and cross-cutting issues of the Convention relevant to your country and national priorities? (See list A). List here any major issues not covered, and briefly explain why each issue is not considered in existing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(c) Does the most recent version of your available biodiversity strategy and action plan include national targets and indicators? Are these consistent with the framework for monitoring implementation of the Convention and achievement of the 2010 target? Please append a list of these.

*NB. Parties can refer to their third national reports if they have already provided information on NBSAP targets and indicators, and are asked only to give updates here if new targets/indicators have been developed since the report was completed.*

**Part 2. Development of national biodiversity strategies and action plans**

In this section, you are asked to provide a brief description of the methodology followed in developing (and, if applicable, in updating) the above biodiversity strategies and action plans.

Your response can be in the form of a narrative answer.

Please include in your answer information on:

- Which institution(s) took the lead in preparing the NBSAP;
- Whether, and which, guidelines were used;
- Whether, and how, different sectors and stakeholders (including local and indigenous communities) were involved in the process;
- Whether, and what, financial or technical support was received;
- The principal advantages and limitations of the methodology followed.
- Timelines and financing issues.

*Appendices:*

If your country has developed its own guidelines for developing and/or updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans, or has prepared reports on the NBSAP process, please append these to your report.

Please append a list of groups that were involved in the preparation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan, including an indication of the type of group (NGO, government, private sector, etc.) and the extent of their involvement.

*NB. If this information is already available (e.g., in the NBSAP itself, or in an accompanying report) please simply refer to those documents.*

**Part 3. Evaluation of implementation**

In this section, Parties are asked to review progress made in implementation, based on the framework provided by their own national biodiversity strategy and action plan. Progress should be considered in terms of concrete outcomes, with Parties asking, for each element identified under their national biodiversity strategy and action plan: To what degree has implementation helped to achieve national biodiversity priorities?

Options for demonstrating concrete outcomes include, but are not limited to:

- Using the global framework indicators adopted by decision VII/30;
- Using indicators developed nationally, as called for in decision VII/8
- Citing specific legislation, regulations or national strategies developed in response to specific elements.

Parties should pay particular attention to identifying obstacles or challenges encountered in implementation, as this forms the basis for completing part 5 of the report.

Although Parties are free to structure their report as they see fit, one option is to present information on progress in implementation in a table, such as follows:

Element	Status of Implementation	Outcome	Obstacles
...			
...			

where:

- “Elements” might correspond to specific goals or targets, objectives, activities or other organizational category, depending on the structure of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan under review.
- “Status of implementation” provides information on the extent to which the element has been implemented. Parties may wish to use process indicators to measure state of implementation, such as whether a budget line exists for this element, staff have been assigned, etc.
- “Outcome” corresponds, wherever possible, to concrete evidence of progress, as explained above.
- “Obstacles” include challenges specific (though not necessarily unique) to this element. Obstacles might include, but not be limited to, those identified in the Strategic Plan (presented in List B).

#### **Part 4. Integration of biodiversity concerns**

Parties are asked to review whether biodiversity concerns are being effectively integrated into relevant sectors. Integration can be considered in terms of:

- Other sectors besides the environment, such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, finance, trade and industry;
- Other national and sub-national programmes and strategies, including Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, national reports on implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, National Development Plans, National Plans to Combat Desertification, and others;
- Other convention processes besides the Convention on Biological Diversity, such as the four other biodiversity-related conventions (CITES, CMS, Ramsar, WHC), the Rio conventions (UNCCD, UNFCCC) and others.

As in reviewing implementation, progress made in integration should be considered in terms of concrete outcomes for achieving the priorities of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan. (See part 3 for some ideas of how to measure outcomes).

Although Parties are free to structure their report as they see fit, one option is to present information on the integration of biodiversity in a table, such as follows:

Sectoral Plan, Programme or Policy	Manner in which biodiversity is	Outcome	Obstacles

	integrated		
...			

## Part 5. Ways and means

### *Success stories and lessons learned*

Parties are invited to share any success stories and lessons learnt in overcoming obstacles to the development, implementation, cross-sectoral integration, evaluation and/or update of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, specifically for the information of other Parties and of the Conference of the Parties as it seeks to update guidance on these processes.

Specific mention of factors that facilitated NBSAP processes would be particularly useful. For example,

- Technical or financial support received
- Political mandates and national priorities
- Facilitating legal frameworks
- Engagement of civil society and the private sector.

Parties may also wish to comment on whether the framework for monitoring implementation of the Convention and achievement of the 2010 target was useful in developing national biodiversity strategies and action plans and in prioritizing appropriate actions for implementation.

### *Needs for further support*

In light of the review process (reported on in Parts 3 and 4), Parties are asked to consider what resources they would need in order to overcome obstacles to implementation of NBSAPs, and obstacles to the integration of biodiversity concerns into other sectors. These needs might include, but need not be limited to, technical support from developed countries.

Please be specific in your response, and prioritize those needs that will make the greatest difference to implementation and integration.

**List A**

**MAJOR THEMATIC AREAS AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES UNDER THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

Thematic areas	
Agricultural biodiversity	Island biodiversity
Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	Marine and coastal biodiversity
Forest biodiversity	Mountain biodiversity
Inland waters biodiversity	
Cross-cutting issues	
Access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing	Impact assessments
Invasive alien species	Indicators
Biological diversity and tourism	Liability and redress – Article 14(2)
Climate change and biological diversity	Protected areas
Economics, trade and incentive measures	Public education and awareness
Ecosystem approach	Sustainable use of biodiversity
Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	Technology transfer and cooperation
2010 Biodiversity Target	Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices
Global Taxonomy Initiative	

**List B**

**OBSTACLES TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

(Reproduced from the appendix to the Strategic Plan, decision VI/26, annex)

1. Political/societal obstacles
  - a. Lack of political will and support to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity
  - b. Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement
  - c. Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors, including use of tools such as environmental impact assessments
  - d. Political instability

- e. Lack of precautionary and proactive measures, causing reactive policies.
2. Institutional, technical and capacity-related obstacles
  - a. Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weaknesses
  - b. Lack of human resources
  - c. Lack of transfer of technology and expertise
  - d. Loss of traditional knowledge
  - e. Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives
3. Lack of accessible knowledge/information
  - a. Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented
  - b. Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized
  - c. Dissemination of information on international and national level not efficient
  - d. Lack of public education and awareness at all levels
4. Economic policy and financial resources
  - a. Lack of financial and human resources
  - b. Fragmentation of GEF financing
  - c. Lack of economic incentive measures
  - d. Lack of benefit-sharing
5. Collaboration/cooperation
  - a. Lack of synergies at the national and international levels
  - b. Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders
  - c. Lack of effective partnerships
  - d. Lack of engagement of scientific community
6. Legal/juridical impediments
  - a. Lack of appropriate policies and laws
7. Socio-economic factors
  - a. Poverty
  - b. Population pressure
  - c. Unsustainable consumption and production patterns
  - d. Lack of capacities for local communities



8. Natural phenomena and environmental change
  - a. Climate change
  - b. Natural disasters

### **VIII/9. Implications of the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment**

#### *The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Acknowledges* the reports of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, in particular the Synthesis Report on Biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/22) and its summary for decision makers, as well as other reports, including the General Synthesis Report, synthesis reports on Desertification, Human Health, and Wetlands and Water, the report on Opportunities and Challenges for Business and Industry, and the reports of the four working groups on, respectively, current status and trends, scenarios, policy responses, and multi-scale assessments, recognizing that these reports include key findings relevant to the implementation of the Convention's programmes of work;

2. *Commends* the ongoing efforts made by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment to make available the summary and synthesis reports in the official languages of the United Nations and invites Parties, other Governments and relevant donors to provide support to complete this process;

3. *Notes* the successful use of indicators in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, including those indicators of the framework contained in decision VII/30, for communicating trends in biodiversity and highlighting its importance to human well-being, and further notes the need for additional and improved measures of biodiversity and ecosystem services at all scales, in order to facilitate the application of indicators at the national level, assist in communication, set achievable targets, enhance mutual supportiveness between biodiversity conservation and other objectives, and optimize responses;

4. *Takes note* of the main findings of the Biodiversity Synthesis Report, namely that:

- (a) Biodiversity is being lost at rates unprecedented in human history;
- (b) Losses of biodiversity and decline of ecosystem services constitute a concern for human well-being, especially for the well-being of the poorest;
- (c) The costs of biodiversity loss borne by society are rarely assessed, but evidence suggests that they are often greater than the benefits gained through ecosystem changes;
- (d) The drivers of loss of biodiversity and the drivers of change in ecosystem services are either steady, show no evidence of declining over time, or are increasing in intensity;
- (e) Many successful response options have been used, but further progress in addressing biodiversity loss will require additional actions to address the main drivers of biodiversity loss; and
- (f) Unprecedented additional efforts will be required to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss at all levels;

5. *Notes* the key messages contained in the Biodiversity Synthesis Report;

6. *Noting* that the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment finds that the degradation of ecosystem services could significantly increase during the first half of this century, and is a barrier to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and that, at the same time, many of the actions being undertaken to promote economic development and reduce hunger and poverty could contribute to the loss of biodiversity, *emphasizes* that the Millennium Development Goals, the 2010 target of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss, and other internationally agreed targets related to biodiversity, environmental sustainability and development need to be pursued in an integrated manner;

7. *Noting* the new and significant evidence presented in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, *urges* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to strengthen their efforts and take the measures necessary to meet the 2010 target adopted in the Strategic Plan of the Convention, and the goals and sub-targets annexed to decision VII/30, taking into account the special needs, circumstances and priorities of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition;

8. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility, in coordination with the Executive Secretary, to identify gaps and needs in relation to existing financial resources, until 2010, to meet the unprecedented additional efforts needed to significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss and maintain the provision of ecosystem goods and services;

9. *Noting* the finding of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment that an increase in average global temperature of two degrees or more above pre-industrial temperatures will give rise to globally significant impacts on ecosystems, with significant consequences for livelihoods, *urges* Parties and other Governments, where appropriate, to meet their commitments under, and to take cognizance of, the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol, in order to avoid dangerous impacts;

10. Mindful that the loss of biodiversity is continuing, and recognizing the inertia in ecological systems and in the drivers of biodiversity loss and therefore the need for longer-term targets, *decides* to consider, at its ninth meeting, the need to review and update targets as part of the process of revising the Strategic Plan beyond 2010;

11. *Recognizes* that the main drivers of biodiversity loss differ among regions and countries;

12. *Decides* to consider the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment in the implementation and the future review of the programmes of work and cross-cutting issues under the Convention;

13. *Notes* in particular the urgent need to address the issues which the Assessment finds most significant at the global level in terms of their impacts on biodiversity and consequences for human well-being, such as:

- (a) Land use change and other habitat transformation;
- (b) The consequences of over-fishing;
- (c) Desertification and degradation in dry and sub-humid lands;
- (d) The multiple drivers of change to inland water ecosystems;
- (e) Increasing nutrient loading in ecosystems;
- (f) The introduction of invasive alien species; and
- (g) The rapidly increasing impacts of climate change;

14. *Aware* in particular of the impacts of these issues on the conservation and customary use of biodiversity by local and indigenous communities, and the consequences for their well-being, *emphasizes* the need for dialogue with such communities;

15. *Aware also* of the inter-sectoral nature of many of these issues, *urges* Parties and other Governments to promote dialogue among different sectors, to mainstream biodiversity, at the regional and national levels including, when appropriate, through the processes of the Convention, to address linkages between the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and, among others, international trade, finance, agriculture, forestry, tourism, mining, energy and fisheries, in order to contribute to the more effective implementation of the Convention, in particular its Article 6;

16. *Recognizing* that these issues are the concern of a number of other international and regional conventions and processes, *encourages* Parties and other Governments to also address these issues within these other international conventions and regional processes;

17. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to bring the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment to the attention of the liaison group of the biodiversity-related conventions, and to other multilateral environmental agreements and relevant international and regional processes, with a view to explore options, within their respective mandates and, as appropriate, for joint activities to successfully address and respond to the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss;

18. *Aware* of the impacts of the inequalities in the use of resources and the implications of this imbalance for the drivers of biodiversity loss, *urges* Parties to change unsustainable patterns of production and consumption that impact on biodiversity, taking into account the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, *inter alia*, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in Article 7 of the Rio Declaration, as well as the provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

19. *Aware also* of the need to improve knowledge of trends in biodiversity, and understanding of its value, including its role in the provision of ecosystem services, as a means of improving decision-making at global, regional, national and local levels, and also recognizing cross-scale interactions in ecosystems, *urges* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, including scientific bodies, to increase support for and coordinate research, *inter alia*, to improve: basic knowledge and understanding of biodiversity and its components; monitoring systems; measures of biodiversity; biodiversity valuation; models of change in biodiversity, ecosystem functioning and ecosystem services; and understanding of thresholds;

20. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations, taking into account the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment scenarios, to assist Parties in the development of appropriate regionally-based response scenarios within the framework of the Convention's programmes of work, and to coordinate these efforts with other international and regional organizations involved with work on scenarios;

21. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to take note in its deliberations of the linkages between biodiversity and relevant socio-economic issues and analysis, including economic drivers of biodiversity change, valuation of biodiversity and its components, and of the ecosystem services provided, as well as biodiversity's role in poverty alleviation and achieving the Millennium Development Goals;

22. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and *invites* Parties to draw upon the lessons learned from the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment process, including the sub-global assessments, and to make use as appropriate of its conceptual framework and methodologies in further developing work on environmental impact assessment, strategic environmental assessment and the ecosystem approach;

23. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to conduct national and other sub-global assessments making use of the conceptual framework and methodologies of the Millennium Ecosystem

Assessment, as appropriate, and *invites* the Global Environment Facility and bilateral and multilateral funding organizations, as appropriate, to provide funding for these assessments;

24. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to draw upon relevant information from the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and other relevant sources in the preparation of future editions of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and meeting documentation;

25. *Invites* Parties and the Executive Secretary to use all relevant Millennium Ecosystem Assessment reports, as appropriate, in strengthening dialogue with other stakeholders, including the private sector, and to promote the wider dissemination of the findings contained in these reports, including through the clearing-house mechanism;

26. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to make use, as appropriate, of the methodologies and conceptual framework of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment;

27. *Emphasizes the need* for contributions of Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations for capacity-building to support integrated ecosystem assessment and improvement of knowledge and understanding about trends in biodiversity, ecosystem goods and services and human well-being, through the provision of adequate resources and the dissemination of findings, methodologies and procedures of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, especially in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among these, and countries with economies in transition;

28. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Executive Secretary to contribute to the evaluation of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, due to be undertaken during 2007 by the institutions represented on the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Board, focusing in particular on the impact of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment on implementation of the Convention at global, regional, national and local levels;

29. *Decides* to consider, at its ninth meeting, the evaluation of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment to be undertaken during 2007, and the need for another integrated assessment of biodiversity and ecosystems, taking into account the future plans of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, as well as the outcomes of the current and future processes of the Global Environment Outlook of the United Nations Environment Programme, and scientific assessments that may be undertaken by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

30. *Also decides* to consider, at its ninth meeting, taking into account the results of other relevant processes, options for improving the availability to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice of scientific information and advice on biodiversity, keeping in mind the need to avoid duplication of efforts.

## **VIII/10. Operations of the Convention**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* its decisions VII/30 and VII/33,

*Recognizing* the need to enhance the effectiveness of and streamline Convention processes with a view to strengthening the implementation of the Convention,

### **I. The Conference of the Parties**

1. *Decides* to maintain the current periodicity of its ordinary meetings until its tenth meeting, in 2010;

2. *Recognizing* the need to streamline the meeting schedule of the Convention, *requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, to develop a schedule for meetings of the Convention up to 2010;

3. *Decides* to consider at its ninth meeting the meeting schedule of the Convention after the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2010, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, to prepare options for the meeting schedule, including the financial implications of each option, taking into account, *inter alia*, the periodicity of ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties and the periodicity and scheduling of meetings of its subsidiary bodies, and to make available a report on those options to Parties, Governments and relevant organizations for their review and comments at least six months prior to its ninth meeting;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to work with the host country to ensure an effective and productive ministerial segment; and *further requests* the Executive Secretary in agreement with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties and the host country of any meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to develop a format for the ministerial segment that will enhance its contribution to the Conference of the Parties and generate support for, and raise awareness of, biodiversity-related issues and the implementation of the Convention;

5. *Decides* to use the procedure contained in annex I below as guidance for the process of priority-setting for the allocation of financial resources by the Conference of the Parties;

6. *Adopts* the refined multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties up to 2010, specifying strategic issues for evaluating progress or supporting implementation for in-depth consideration, as set out in annex II below;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile a list of all proposals for new principles, guidelines and other tools, and all requests to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, contained in the draft decisions for the Conference of the Parties, and to update this list as new proposals emerge over the course of a meeting, in order to assist the Conference of the Parties in finalizing its decisions;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in preparing for meetings of the Conference of the Parties, to keep the number and length of documents to a minimum, and to circulate documents to Parties as early as possible, preferably no later than three months in advance of meetings;

9. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to note linkages among draft decisions in the documentation in order to minimize overlap among them, and *encourages* Parties and the Executive Secretary to bear these linkages and the need to maintain a manageable number of decisions in mind when

when considering or preparing draft decisions and to consider the amendment of current decisions before proposing additional ones;

10. *Decides* to maintain the changes it made to rule 21 of the rules of procedure in paragraph 5 of decision V/20;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to maintain a list of requests for information, reports, views and compilations proposed during meetings of subsidiary bodies to allow Parties to have an overview of all requests to the Executive Secretary for further inter-sessional work.

12. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary in undertaking the task above to provide indicative information on: cost estimates, time-frames, and duplication with existing activities;

13. *Takes note of* the ongoing review and revision of the administrative arrangements between the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Secretariat of the Convention and *invites* the Executive Director of UNEP and the Executive Secretary to finalize the revision for consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting, taking into consideration decisions IV/17 and VII/33 and the need for a transparent and objective process for appointment of the Executive Secretary that involves the Conference of the Parties and its Bureau in a manner consistent with paragraph 1 of decision IV/17, which refers to consultation with the Conference of the Parties through its Bureau before appointing the Executive Secretary and to the authority of the Conference of the Parties to determine the term of office of the Executive Secretary;

## ***II. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice***

14. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to carry out its mandate effectively as defined in Article 25 of the Convention and *underlines* the need to reduce the number of agenda items for consideration by the Subsidiary Body at each meeting in order to improve the effectiveness of its proceedings;

15. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to ensure that assessments are carried out in an objective and authoritative manner, and that sufficient time is allocated for the consideration of results of assessments (in line with its recommendations VI/5 and X/2);

16. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, whenever it convenes ad hoc technical expert groups under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties, to provide oversight to ensure that terms of reference clearly indicate their mandate, duration of operation, expected outcomes and reporting requirements, and that their mandates are limited to the provision of scientific and technical advice and assessments;

17. *Requests* Parties to give priority to the nomination of appropriate scientific and technical experts for participation in ad hoc technical expert groups and other assessment processes, and decides to discontinue the maintenance and use of the roster of experts;

18. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to develop and maintain a list of upcoming meetings of ad hoc technical expert groups, other expert groups and assessment processes that require Parties to identify experts, and to circulate the list to all national focal points after each meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

19. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider the options for facilitating information exchange and views on items on the agenda of the Subsidiary Body contained in annex IV below when preparing for meetings of the Subsidiary Body;

20. *Endorses* the consolidated *modus operandi* of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, as contained in annex III to the present decision and *decides* to review the operation of paragraph 16 above at its ninth meeting;

21. *Recognizing* that Parties determine the specific responsibilities of their focal points to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, *notes* that such focal points act as liaisons with the Secretariat on behalf of their Parties with regard to scientific, technical and technological matters related to the Convention and that, in doing so, they may undertake the following tasks:

(a) Developing linkages, and facilitating information exchange, between the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and relevant regional and national agencies and experts;

(b) Responding to requests for input from the Conference of the Parties and the Secretariat related to scientific, technical and technological issues;

(c) Communicating and collaborating with focal points for the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in other countries to improve the effectiveness of the Subsidiary Body and to facilitate implementation of the Convention;

(d) Collaborating with other national-level focal points for the Convention on Biological Diversity and focal points from other biodiversity-related conventions to facilitate implementation of the Convention at the national level;

22. *Encourages* Parties that have not already done so to appoint focal points for the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

### ***III. Ad hoc open-ended working groups***

23. *Decides* that when establishing an ad hoc open-ended working group, it will clearly define the mandate of that working group, including terms of reference, duration of operation, expected outcomes, and reporting requirements. The Executive Secretary shall assist each working group in responding to requests for work that are consistent with the mandate the Conference of the Parties has established, and in producing its final report;

24. *Decides* that, subject to the availability of the necessary budgetary resources and/or voluntary contributions, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention will meet prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties for a period no longer than five days and, if possible back-to-back with the next meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

25. *Further decides* that at its second meeting, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention will undertake an in-depth review of the implementation of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan (excluding consideration of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety) in accordance with decisions VIII/8 and VIII/13, on national biodiversity strategies and action plans and financial resources and the financial mechanism, and report its findings to the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;

### ***IV. Other matters***

26. *Recognizing* that Parties determine the specific responsibilities of their national focal points, *notes* that the primary function of national focal points is to act as liaisons with the Secretariat on behalf of their Parties and in so doing, they are responsible for:



- (a) Receiving and disseminating information related to the Convention;
- (b) Ensuring that Parties are represented at meetings under the Convention;
- (c) Identifying experts to participate in ad hoc technical expert groups, assessment processes and other processes under the Convention;
- (d) Responding to other requests for input by Parties from the Conference of the Parties and the Secretariat;
- (e) Collaborating with national focal points in other countries to facilitate implementation of the Convention;
- (f) Monitoring, promoting and/or facilitating national implementation of the Convention;

27. *Invites* Parties and Governments, international and regional financial institutions and development agencies, as well as other donors, to make funds available for strengthening the capacity of national focal points for the Convention in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing states, and countries with economies in transition, so as to make them more effective, for example through regional and subregional workshops and the sharing of information and experience;

28. *Invites* Parties to facilitate regional and subregional preparation for meetings of the Conference of the Parties and implementation of the Convention at the regional and subregional levels as appropriate;

29. *Recalling* paragraph 10 of decision VII/33, *requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of the necessary budgetary resources and/or voluntary contributions, to make the necessary arrangements for at least one regional preparatory meeting per region prior to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

30. *Calls upon* developed country Parties to provide financial resources to the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Additional Voluntary Contributions in Support of Approved Activities (BE Trust Fund) and the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating Participation of Parties in the Convention Process (BZ Trust Fund) in a timely manner to facilitate the planning of meetings and the full participation of representatives from developing country Parties and countries with economies in transition;

31. *Recalling* paragraph 17 of decision VI/27 B, *decides*, subject to the necessary financial resources, to fund the participation of two delegates from developing countries or countries with economies in transition in meetings of the Conference of the Parties and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice through the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating Participation of Parties in the Convention Process (BZ Trust Fund);

32. *Decides* that prior to the development of new principles, guidelines and other tools under the Convention, the Executive Secretary will, upon request and as appropriate, conduct a gap analysis with a view to:

- (a) Identifying existing, useful tools which it might endorse or welcome;
- (b) Identifying existing, useful tools, and tools under development that it might try to influence, such that they adequately reflect biodiversity considerations;

- (c) Identifying the need for new tools developed under the Convention;

33. *Noting* that the Conference of the Parties has frequently invited other institutions and organizations to make use of the principles, guidelines and other tools developed under the Convention, *requests* the Executive Secretary to identify ways and means to more actively promote the use of such tools by international organizations and institutions;

34. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report on progress in the implementation of elements of this decision to the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting.

#### ***V. Retirement and consolidation of decisions***

*Recalling* paragraph 3 of its decision VII/33,

*Taking note* of the proposals prepared by the Executive Secretary regarding the retirement of decisions and elements of decisions taken at its fifth and sixth meetings pursuant to decision VII/33 (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/16/Add.1 and UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/2),

35. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention to develop guidance for the future review and retirement of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties;

36. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to make proposals to its ninth meeting regarding the retirement of decisions and elements of decisions taken at its fifth meeting and to communicate such proposals to Parties, Governments and relevant international organizations at least six months prior to its ninth meeting;

37. *Invites* Parties, Governments and relevant international organizations to submit to the Executive Secretary written comments on the proposals referred to in paragraph 36 above at least three months prior to its ninth meeting;

38. *Recognizing* the complexity and far reaching implications of the process of consolidation of decisions, *decides* to discontinue the process established in paragraph 2 of decision VII/33;

#### ***VI. Admission of bodies and agencies to meetings under the Convention***

*Recalling* Articles 1 and 23, paragraph 5, of the Convention and rule 7 of the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

39. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, at its second meeting, to consider procedures for admission of bodies and agencies, whether governmental or non-governmental.

#### *Annex I*

### **GUIDANCE FOR PRIORITY-SETTING TO GUIDE THE ALLOCATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**

1. All draft decisions are accompanied by an assessment of their cost implications and a summary of those decisions and costs is included in the documentation on the budget and programme for the next biennium. Cost assessments are based on notional costs according to the list maintained by the Executive Secretary, and reflect the major costs associated with the decision, such as the establishment of open-

ended meetings, technical expert groups, liaison groups and partnerships, as well as an overall estimate of other costs, such as staff time.

2. The Executive Secretary prepares a stand-alone summary of these costs indicating costings for each proposed activity and updates it on daily basis.

3. Early in its discussions, the budget group analyses the cost of proposed activities, as well as the funds that are likely to be available to support those activities, taking into account administrative costs for the Secretariat, the Conference of the Parties and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. Simultaneously, working groups negotiate proposals and request the Executive Secretary to refine cost assessments accordingly.

4. Mid-meeting, the budget group presents its findings to the plenary of the Conference of the Parties. All proposals that have major financial implications, such as those establishing open-ended meetings, are considered and Parties are invited to indicate their priorities for the allocation of resources.

5. The budget group continues negotiations based on revised cost assessments and working groups proceed bearing in mind the identified priorities.

6. The plenary of the Conference of the Parties makes the final decision on core budget allocations in its consideration of budget papers and endorsement of draft decisions with a budgetary component.

7. The Conference of the Parties will review experience with these procedures of priority-setting at its next meeting.

### *Annex II*

#### **REFINED MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES UP TO 2010: SCHEDULE FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF STRATEGIC ISSUES THAT SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION**

*Explanatory note:* Column 2 is reproduced directly from the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties up to 2010 (decision VII/31, annex) and is included for information only, and column 3 specifies: (1) the focus of the review of progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan; and (2) the mechanisms for implementation to be reviewed at each meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

<b>1. Meeting</b>	<b>2. Issues for in-depth review or consideration</b>	<b>3. Strategic issues for evaluating progress or supporting implementation</b>
<b>COP 8</b>	1. Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity 2. Global Taxonomy Initiative 3. Access and benefit-sharing 4. Education and public awareness 5. Article 8(j) and related provisions	1. Progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan and follow-up on progress towards the 2010 target and relevant Millennium Development Goals: review of the second Global Biodiversity Outlook; consideration of findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2. National reports; cooperation; stakeholder engagement; operations of the Convention

1. Meeting	2. Issues for in-depth review or consideration	3. Strategic issues for evaluating progress or supporting implementation
	6. Island biodiversity	
<b>COP 9</b>	1. Agricultural biodiversity 2. Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 3. Invasive alien species 4. Forest biodiversity 5. Incentive measures 6. Ecosystem approach	1. Progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan and follow-up on progress towards the 2010 target and relevant Millennium Development Goals: review of national biodiversity strategies and action plans  2. Financial resources and the financial mechanism; Identification and monitoring
<b>COP 10</b>	1. Inland waters biodiversity 2. Marine and coastal biodiversity 3. Sustainable use 4. Protected areas 5. Mountain biodiversity 6. Climate change	1. Progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan and follow-up on progress towards the 2010 target and relevant Millennium Development Goals: review of the fourth national reports and the third Global Biodiversity Outlook; revision of the Strategic Plan and framework of goals and targets  2. Clearing-house mechanism; technology transfer; capacity-building

*Annex III*

**CONSOLIDATED *MODUS OPERANDI* OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE**

***A. Functions***

1. The functions of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice are those contained in Article 25 of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties (see appendix A for a list of functions of the Subsidiary Body). Accordingly, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice will fulfil its mandate under the authority of, and in accordance with, guidance laid down by the Conference of the Parties, and upon its request.

2. Pursuant to Article 25, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the functions, terms of reference, organization and operation of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may be further elaborated, for approval by the Conference of the Parties.

***B. Operating principles***

3. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, in carrying out its functions, shall support the implementation of the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties and the Strategic Plan of the Convention, in a manner consistent with other internationally agreed goals relevant to the objectives of the Convention.

4. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice shall endeavor to constantly improve the quality of its scientific, technical and technological advice by improving scientific, technical and technological input into, debate at, and work of, meetings of the Subsidiary Body. Strategic ways and means of improving the advice of the Subsidiary Body are included in Appendix B.

### **C. Rules of procedure**

5. The rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, in accordance with rule 26, paragraph 5, to the proceedings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. However, rule 18, on credentials, will not apply.

6. In accordance with rule 52, the official and working languages of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice will be those of the United Nations Organization. The proceedings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice will be carried out in the working languages of the Conference of the Parties.

7. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, within the available budgetary resources for matters related to its mandate, may make requests to the Executive Secretary and utilize the clearing-house mechanism, and other appropriate means, to assist in the preparation of its meetings.

8. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may make recommendations that include options or alternatives.

9. In order to facilitate continuity in the work of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and taking into account the technical and scientific character of the input of the Subsidiary Body, the terms of office of members of its Bureau will be two meetings. At each meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice one of the two regional representatives shall be elected in order to achieve staggered terms of office. The members of the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body will take office at the end of the meeting at which they are elected.

10. The Chairperson of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, elected at an ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties, shall take office from the end of the next ordinary meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and remain in office until his/her successor takes office. As a general rule the chairmanship of the Subsidiary Body shall rotate among United Nations regional groups. Candidates for the Chair of the Subsidiary Body should be recognized experts, qualified in the field of biological diversity and experienced in the process of the Convention and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

### **D. Frequency and timing of meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice**

11. The meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice should take place as necessary and sufficiently in advance of each regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties, for a duration to be determined by the Conference of the Parties which should not normally exceed five days. The number and length of the meetings and activities of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and its organs should be reflected in the budget adopted by the Conference of the Parties or other sources of extra budgetary funding.

### **E. Documentation**

12. The documentation prepared for meetings will be distributed three months before the meeting in the working languages of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, will be concrete, focused draft technical reports and will include proposed conclusions and recommendations for consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

13. To assist with the peer review of documentation, the Executive Secretary may establish, in consultation with the Chairperson and the other members of the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body, a liaison group comprising a balanced range of experts qualified in fields relating to the conservation and

sustainable use of biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, and including scientific institutions and societies, as appropriate. Such liaison groups, and the way in which they interact, will depend on the resources available.

14. In preparing documentation for meetings, the Executive Secretary will establish work plans, timetables, resource requirements, and collaborators and contributors, and follow a transparent process for contributions, comments and feedback at various stages of document preparation. Technical reports prepared for the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice will be peer-reviewed as appropriate.

#### ***F. Organization of work during the meetings***

15. Each meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice will propose to the Conference of the Parties, in light of the programme of work for the Conference of the Parties and the Subsidiary Body, a particular theme as the focus of work for the following meeting of the Subsidiary Body.

16. Two open-ended sessional working groups of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice could be established and operate simultaneously during meetings of the Subsidiary Body. They shall be established on the basis of well-defined terms of reference, and will be open to all Parties and observers. The financial implications of these arrangements should be reflected in the budget of the Convention.

#### ***G. Scientific and Technical Assessments***

17. Scientific and technical assessments initiated by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice shall be regionally balanced, carried out in an objective and authoritative manner, according to the terms of reference that clearly establish the mandate, duration of operation and expected outcomes, and undertaken according to the process outlined in appendix C below.

#### ***H. Ad hoc technical expert group meetings***

18. A limited number of ad hoc technical expert groups on specific priority issues on the programme of work of the Conference of the Parties may be established under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties, as required, for a limited duration, to provide scientific and technical advice and assessments. The establishment of such ad hoc technical expert groups would be guided by the following elements:

(a) The ad hoc technical expert groups should draw on the existing knowledge and competence available within, and liaise with as appropriate, international, regional and national organizations, including non-governmental organizations and the scientific community, as well as indigenous and local community organizations and the private sector, in fields relevant to this Convention;

(b) The Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, will select scientific and technical experts from the nominations submitted by Parties for each ad hoc technical expert group. The ad hoc technical expert groups shall be composed of no more than fifteen experts nominated by Parties competent in the relevant field of expertise, with due regard to geographical representation, gender balance and to the special conditions of developing countries, in particular the least-developed and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, as well as a limited number of experts from relevant organizations, depending on the subject matter. The number of experts from organizations shall not exceed the number of experts nominated by Parties;

(c) The number of ad hoc technical expert groups active each year will be limited to the minimum necessary. In the establishment of such groups, Parties shall take into consideration the availability of extra-budgetary resources as determined by the Conference of the Parties;

(d) Ad hoc technical expert groups will be encouraged to use innovative means of communication and to minimize the need for face-to-face meetings;

(e) Reports produced by the ad hoc technical expert groups should, as a general rule, be submitted for peer review;

(f) All efforts will be made to provide adequate voluntary financial assistance for the participation of experts, in the ad hoc technical expert groups, from developing countries and countries with economies in transition Parties.

#### ***I. Contribution of non-governmental organizations***

19. The scientific and technical contribution of non-governmental organizations to the fulfilment of the mandate of the Subsidiary Body will be strongly encouraged in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention and the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

#### ***J. Cooperation with other relevant bodies***

20. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice shall cooperate with other relevant international, regional and national organizations, under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties, thus building upon the vast experience and knowledge available. To facilitate such cooperation, the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body may hold meetings with equivalent bodies of other relevant biodiversity-related conventions, institutions and processes. In addition, the Chair of the Subsidiary Body, or other member of the Bureau authorized by the Chair, may represent the Subsidiary Body at meetings of the scientific bodies of such groups.

#### ***K. Regional and subregional preparatory meetings***

21. Regional and subregional meetings for the preparation of regular meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may be organized, as appropriate, for specific items. The possibility of combining such meetings with other scientific regional meetings, in order to make maximum use of available resources, should be considered. The convening of such regional and subregional meetings will be subject to the availability of voluntary financial contributions.

22. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice should, in the fulfilment of its mandate, draw upon the contributions of the existing regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations or initiatives.

#### ***L. Focal points***

23. A list of focal points and focal persons to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice shall be established and regularly updated by the Executive Secretary, on the basis of information provided by Parties and other relevant regional, subregional and intergovernmental organizations.

24. Although the specific responsibilities of focal points to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice will be determined by Parties, such focal points act as liaisons with the Secretariat on behalf of their Parties with regard to scientific, technical and technological matters related to the Convention and, in doing so, they may undertake the following tasks:

- (a) Developing linkages, and facilitating information exchange, between the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and relevant regional and national agencies and experts;
- (b) Responding to requests for input from the Conference of the Parties and the Secretariat related to scientific, technical and technological issues;
- (c) Communicating and collaborating with focal points for the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in other countries to improve the effectiveness of the Subsidiary Body and to facilitate implementation of the Convention;
- (d) Collaborating with other national-level focal points for the Convention on Biological Diversity and focal points from other biodiversity-related conventions to facilitate implementation of the Convention at the national level.

### *Appendix A*

#### **FUNCTIONS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE**

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice was established to provide the Conference of the Parties and, as appropriate, its other subsidiary bodies with timely advice relating to the implementation of the Convention. Its specific functions are to:

- (a) Provide scientific and technical assessments of the status of biological diversity;
- (b) Prepare scientific and technical assessments of the effects of types of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of this Convention;
- (c) Identify innovative, efficient and state-of-the-art technologies and know-how relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and advise on the ways and means of promoting development and/or transferring such technologies;
- (d) Identify new and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- (e) Provide advice on scientific programmes and international cooperation in research and development related to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;
- (f) Respond to scientific, technical, technological and methodological questions that the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies may put to the body.

### *Appendix B*

#### **STRATEGIC WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE**

1. Improving the scientific, technical and technological inputs into SBSTTA meetings by, *inter alia*:
  - (a) Strengthening relationships with the scientific and technical community through:
    - (i) Providing material about the work of the Subsidiary Body in a format that is accessible and relevant to the scientific and technical community;



- (ii) Actively disseminating the results of the work of the Subsidiary Body through scientific literature, both as reporting items and scientific papers, as reviewed and approved by the Conference of the Parties;
- (iii) Participating in, and contributing to, the scientific and technical components of other biodiversity-related processes;
- (iv) Using other bodies as a bridge between the Subsidiary Body and the scientific and technical community in relation to work programmes;
- (v) Engaging the scientific community in scientific assessments.

2. Improving the scientific, technical and technological debate during SBSTTA meetings by, *inter alia*:

(a) Raising delegates' awareness about, and encouraging informal debate on, key issues through the provision of scientific and technical publications, keynote speakers, poster sessions, round-table debates and other side events during meetings of the Subsidiary Body;

(b) Identifying other opportunities to prepare delegates, particularly those with limited experience, for the discussions on scientific and technical matters;

(c) Dedicating sufficient time to the consideration of results of scientific and technical assessments.

### *Appendix C*

#### **PROCESS FOR THE CONDUCT OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ASSESSMENTS INITIATED BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE**

<i>Assessment steps</i>	<i>Modalities/activities</i>
Recognition of assessment need/mandate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mandate given by the Conference of the Parties;</li> <li>2. Needs identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through the review of programmes of work, e.g., for forest biodiversity, and biodiversity and climate change;</li> <li>• After an initial assessment, e.g., for invasive alien species; or</li> <li>• During implementation of programmes of work, e.g., for rapid assessment methods.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
Preparation of background document or note by the Executive Secretary	<p>Provide notice of intention to undertake assessment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Invitation given to scientific community to submit evidence</li> </ol> <p>Background documents or detailed outlines drafted by the Executive Secretary with or without assistance from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Consultant/collaborating organization; and/or</li> <li>3. Expert meeting.</li> </ol>
Consideration by an	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review of background document or Note by the Executive Secretary;</li> <li>2. Identification of gaps; and</li> </ol>

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<sup>16/</sup> The cost of a meeting of experts (including 12 experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition) varies between US\$ 40,000 and US\$ 60,000 depending on the venue and participation of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity when meetings are held outside of Montreal.

<i>Assessment steps</i>	<i>Modalities/activities</i>
AHTEG 16/ established by the Conference of the Parties	3. Revision of background document taking into account additional published information.
Peer-review	Peer-review, if applicable, by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Selected reviewers;</li> <li>2. A wider audience including Parties, other Governments, SBSTTA focal points, experts nominated by Parties, organizations and indigenous and local communities and/or other conventions and their focal points.</li> </ol>
Consideration by SBSTTA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of conclusions on assessment;</li> <li>2. Recommendation to the Conference of the Parties.</li> </ol>
Use and application of results (including consideration by the Conference of the Parties) and identification of gaps to be addressed in future	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Utilization of the revised document to develop elements and activities for the relevant programmes of work, and follow-up activities and submission of draft decision for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;</li> <li>2. Decision by the Conference of the Parties;</li> <li>3. Publication of assessment reports in the CBD Technical Series;</li> <li>4. Use in other publications, e.g., Millennium Ecosystem Assessment report;</li> <li>5. Active dissemination of results to scientific community.</li> <li>6. Use by Governments and others;</li> <li>7. Identification of additional information needs, including the need for new assessments.</li> </ol>

*Annex IV*

**OPTIONS FOR FACILITATING EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND VIEWS ON THE ITEMS ON THE AGENDA OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE**

Pursuant to recommendation 1/2 of the Working Group on Review of Implementation, the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the SBSTTA Bureau, has explored options for facilitating the exchange of information and views on SBSTTA agenda items in the table below. These options have been defined with a view to facilitating the formal discussion of agenda items at SBSTTA meetings and should be considered bearing in mind the time constraints during meetings of the Subsidiary Body.

<i>Option</i>	<i>Commentary</i>
Keynote speakers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keynote speakers may be asked to speak during the opening of SBSTTA meetings. Experience under the Convention suggests that keynote speakers can usefully set a constructive tone for a meeting either by providing an inspirational or provocative speech; however targeted introductory presentations facilitate the exchange of information and views on specific issues more effectively.</li> <li>• Selected keynote speakers may be from outside the Convention or from amongst delegates; however, in addition to being knowledgeable about the subject of discussion, they must also be animated and interesting speakers.</li> </ul>
Introductory presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introductory presentations are often used to introduce specific issues in Plenary or in the working groups at SBSTTA. They may be given by Secretariat staff, delegates, or guests. They can be very effective in terms of raising awareness about and outlining key issues for delegates, especially technical or complex issues; however they do not provide an opportunity for in-depth discussion of issues.</li> </ul>

<i>Option</i>	<i>Commentary</i>
Presentations in meetings of regional groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experts could be invited by regional groups to their meetings held during SBSTTA to give brief presentations and catalyze discussion within regions on key issues being addressed at SBSTTA meetings. Prior to SBSTTA meetings, regional groups could determine for which agenda items presentations might be useful and invite the relevant experts to their respective meetings.</li> </ul>
Informal workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informal intra- and/or inter-sessional workshops on key agenda items could be held to enable delegates to exchange views on issues without the constraints of a formal negotiating process. Workshops would be held in response to an identified need from SBSTTA and would likely consist of presentations (from Secretariat staff, delegates, or guests) and discussion and could help to raise and resolve challenging issues in a less formal setting. Outcomes of the workshops could be in the form of a chair's text. It would not need to be agreed upon, but it could be referred to during the formal debate.</li> <li>• Intra-sessional workshops could be held in working groups prior to the formal negotiation of a particular agenda item, while inter-sessional workshops could be held just prior to SBSTTA meetings. In the case of intra-sessional workshops, participation would be guaranteed.</li> <li>• Inter-sessional workshops could be held a few weeks prior to, or back-to-back with, SBSTTA meetings. They could also be held simultaneous to other biodiversity-related meetings (e.g., Ramsar COP, UNCCD COP etc.).</li> </ul>

**VIII/11. Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Taking note* of the report by the Executive Secretary on the activities of the clearing-house mechanism during the inter-sessional period (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/17),

*Taking into account* the comments of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention and advice of the informal advisory committee,

*Noting with satisfaction* the concrete steps taken towards making the clearing-house mechanism an effective tool for promoting technical and scientific cooperation among Parties,

*Welcoming progress* in facilitating the synergistic collaboration between the clearing-house mechanism and existing initiatives in order to develop more accessible information sources for countries on their biodiversity,

*Recalling* that Article 17 calls on Parties to facilitate the exchange of information, from all publicly available sources, relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account the special needs of developing countries,

1. *Adopts* the updated strategic plan of the clearing-house mechanism for the period 2005-2010, as contained in annex I to the present decision;
2. *Also adopts* the programme of work of the clearing-house mechanism up to 2010, as contained in annex II to the present decision;
3. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, as appropriate, to provide free and open access to all past, present and future public-good research results, assessments, maps and databases on biodiversity, in accordance with national and international legislation;
4. *Requests* Parties, and invites other Governments and relevant donors to continue providing financial and technical support to develop national and regional clearing-house mechanisms,
5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare a report on progress made in the implementation of the strategic plan of the clearing-house mechanism and its programme of work for the period 2005-2010, for consideration at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

*Annex I*

**UPDATED STRATEGIC PLAN OF THE CLEARING-HOUSE MECHANISM FOR THE PERIOD 2005-2010**

**I. MISSION**

1. To contribute significantly to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its programme areas and cross-cutting issues, especially the 2010 target, through the promotion and facilitation of technical and scientific cooperation among Parties, other Governments and stakeholders.

## II. STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

***Goal 1: The clearing-house mechanism is promoting and facilitating technical and scientific cooperation.***

- 1.1 The clearing-house mechanism contributes to the implementation of the Convention and particularly the achievement of the 2010 target.
- 1.2 The clearing-house mechanism facilitates the transfer of technology and technology cooperation.
- 1.3 The clearing-house mechanism facilitates cooperation among the three Rio conventions and other environmental agreements, organizations and initiatives.

***Goal 2: The clearing-house mechanism is promoting and facilitating the exchange of information among Parties, other Governments and stakeholders.***

- 2.1 The clearing-house mechanism makes information related to the Convention and Convention processes available via electronic and traditional means.
- 2.2 In collaboration with other relevant initiatives, organizations and partners, the clearing-house mechanism facilitates the access to and repatriation of information on biodiversity.
- 2.3 The clearing-house mechanism assists Parties and other Governments and relevant organizations in making data and information available in support of activities related to the implementation of the Convention and the achievement of the 2010 target.
- 2.4 The clearing-house mechanism contributes to the future technical development of the Biosafety Clearing-House established under paragraph 1 of Article 20 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.
- 2.5 Parties have established effective mechanisms for facilitating the exchange of information, including as appropriate clearing-house mechanism websites which adhere to common formats, protocols and standards, including metadata standards, as recommended by the clearing-house mechanism.

***Goal 3: The clearing-house mechanism is fully operational with participation of all Parties and an expanded network of partners***

- 3.1 All Parties have established and are further developing clearing-house mechanisms.
- 3.2 Relevant partners participate in an expanded clearing-house mechanism network.
- 3.3 Parties have established and use effective mechanisms for facilitating scientific and technical cooperation, including thematic networks where appropriate in support of the implementation the Convention and the achievement of the 2010 target.
- 3.4 The clearing-house mechanism contributes to the development of the global communication, education and public awareness network.

*Annex II***PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE CLEARING-HOUSE MECHANISM UP TO 2010**

Objective	Activities
<b>Goal 1: The clearing-house mechanism is promoting and facilitating technical and scientific cooperation</b>	
<p>1.1. The clearing-house mechanism contributes to the implementation of the Convention and particularly the achievement of the 2010 target</p>	<p><i>Actions by the CBD clearing-house mechanism</i></p> <p>1.1.1. Organize joint technical hands-on workshops with partners and international thematic focal points on new information and web-based technologies to assist in the implementation of the Convention, taking into account the special needs of indigenous and local communities</p> <p>1.1.2. Invite programme officers and other experts to participate in clearing-house mechanism workshops to better integrate the work of clearing-house mechanisms with work related to implementation of the Convention</p> <p>1.1.3. Invite Parties to contribute technical expertise to technical workshops and training courses</p> <p>1.1.4. Develop collaborative tools and systems, including web-based systems and in particular the island biological diversity portal, to assist Parties in the implementation of cooperative activities and work</p> <p>1.1.5. Make available the issue-based modules for coherent implementation of biodiversity-related conventions prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>1.1.6. Work with partners to develop tools to analyse information concurrently from the national reports of the biodiversity-related and Rio conventions</p> <p>1.1.7. Participate in activities related to the World Summit on the Information Society</p> <p><i>Actions by national clearing-house mechanisms</i></p> <p>1.1.8. Identify and implement opportunities to facilitate scientific and technical cooperation that will enhance the capacity to implement priority actions in national biodiversity strategies and action plans</p>

Objective	Activities
<p>1.2. The clearing-house mechanism facilitates the transfer of technology and technology cooperation</p>	<p><i>Actions by the CBD clearing-house mechanism</i></p> <p>1.2.1. Assist Parties and other Governments in the use of new information technologies and traditional technologies to promote transfer of technologies</p> <p>1.2.2. Promote technology transfer through participation in trade fairs, conferences, workshops, and other technology-related events</p> <p><i>Actions by national clearing-house mechanisms</i></p> <p>1.2.3. Identify and implement opportunities to facilitate the transfer of technology that is needed to implement priority actions in national biodiversity strategies and action plans</p>
<p>1.3. The clearing-house mechanism facilitates cooperation among the three Rio Conventions and other environmental agreements, organizations and initiatives</p>	<p><i>Actions by the CBD clearing-house mechanism</i></p> <p>1.3.1. Establish a technical working group among the Rio and other environmental conventions and develop electronic tools to facilitate communication and work</p> <p>1.3.2. Publish technical specifications through the CHM Toolkit to assist in making electronic information from the Rio and other environmental conventions interoperable</p>
<p><b>Goal 2: The clearing-house mechanism is promoting and facilitating the exchange of information among Parties, other Governments and stakeholders</b></p>	
<p>2.1. The clearing-house mechanism makes information related to the Convention and Convention processes available via electronic and traditional means</p>	<p><i>Actions by the CBD and national clearing-house mechanisms</i></p> <p>2.1.1. Invest in the development of, and use, new information exchange tools and technologies to make Convention-related information accessible</p> <p>2.1.2. Invest in the use of traditional information dissemination tools to ensure equitable access to Convention-related information</p> <p><i>Actions by national clearing-house mechanisms</i></p> <p>2.1.3. National clearing-house mechanisms make available information on activities undertaken to implement the Convention as appropriate</p>

Objective	Activities
<p>2.2. In collaboration with other relevant initiatives, organizations and partners, the clearing-house mechanism facilitates the access to and repatriation of information on biodiversity</p>	<p><i>Actions by the CBD and national clearing-house mechanisms</i></p> <p>2.2.1. In collaboration with other relevant initiatives, organizations and partners, publish information through the clearing-house mechanism on projects digitizing observational data and natural history collections of specimen data</p> <p>2.2.2. Support the Global Biodiversity Information Facility and other initiatives that promote open access to digitized observational data and specimen data in natural history collections and the development of open distributed networks of data</p> <p>2.2.3. Promote participation in projects aiming to enhance national capacities to digitize, access and use electronic observational data and specimen data from natural history collections, and the publication of their results</p> <p>2.2.4. Collaborate with relevant partners, academic and research institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to facilitate access to relevant data and information, such as observational, environmental, geospatial and scientific literature</p>
<p>2.3. The clearing-house mechanism assists Parties and other Governments and relevant organizations in making data and information available in support of activities related to the implementation of the Convention and the achievement of the 2010 target</p>	<p><i>Actions by the CBD clearing-house mechanism</i></p> <p>2.3.1. Encourage Parties and other Governments and relevant initiatives, organizations and partners to make data available that will assist in the implementation of the Convention and the achievement of the 2010 target</p> <p>2.3.2. Establish a metadata registry of data and information held by national clearing-house mechanisms</p> <p>2.3.3. In collaboration with other relevant initiatives, organizations and partners, make information available through the clearing-house mechanism on data custodianship and issues of intellectual property rights</p> <p>2.3.4. Enhance mechanisms for Parties, other Governments and stakeholders to contribute case studies and other information on best practices</p> <p>2.3.5. Link with other information systems containing resources on best practices</p> <p>2.3.6. In collaboration with other relevant initiatives, organizations and partners, assist in the establishment of a global electronic library catalogue on biodiversity information</p> <p><i>Actions by national clearing-house mechanisms</i></p> <p>2.3.7. National clearing-house mechanisms foster technical collaboration by making information available, including on their websites where appropriate, on technical expertise, new</p>



Objective	Activities
	<p>information technologies, geographical information systems and data modelling</p> <p>2.3.8. National clearing-house mechanisms contribute to the development of and publish information on resources required to assist Parties with achievement of the 2010 target</p> <p>2.3.9. In collaboration with other relevant initiatives, organizations, partners and national clearing-house mechanisms, facilitate access to national databases on biodiversity information</p>
<p>2.4. The clearing-house mechanism contributes to the future technical development of the Biosafety Clearing-House established under paragraph 1 of Article 20 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.</p>	<p><i>Actions by the CBD clearing-house mechanism</i></p> <p>2.4.1. Assist with national participation in the Biosafety Clearing-House by contributing technical expertise in technical workshops and training sessions</p> <p>2.4.2. Continue to disseminate information through traditional methods to ensure full participation by Parties in activities related to the Cartagena Protocol</p>
<p>2.5. Parties have established effective mechanisms for facilitating the exchange of information, including as appropriate clearing-house mechanism websites which use, when possible and appropriate, common formats, protocols and standards, including metadata standards, as recommended by the clearing-house mechanism</p>	<p><i>Actions by the CBD clearing-house mechanism</i></p> <p>2.5.1. Continue to update and use the CHM Toolkit to assist Parties in the use of common formats, protocols and standards</p> <p>2.5.2. Publish metadata standards more widely for use by Parties</p> <p>2.5.3. Continue to update the controlled vocabulary for the Convention on Biological Diversity with new and evolving terminology for use by Parties to facilitate the interoperability of information, and use as descriptors in web page metadata records and library collections</p> <p>2.5.4. Offer assistance to Parties and other Governments with the use of the controlled vocabulary for the Convention, subject and analytical cataloguing and authority control</p>
<p><b>Goal 3: The clearing-house mechanism is fully operational with participation of all Parties and an expanded network of partners</b></p>	
<p>3.1. All Parties have established and are further developing clearing-house mechanisms through sustainable funding</p>	<p><i>Actions by the CBD clearing-house mechanism</i></p> <p>3.1.1. Make available to Parties through the clearing-house mechanism information on GEF funding, including a list of GEF-funded projects and enabling activities related to the clearing-house mechanism</p> <p>3.1.2. Further develop the CHM Toolkit to assist Parties and other Governments to develop and establish clearing-house mechanisms</p> <p>3.1.3. Use the results from checklists and surveys on the state of development of national clearing-house mechanisms to better</p>

Objective	Activities
	<p>target capacity-building activities at the national level</p> <p>3.1.4. Share innovative approaches of national clearing-house mechanisms across CHM focal points</p> <p><i>Actions by national clearing-house mechanisms</i></p> <p>3.1.5. Through their activities, national clearing-house mechanisms make a strong case for sustainable funding, support and investment</p> <p>3.1.6. Parties without clearing-house mechanisms use GEF funding to establish them</p> <p>3.1.7. Parties with well-developed clearing-house mechanisms participate in mentoring programmes to assist other Parties with less developed clearing-house mechanisms</p>
<p>3.2. Relevant partners participate in an expanded clearing-house mechanism network</p>	<p><i>Actions by the CBD clearing-house mechanism</i></p> <p>3.2.1. Make available to Parties and other Governments information on the development and use of electronic and traditional communication tools</p> <p>3.2.2. Assist Parties and other Governments with the use of electronic and traditional communication tools</p> <p><i>Actions by the CBD and national clearing-house mechanisms</i></p> <p>3.2.3. Establish partnerships with existing networks</p> <p>3.2.4. Publish information through the clearing-house mechanism on activities of partner networks</p> <p>3.2.5. Make available, and continuously update, a list of thematic contact points to facilitate networking, communication and collaboration among national and regional clearing-house mechanisms</p>

<p>3.3. Parties have established and use effective mechanisms for facilitating scientific and technical cooperation, including thematic networks where appropriate in support of the implementation the Convention and the achievement of the 2010 target</p>	<p><i>Actions by the CBD clearing-house mechanism</i></p> <p>3.3.1. Publish information on clearing-house mechanism partnerships to develop thematic networks (Global Invasive Species Programme, Article 8(j), etc.)</p> <p>3.3.2. Publish information on existing thematic networks and their data resources</p> <p>3.3.3. Add a component on issues related to networking in capacity building technical workshops and training sessions organized by the Secretariat</p> <p><i>Actions by national clearing-house mechanisms</i></p> <p>3.3.4. Identify work areas where active networking between experts would facilitate implementation of priority actions in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and seek to establish such networks</p>
<p><b>Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Activities</b></p>
<p>3.4. The clearing-house mechanism contributes to the development of the global communication, education and public awareness network</p>	<p><i>Actions by the CBD clearing-house mechanism</i></p> <p>3.4.1. Develop electronic interactive communication tools through the Convention website to promote and facilitate greater communication and interaction with stakeholders and civil society</p> <p>3.4.2. Develop electronic web-based spaces to assist with activities related to communication, education and public awareness and to promote civil society participation and interaction in activities related to the implementation of the Convention</p> <p>3.4.3. Support the objectives of the communication strategy of the Convention through the development of information dissemination tools and systems</p> <p>3.4.4. Publish a regular column on activities related to the clearing-house mechanism in the <i>CBD News</i></p> <p><i>Actions by the CBD and national clearing-house mechanisms</i></p> <p>3.4.5. Develop education modules to assist in the implementation of activities related to the implementation of the Convention</p> <p>3.4.6. Develop training modules on the use of new information and web-based technologies for use in training sessions and technical workshops</p> <p>3.4.7. Support activities to create education networks devoted to biodiversity-related education and training</p> <p>3.4.8. Increase the use of electronic communication tools and web-based technologies that facilitate the sharing and dissemination of information on the clearing-house mechanism and its activities,</p>

	taking into account the importance of local languages
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### ***VIII/12. Technology transfer and cooperation (Articles 16 to 19)***

*The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,*

*Understanding* the importance of the issue of access to and transfer of technology for the implementation of the objectives of the convention,

*Underlining* the importance of developing specific approaches to technology transfer and technological and scientific cooperation to address the prioritized needs of countries based on National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans' priorities and to link technology needs assessments to National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans' priorities, while avoiding non-specific, global approaches to this issue,

*Noting* the importance of guidance and initiatives to promote private sector engagement in technology transfer and technological and scientific cooperation and to strengthen enabling environments for investment in Convention implementation at the national level,

*Recognizing* the importance of giving biodiversity a higher visibility and priority in the bi- and multilateral negotiations on scientific and technical cooperation agreements,

*Emphasizing* that all programme elements of the programme of work on technology transfer and technological and scientific cooperation are important and complementary,

*Recalling* the importance of providing capacity-building, both on human resources and infrastructure, to developing countries, in particular to the least developed among them, for the effective implementation of the programme of work on technology transfer and technological and scientific cooperation, as reflected in element four of the programme of work,

1. *Takes note of* the progress made in implementing the programme of work on technology transfer and technological and scientific cooperation as reported in the note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/19);

2. *Also takes note of* the proposals on options to apply measures and mechanisms to facilitate access to and adaptation of technologies, prepared pursuant to paragraph 6 of decision VII/29 and contained in the note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/19/Add.2);

3. *Also takes note of* the exploration of possibilities and mechanisms of cooperation with processes in other conventions and international organizations, prepared pursuant to paragraph 6 of decision VII/29 and contained in the note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/19/Add.2);

4. *Decides* to establish an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Technology Transfer and Scientific and Technological Cooperation with a view to collect, analyse and identify ongoing tools, mechanisms, systems and initiatives to promote the implementation of Articles 16 to 19 as well as to propose strategies for practical implementation of the programme of work on technology transfer and scientific and technical cooperation, with the mandate as set out in decision VII/29, paragraph 7;

5. *Invites* Parties to make submissions to the Executive Secretary on the proposals and options to apply measures and mechanisms to technology transfer and cooperation

(UNEP/CBD/COP/8/19/Add.2) no later than four months prior to the meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to analyse the views submitted and to forward the results together with the proposals and the views of Parties to the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group for its work;

7. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group to annex the compilation of the views of Parties to its report to the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to invite relevant conventions and international organizations and initiatives to contribute to the work envisaged in paragraph 4 above;

### ***Technology assessments***

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue the compilation of pertinent information on needs assessment methodologies, and to also collect pertinent information on activity 1.2.1 of the programme of work;

### ***Information systems***

10. *Invites* Parties, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, to carry out activities for the enhancement of the clearing-house mechanism as a key mechanism in technology transfer and technological and scientific cooperation;

11. *Invites* the Global Environmental Facility to provide financial support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the implementation of the programme of work;

12. *Invites* the Digital Solidarity Fund of the World Summit on the Information Society and other relevant funding mechanisms and institutions to provide financial support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, for the implementation of the activities;

### ***Enabling environments***

13. *Takes note* of the progress made in the preparation of a technical study that further explores and analyses the role of intellectual property rights in technology transfer in the context of the Convention, and *invites* the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant organizations, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, to finalize the study, in accordance with activity 3.1.1 of the programme of work (“Preparation of technical studies that further explore and analyse the role of intellectual property rights in technology transfer in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity and identify potential options to increase synergy and overcome barriers to technology transfer and cooperation, consistent with paragraph 44 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. The benefits as well as the costs of intellectual property rights should be fully taken into account”);

14. *Invites* relevant international organization to continue their activities for building or strengthening the capacities of developing countries for the effective transfer and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention, including through the training of staff at all levels as well as the enhancement of technical and institutional capacity, *noting* that such training could also include the retrieval of patent documents as a source of technological information;

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore possibilities of developing a “Biodiversity Technology Initiative”, taking into account the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI);



**VIII/13. Review of implementation of Article 20 (Financial resources) and Article 21 (Financial mechanism)**

*The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,*

*Bearing in mind* Articles 20 and 21,

*Noting* with regret the lack of voluntary contributions for the implementation of decision VII/22, on arrangements for the third review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism,

*Recalling* Article 21, paragraph 3, of the Convention and decision II/6, paragraph 2, of the Conference of the Parties and *emphasizing* the need to review the financial mechanism on a regular basis,

*Realizing* that synergy between the Rio conventions can offer opportunities to increase the effectiveness of the use of financial resources, and should be undertaken consistent with the decisions, scopes and mandates of their respective conferences of the parties,

*Noting* the progress toward implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity at the national level,

*Taking note* of the report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/10),

*Aware* that the Council of the Global Environment Facility has adopted a new system of allocating resources to countries in the focal areas of biodiversity and climate change, known as the Resource Allocation Framework,

*Realizing* that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity did not provide guidance on the development of the Resource Allocation Framework,

*Recognizing* the grave concerns expressed by developing countries, in particular the least developed and the small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, about the implications of the Resource Allocation Framework in limiting the allocation of resources to them in support of the implementation of the Convention,

*Welcoming* the hosting by South Africa of the third Assembly and associated meetings of the Global Environment Facility, to be held in Cape Town from 27 August to 1 September 2006,

*Recognizing* the need to explore all possible options to mitigate funding gaps and to maximize the availability of financial resources in support of the implementation of the Convention, including through, *inter alia*, environmental funds,

1. *Urges* donor Parties and Governments to contribute to the Global Environment Facility to achieve a timely and substantial fourth replenishment with a view to ensuring adequate and predictable resources necessary for advancing the various programmes of work of the Convention;

2. *Affirms* that Parties and Governments should determine their own funding priorities for national biodiversity activities based on the Strategic Plan, and national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and taking into account relevant elements of the Convention's programmes of work;

3. *Decides* to conduct an in-depth review of the availability of financial resources, including through the financial mechanism, at its ninth meeting. This review should:

- (a) Build on past reviews;
  - (b) Focus on what action has been taken or needs to be taken to address identified obstacles;
  - (c) Examine how financial resources from the financial mechanism and from other relevant sources are being used to support the achievement of the objectives of the Convention;
  - (d) Examine how the Resource Allocation Framework adopted by the Global Environment Facility would affect the availability of resources given the individual and group allocations to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the implementation of the Convention;
  - (e) Examine the effectiveness of the GEF Benefits Index for Biodiversity (GBI<sub>Bio</sub>) for determining the potential of each country to generate the global biodiversity benefits for the purposes of this Convention;
  - (f) Identify opportunities available to Parties from all sources for the implementation of the Convention, including through innovative mechanisms, such as environmental funds as referred to in paragraph 7 below;
  - (g) Explore options on how the synergy among the financial mechanisms of the three Rio conventions can be promoted, taking fully into account the respective guidance and priorities of their respective conferences of the parties, each Convention's scope and mandate, while ensuring the integrity of resources available to each convention through its respective financial mechanism;
4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with Parties, Governments and relevant partners, to explore all options for resource mobilization including innovative financial mechanisms and to develop a draft strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the objectives of the Convention, taking into account the elements of the in-depth review, and to present a report on these options and the draft strategy to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties through the Ad Hoc Open Ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention;
  5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and *invites* the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to further collaborate on data collection and to provide regular reports on the status and trends of biodiversity finance to the Conference of the Parties;
  6. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to explore opportunities for collaborating with the Development Assistance Committee Network on Environment and Development Co-operation of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, with a view to enhancing the understanding of the Convention on Biological Diversity and promoting consideration of biodiversity-related financial issues through the Development Assistance Committee Network;
  7. *Recommends* to Parties, Governments and funding institutions, as appropriate, the promotion, and fostering of new national and regional environmental funds and strengthening/expanding such existing funds, and further to encourage knowledge transfer and exchange about these mechanisms, through the creation and/or strengthening of national and international learning networks or communities, and that information on these initiatives be considered in the in-depth review to be conducted by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting, through the Ad Hoc Open Ended Working Group on the Review of the Implementation;
  8. *Invites* Parties to give due consideration to biodiversity in their development-planning systems, including in poverty reduction strategy papers, where they exist, in order to maximize opportunities for mobilizing financial resources;



9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue updating information on funding activities and sources for the effective implementation of the threefold objective of the Convention and make that information regularly available to Parties;

10. *Decides* that financial resources and the financial mechanism will continue to be a standing agenda item for meetings of the Conference of the Parties;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, taking into account the comments made during the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to make the necessary arrangements for an evaluation of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism to be conducted in time for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The evaluation should be carried out according to the guidelines contained in the annex to decision VII/22 with the following adjustments:

(a) The review will cover all the activities of the financial mechanism for the period from July 2001-June 2007;

(b) The review should take account of any relevant sources of new information to those identified in paragraph 3 of the annex to decision VII/22;

(c) The criteria for effectiveness should also include actions taken in response to decision VII/20;

12. *Decides* to undertake the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism every four years and that this review should coincide with the meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

**VIII/14. National reporting and the next Global Biodiversity Outlook***The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Recognizes* the need to align the national reporting process with the framework for evaluating implementation of the Convention and progress towards the 2010 target;
2. *Underscores* the need to reduce overall reporting burdens on Parties, taking into account reporting obligations under other Conventions, and other relevant processes;
3. *Decides* that the fourth and subsequent national reports should be outcome-oriented and focus on the national status and trends of biodiversity, national actions and outcomes with respect to the achievement of the 2010 target and the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention, and progress in implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
4. *Decides* that Parties shall submit their fourth national reports by 30 March 2009;
5. *Invites* Parties that anticipate that they may encounter difficulty in completing their reports according to the date set by the Conference of the Parties to advise the Secretariat in advance;
6. *Recommends* that regional and/or subregional workshops could facilitate the preparation and where necessary the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports, and the exchange of experiences on implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and on assessment of obstacles for the implementation of the Convention to achieve the objectives of paragraph 3 above ;
7. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility and other bilateral and multilateral financial instruments as appropriate, to provide financial support to eligible Parties for the preparation of their fourth national reports, in a timely fashion and preferably no later than 1 January 2007;
8. *Further invites* the Global Environment Facility to explore and establish easier and expeditious mechanisms for the provision of funds to eligible countries for preparing their future national reports;
9. *Invites* Parties, on a voluntary basis, to provide information, additional to that submitted in national reports, which could be useful for the in-depth review of the thematic programmes foreseen in the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties up to 2010, according to the schedule in the annex to the present decision;
10. *Decides* to establish an on-line facility to support national reporting, through the clearing-house mechanism, for use by Parties on a voluntary basis as a planning tool;
11. *Decides* that the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook shall be prepared for publication at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2010;
12. *Agrees* to base its review of the implementation of the Convention at its tenth meeting primarily on the basis of the third and fourth national reports as well as on the analysis in the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and other relevant reports;
13. *Welcomes* the initiative of the five biodiversity-related conventions, through the Liaison Group of the Biodiversity-related Conventions, to:
  - (a) Keep each other informed of proposed developments in national reporting under each of the conventions, with a view to aligning approaches where possible;

(b) Develop a Web portal with links to reports and guidelines of each of the conventions, similar to the Collaborative Portal on Forests;

(c) Develop common reporting modules for specific themes, where possible, and appropriate;

14. *Takes note* of the recommendations from the Workshop Towards the Harmonization of National Reporting to Biodiversity-related Treaties, organized by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC) and held in September 2004 (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/INF/6), and *encourages* the Liaison Group of the Biodiversity-related Conventions, in liaison with UNEP-WCMC and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, to give further consideration to issues of harmonization of reporting among the biodiversity-related conventions, and to develop proposals thereon;

15. *Encourages* Parties to harmonize the gathering and management of data for the biodiversity-related conventions at the national level, where appropriate;

16. *Urges* Parties that have not submitted their third national report to do so expeditiously;

17. *Welcomes* the draft guidelines for the fourth national report (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/24, annex) as a significant improvement over the guidelines for the third national report and *requests* the Executive Secretary to further improve the guidelines in line with the guidance provided by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention in annex II to its recommendation I/9, taking into account also the views expressed at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and written submissions from Parties received by the end of June 2006, and to make the finalized guidelines available to Parties by the end of July 2006;

18. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Review the process, outcome and impact of the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook as well as lessons learned from its preparation, and develop proposals on the scope and format of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and the organization of preparatory work, by making appropriate use of the third and fourth national reports, global indicators for the 2010 target and other relevant global and regional assessment initiatives, for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and/or the Working Group on Review of Implementation, as appropriate, prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(b) Prepare an updated synthesis of information contained in the third national reports, and a strategic analysis that identifies barriers to implementation and options for overcoming those barriers, and make these available through the clearing-house mechanism;

(c) Make available a sample fourth national report for use by Parties on a voluntary basis;

(d) Enhance the facilitation of support to Parties, and promote capacity building for the preparation of national reports, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, such as the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Bank, and drawing upon national expertise, consistent with decision VIII/8;

(e) Organize regional training workshops with a view to promote best practices and exchange of experience in the preparation of fourth national reports in conjunction with relevant meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

*Annex***SCHEDULE FOR VOLUNTARY PROVISION OF COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
ON THEMATIC PROGRAMMES<sup>1</sup>**

Thematic area <sup>2</sup>	In-depth review		Date due for review
	By COP	By SBSTTA <sup>3</sup>	
Forest biodiversity	COP-9	SBSTTA-12	September 2006
Agricultural biodiversity	COP-9	SBSTTA-13	March 2007
Inland waters biodiversity	COP-10	SBSTTA-14	July 2008
Mountain biodiversity	COP-10	SBSTTA-14	July 2008
Marine and coastal biodiversity	COP-10	SBSTTA-15	March 2009
Island biodiversity	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.

<sup>1</sup>Additional complementary reports on cross-cutting issues may be considered.

<sup>2</sup> The dry and sub-humid lands programme of work will be reviewed at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

**VIII/15. Framework for monitoring implementation of the achievement of the 2010 target and integration of targets into the thematic programmes of work**

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Notes* that the framework for monitoring implementation of the Convention and achievement of the 2010 target is comprised of the following five components:

(a) The four goals and 19 objectives of the Strategic Plan adopted by the Conference of the Parties in decision VI/26;

(b) A limited number of indicators to measure progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan, to be developed on the basis of the proposed indicators in annex I below;

(c) The provisional framework for goals and targets, consisting of seven focal areas, 11 goals and 21 targets, adopted in decision VII/30;

(d) 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, as summarized in annex II below); and

(e) Reporting mechanisms, including the Global Biodiversity Outlook and national reports;

2. *Decides* to consider at its ninth meeting the process for revising and updating the Strategic Plan with a view to adopting a revised Strategic Plan at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

3. *Emphasizes* that the global framework for goals and targets is provisional and will be used until 2010 and *decides* to carry out, as part of the process for revising and updating the Strategic Plan referred to in paragraph 2 above, an in-depth review of the goals and targets, together with associated indicators, for use after 2010;

4. *Notes* the progress made in establishing the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, coordinated by the United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), and emphasizes the need for a continuing process, supported by adequate financial resources and technical expertise, to implement, and where necessary further develop and test, the global outcome-oriented indicators, as recommended by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (recommendation X/5) appended as annex V to the present decision, particularly those indicators noted as requiring further work;

5. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice concerning the further development of the indicators and the identification of organizations that may provide data and coordinate the delivery of individual indicators (recommendation X/5), and *acknowledges* the contribution already made by these organizations and other members of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, including in the preparation of Global Biodiversity Outlook 2;

6. *Encourages* Parties and invites other Governments, international organizations and other relevant bodies to co-operate in making available data and technical expertise and to support the use and improvement of existing international data collection systems in relation to reporting the global outcome-oriented indicators;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the members of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for Assessing Progress Towards the 2010 Target, and other partners:

(a) To elaborate, on the basis of the provisional list of indicators for assessing progress in implementing the goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan contained in annex 1 to this decision, a limited number of relevant, robust and measurable indicators to measure progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan;

(b) To support the immediate testing and use of the potential measures identified by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice appended as annex V to this decision;

(c) To promote the further development of the global outcome-oriented indicators, with particular emphasis on those that are closely linked to the Millennium Development Goals, including those related to target 8.2 and other relevant targets;

(d) To review lessons learned from the use of outcome-oriented indicators in Global Biodiversity Outlook 2 and to develop proposals for future reporting on indicators, including *inter alia* their use in Global Biodiversity Outlook 3, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

8. *Emphasizes* that the global application of indicators as well as the assessment of the progress towards the 2010 target should not be used to evaluate the level of implementation of the Convention in individual Parties or regions;

9. *Endorses* the goals and global outcome-oriented targets integrated into the programmes of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, marine and coastal biodiversity, biodiversity of inland water ecosystems, mountain biological diversity and island biodiversity, and into the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity, as contained in annex IV to the present decision, noting the relationship between these targets and those of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Millennium Development Goals, and the joint work programme on dry and sub-humid lands between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;

10. *Emphasizes* that the targets, as applied to the programmes of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, marine and coastal biodiversity, biodiversity of inland water ecosystems, mountain biological diversity and island biodiversity, and the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity, should, in accordance with decision VII/30, be viewed as a flexible framework within which national and/or regional targets may be developed, relevant to the implementation by Parties of the programmes of work and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, according to national and/or regional priorities and capacities, taking into account differences in biological diversity between countries;

11. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to develop national and/or regional goals and targets and related national indicators, considering submissions from indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders, as appropriate, and to incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as national action plans of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification for the goals and targets of the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, and national forest programmes for the goals and targets of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity;

12. *Emphasizes* the need for capacity-building, access to and transfer of technology in accordance *inter alia* with Article 16.2 of the Convention and adequate financial resources, especially for developing countries, particularly the least developed and small island developing States amongst them, and countries with economies in transition, in order to enable them to develop knowledge, including taxonomic knowledge, to gain access to relevant information on their biodiversity, and to better implement

implement activities to achieve and monitor progress towards the goals and targets;

13. *Agrees* to review the goals and global outcome-oriented targets integrated into the programmes of work when these are subjected to an in-depth review in accordance with the multi-year programme of work of the Convention;

14. *Endorses* the guidelines for the review of the programmes of work provided in annex III to the present decision, to be applied for the in-depth review referred to in paragraph 14 above;

*Global outcome-oriented targets for the programme of work on biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands*

15. *Emphasizes* that the elaborated technical rationale and proposed indicators for the outcome-oriented targets for the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands provided in the annex to the note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/4/Add.2) are intended as guidance to Parties in their implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans;

16. *Invites* the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification to take note of the outcome-oriented targets for the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, especially when developing its strategic plan, and to further refine them within the framework of the joint work programme, to contribute to the implementation of these targets at the regional level as appropriate and to monitor progress towards them;

17. *Emphasizes* the need for taxonomic studies in the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, taking into account the relevant activities in the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

*Global outcome-oriented targets for the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity*

18. *Invites* the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to – in addition to the four global objectives on forests of the United Nations Forum on Forests, agreed at its sixth session - take note of the global outcome-oriented targets for the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity;

19. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to explore options to include, in its Global Forest Resources Assessment process, reporting related to global outcome-oriented targets for the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity in the context of the 2010 global biodiversity target, incorporating as appropriate, relevant existing indicators for sustainable forest management;

20. *Notes* that the list of proposed global indicators for the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity, as contained in annex I to the report of the Expert Group (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/3), provides a useful input for Parties, other Governments, and (sub-)regional and global organizations, in assessing progress in the implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity;

21. *Invites* Parties to share their experiences in the application of the global outcome-oriented targets in the national implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity and in the development and application of national targets and indicators;

22. *Emphasizes* the need for taxonomic studies in forest biodiversity, taking into account the relevant activities in the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

*Global outcome-oriented targets for the programme of work on mountain biological diversity*

23. *Emphasizes* that the technical rationale and proposed global indicators for the global outcome-oriented targets for the programme of work on mountain biological diversity contained in the note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/10) are intended as guidance to Parties in their implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

*Global outcome-oriented targets for the programmes of work on marine and coastal biological diversity and the biological diversity of inland waters*

24. *Takes note of* the elaborated technical rationales for the global outcome-oriented targets for the programmes of work on marine and coastal biological diversity and the biological diversity of inland waters, contained in annex II and III of the report of the Expert Group (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA10/INF/6), as providing additional guidance for the application of the targets to the programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems;

25. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention, for areas within its mandate and in line with the role of the Ramsar Convention established, by decision III/21, as the lead implementation partner on wetlands for the Convention on Biological Diversity, to contribute to the implementation of the targets, to monitoring progress towards them and to developing the targets further for specific application to wetlands;

26. *Invites* the regional seas conventions and protocols, regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) and other relevant instruments, action plans and bodies, including those for large marine ecosystems (LMEs), to take note of the outcome-oriented targets for the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity, and to contribute to the implementation of these targets at the regional level as appropriate, and to monitor progress towards them.



*Annex I*

**PROVISIONAL INDICATORS FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN**

<i>Strategic goals and objectives</i>	<i>Possible indicators</i>
Goal 1: The Convention is fulfilling its leadership role in international biodiversity issues.	
1.1 The Convention is setting the global biodiversity agenda.	CBD provisions, COP decisions and 2010 target reflected in workplans of major international forums
1.2 The Convention is promoting cooperation between all relevant international instruments and processes to enhance policy coherence.	
1.3 Other international processes are actively supporting implementation of the Convention, in a manner consistent with their respective frameworks.	
1.4 The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety is widely implemented.	
1.5 Biodiversity concerns are being integrated into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies at the regional and global levels.	<p><i>Possible indicator to be developed:</i></p> <p><i>Number of regional/global plans, programmes and policies which specifically address the integration of biodiversity concerns into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies</i></p> <p><i>Application of planning tools such as strategic environmental assessment to assess the degree to which biodiversity concerns are being integrated</i></p> <p><i>Biodiversity integrated into the criteria of multilateral donors and regional development banks</i></p>
1.6 Parties are collaborating at the regional and subregional levels to implement the Convention.	<p><i>Possible indicator to be developed:</i></p> <p><i>Number of Parties that are part of (sub-) regional biodiversity-related agreements</i></p>
Goal 2: Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical, and technological capacity to implement the Convention.	
2.1 All Parties have adequate capacity for implementation of priority actions in national biodiversity strategy and action plans.	
2.2 Developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and the small island developing States amongst them, and other Parties with economies in transition, have sufficient resources available to implement the three objectives of the Convention.	Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention (OECD-DAC Statistics Committee)

<i>Strategic goals and objectives</i>	<i>Possible indicators</i>
2.3 Developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and the small island developing States amongst them, and other Parties with economies in transition, have increased resources and technology transfer available to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.	
2.4 All Parties have adequate capacity to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.	
2.5 Technical and scientific cooperation is making a significant contribution to building capacity.	<i>Indicator to be developed consistent with VII/30</i>
Goal 3: 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.	
3.1 Every Party has effective national strategies, plans and programmes in place to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention and to set clear national priorities.	Number of Parties with national biodiversity strategies
3.2 Every Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety has a regulatory framework in place and functioning to implement the Protocol.	
3.3 Biodiversity concerns are being integrated into relevant national sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	<i>To be developed</i> <i>Percentage of Parties with relevant national sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies in which biodiversity concerns are integrated</i>
3.4 The priorities in national biodiversity strategies and action plans are being actively implemented, as a means to achieve national implementation of the Convention, and as a significant contribution towards the global biodiversity agenda.	<i>To be developed</i> <i>Number of national biodiversity strategies and action plans that are being actively implemented</i>
Goal 4: There is a better understanding of the importance of biodiversity and of the Convention, and this has led to broader engagement across society in implementation.	
4.1 All Parties are implementing a communication, education, and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention.	<i>Possible indicator to be developed:</i> <i>Number of Parties implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation</i> <i>Percentage of public awareness programmes/projects about the importance of biodiversity</i> <i>Percentage of Parties with biodiversity on their public school curricula</i>

<i>Strategic goals and objectives</i>	<i>Possible indicators</i>
4.2 Every Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety is promoting and facilitating public awareness, education and participation in support of the Protocol.	
4.3 Indigenous and local communities are effectively involved in implementation and in the processes of the Convention, at national, regional and international levels.	<i>To be developed by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j)</i>
4.4 Key actors and stakeholders, including the private sector, are engaged in partnership to implement the Convention and are integrating biodiversity concerns into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	<i>To be developed</i> <i>Indicator targeting private sector engagement, e.g. Voluntary type 2 partnerships in support of the implementation of the Convention</i>

*Annex II*

**INDICATORS RELEVANT TO THE PROVISIONAL FRAMEWORK OF GOALS AND TARGETS**

<i>Goals and targets</i>	<i>Relevant indicators</i>
<b>Protect the components of biodiversity</b>	
<i>Goal 1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes</i>	
Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coverage of protected areas</li> <li>• Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Target 1.2: Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats</li> <li>• Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species</li> <li>• Coverage of protected areas</li> </ul>
<i>Goal 2. Promote the conservation of species diversity</i>	
Target 2.1: Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species</li> <li>• Change in status of threatened species</li> </ul>
Target 2.2: Status of threatened species improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in status of threatened species</li> <li>• Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species</li> <li>• Coverage of protected areas</li> </ul>

<i>Goals and targets</i>	<i>Relevant indicators</i>
<i>Goal 3. Promote the conservation of genetic diversity</i>	
Target 3.1: Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance</li> <li>• <i>Biodiversity used in food and medicine (indicator under development)</i></li> <li>• Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species</li> </ul>
<b>Promote sustainable use</b>	
<i>Goal 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption.</i>	
Target 4.1: Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management</li> <li>• <i>Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources (indicator under development)</i></li> <li>• Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species</li> <li>• Marine trophic index</li> <li>• Nitrogen deposition</li> <li>• Water quality in aquatic ecosystems</li> </ul>
Target 4.2. Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecological footprint and related concepts</li> </ul>
Target 4.3: No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in status of threatened species</li> </ul>
<b>Address threats to biodiversity</b>	
<i>Goal 5. Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.</i>	
Target 5.1. Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats</li> <li>• Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species</li> <li>• Marine trophic index</li> </ul>
<i>Goal 6. Control threats from invasive alien species</i>	
Target 6.1. Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends in invasive alien species</li> </ul>

<i>Goals and targets</i>	<i>Relevant indicators</i>
Target 6. 2. Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends in invasive alien species</li> </ul>
<i>Goal 7. Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution</i>	
Target 7.1. Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems</li> </ul>
Target 7.2. Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nitrogen deposition</li> <li>• Water quality in aquatic ecosystems</li> </ul>
<b>Maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being</b>	
<i>Goal 8. Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods</i>	
Target 8.1. Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity used in food and medicine (indicator under development)</i></li> <li>• Water quality in aquatic ecosystems</li> <li>• Marine trophic index</li> <li>• Incidence of Human-induced ecosystem failure</li> </ul>
Target 8.2. Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health and well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services</li> <li>• <i>Biodiversity used in food and medicine</i></li> </ul>
<b>Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices</b>	
<i>Goal 9 Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities</i>	
Target 9.1. Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages</li> <li>• <i>Additional indicators to be developed</i></li> </ul>
Target 9.2. Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit-sharing.	<i>Indicator to be developed</i>
<b>Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources</b>	
<i>Goal 10. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources</i>	
Target 10.1. All access to genetic resources is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions.	<i>Indicator to be developed</i>

<i>Goals and targets</i>	<i>Relevant indicators</i>
Target 10.2. Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared in a fair and equitable way with the countries providing such resources in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions	<i>Indicator to be developed</i>
<b>Ensure provision of adequate resources</b>	
<i>Goal 11: Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention</i>	
Target 11.1. New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention</li> </ul>
Target 11.2. Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4.	<i>Indicator to be developed</i>

*Annex III*

**GUIDELINES FOR THE REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMMES OF WORK OF THE CONVENTION**

**A. Purpose of the review**

The primary aim of the review is to determine progress made to advance the objectives of the Convention within its thematic areas. The review should include information from Parties on:

- (a) Progress made on implementation of the programme of work;
- (b) Barriers to implementation of the programme of work;
- (c) Priorities for capacity-building to address the barriers;
- (d) The contribution the programme of work has provided to Parties in implementing the Convention; and
- (e) The contribution of the programme of work in reducing the rate of biodiversity loss.

The review process might result in suggestions for modification of existing programmes of work. Modification of programmes of work should only occur where a significant gap has been identified and filling this gap would provide valuable further guidance to Parties, other Governments and organizations supporting implementation of the Convention.

**B. Process for reviewing and, as necessary, revising the programmes of work**

*1. Review of the current programme of work*

The review of implementation of a programme of work could include:

1. *A review of implementation against the elements of the programme of work itself* (objectives, activities, etc). The review should ascertain:

(a) Whether, and to what degree, the implementation of activities has contributed to meeting the objectives of the Convention and provisional goals and targets of the framework for evaluating implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and progress towards the 2010 target;

(b) Identification of barriers to effective implementation of the Convention within the thematic area, and capacity-building priorities to address the barriers;

(c) Whether, and to what degree, operational objectives and all or selected priority activities of the programme of work at the national, regional and global level were implemented by Parties and others, and the extent to which this was facilitated by the Convention Secretariat and other partners;

(d) Whether, and to what degree, the Convention Secretariat and other partners have facilitated the mobilization of the necessary financial resources with respect to the thematic areas. This would involve analysing the trends in funding for the thematic area, as well as actions taken by the financial mechanism and other multilateral and bilateral donors in response to the guidance of the Conference of the Parties regarding the programme of work;

(e) Whether, and to what degree, the implementation of activities has contributed to meeting the goals and objectives of the programme of work;

2. *An assessment of the adequacy of the programme of work to address major challenges.* The review should assess the current and future effectiveness of the programme of work in the context of the Millennium Development Goals and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The goals, objectives and activities of the programme of work should be assessed against the status and trends in biodiversity, current and projected major threats (including threats primarily associated with other biomes), new scientific knowledge and other emerging issues, to determine whether these remain adequate for reducing rates of biodiversity loss, promoting sustainable use, and contributing to the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

*2. Revision and updating of the programme of work*

The programme of work should only be revised and updated if the need to do so is identified through the review process outlined in section 1 above. Revisions of programmes of work should only be undertaken where a significant gap is identified and addressing this gap would provide essential further guidance to Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to achieve the objectives of the Convention with regard to its thematic areas. Steps to follow when revising and updating the programme of work are:

1. Define goals and objectives according to needs, in light of status and trends in biodiversity, and against current and projected major threats, new scientific knowledge and other emerging issues, in order to contribute to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention;

2. Integrate the vision, mission and provisional framework of goals and targets as outlined in annex III to decision VII/30 into the programme of work and, where applicable, the goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan;

3. Assess activities:

(a) Include activities required to address needs, in light of: (i) status and trends in biodiversity, current and projected major threats to biodiversity and new scientific knowledge, obstacles to sustainable use and to the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, and the experience of the previous version of the programme of work; and (ii) results of a gap analysis taking into account all relevant activities including those being undertaken within the framework of other conventions, and by organizations and initiatives that contribute to the objectives of the programme of work (the gap analysis would also help to identify opportunities for collaboration, as well as areas where additional activities would add the most value);

(b) Acknowledge activities being undertaken by other conventions, organizations and initiatives to meet the objectives of the programme of work and focus on activities in the programme of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity that fill gaps and provide added-value;

(c) Consider the financial implications of activities according to their likely effectiveness and impacts, and the capacity of Parties and partners to implement them.

4. Consider measures to provide practical support, including financial and technical support, for national and regional implementation.

***C. Information, tools and mechanisms to support the review and revision of the programmes of work***

*1. Types and sources of information*

1. Degree of implementation of the programme of work:

(a) Information from Parties (including national reports and thematic reports);

(b) Information from the 2010 monitoring exercise (global headline indicators);

(c) Additional information from relevant United Nations agencies, conventions, international and regional organizations, indigenous and local communities, and other partners.

2. Status and trends in biodiversity, and threats to biodiversity and obstacles to sustainable use and to the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources:

(a) Information from the 2010 monitoring exercise (global headline indicators);

(b) Information from Parties (including national reports and voluntary thematic reports);

(c) Additional information from relevant United Nations agencies, conventions, international and regional organizations and processes, and other partners, including in particular the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and other assessments and scenarios work;

(d) Information from other international and national scientific bodies such as science academies and science associations.

3. Financial resources for implementation:

(a) Information from Parties and other Governments on financial resources and the financial mechanism with respect to programmes of work (including national reports and thematic reports);



(b) Reports of, and information from, the Global Environment Facility and other multilateral and bilateral donor agencies on thematic areas and cross-cutting issues;

(c) Additional information from relevant United Nations agencies, conventions, international and regional organizations, and other partners and stakeholders.

2. *Supporting tools and mechanisms*

1. Use of expert groups, regional workshops and consultations.
2. Development of a framework for the mobilization and coordinated use of available assessment data from disparate sources.
3. Use of independent peer review, where appropriate.
4. Use of a rational timeline for review of implementation – one that takes into account when national reports and other information will be available.
5. Share experiences and approaches through the clearing-house mechanism and other mechanisms.

*Annex IV*

**APPLICATION OF THE PROVISIONAL FRAMEWORK OF GOALS AND TARGETS FOR 2010 TO THE THEMATIC PROGRAMMES OF WORK OF THE CONVENTION**

<i>Provisional goals and targets as per the framework</i>	<i>Marine and coastal biodiversity</i>	<i>Inland waters biodiversity</i>	<i>Forest biodiversity</i>	<i>Mountain biodiversity</i>	<i>Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity</i>	<i>Island biodiversity <sup>17/</sup></i>
<b>Focal area 1: Protect the components of biodiversity</b>						
<i>Goal 1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes</i>						
<b>Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.</b>	At least 10% of each of the world's marine and coastal ecological regions effectively conserved.	At least 10% of known inland water ecosystem area effectively conserved and under integrated river or lake basin management.	At least 10% of each of the world's forest types are effectively conserved.	At least 10% of each of the world's mountain ecosystems are effectively conserved.	At least 10% of each of the dry and sub-humid lands ecosystems are effectively conserved.	At least 10% of each of the island ecological regions effectively conserved.
<b>Target 1.2: Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected.</b>	Particularly vulnerable marine and coastal habitats and ecosystems, such as tropical and cold water coral reefs, seamounts, hydrothermal vents mangroves, seagrasses, spawning grounds and other vulnerable areas in marine habitats effectively protected.	275 million hectares of wetlands of particular importance to biodiversity protected, including representation and equitable distribution of areas of different wetland types across the range of biogeographic zones.	Areas of particular importance to forest biodiversity protected in the most threatened and vulnerable forest ecosystems through comprehensive, effectively managed and ecologically representative national and regional protected area networks.	Areas of particular importance to mountain biodiversity protected through comprehensive, effectively managed and ecologically representative national and regional protected area networks.	Areas of particular importance to dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity are protected through comprehensive, effectively managed and ecologically representative national and regional protected area networks.	Areas of particular importance to island biodiversity are protected through comprehensive, effectively managed and ecologically representative national and regional protected area networks.

<sup>17/</sup> The numbering of the goals and targets incorporated into the programme of work on island biodiversity has been aligned with that used in the provisional framework for evaluating progress towards the 2010 framework.

<b>Provisional goals and targets as per the framework</b>	<b>Marine and coastal biodiversity</b>	<b>Inland waters biodiversity</b>	<b>Forest biodiversity</b>	<b>Mountain biodiversity</b>	<b>Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity</b>	<b>Island biodiversity <u>17</u></b>
<i>Goal 2. Promote the conservation of species diversity</i>						
<b>Target 2.1: Restore, maintain or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups.</b>	Reduce the decline of, maintain or restore populations of species of selected marine and coastal taxonomic groups.	Reduce the decline of, maintain or restore populations of species of selected taxonomic groups dependent upon inland water ecosystems.	Populations of forest species of threatened and most vulnerable taxonomic groups restored, maintained, or their decline substantially reduced.	Restore, maintain or substantially reduce the decline of populations of species of the most vulnerable and threatened mountain species.	Restore, maintain, or substantially reduce the decline of populations of the most vulnerable and threatened dry and sub-humid lands species.	Populations of island species of selected taxonomic groups restored, maintained, or their decline substantially reduced.
<b>Target 2.2: Status of threatened species improved.</b>	Known globally threatened and endangered marine and coastal species, with particular attention to migratory and transboundary species and populations, effectively conserved.	The world's known threatened inland water ecosystem dependent species of plants and animals conserved, with particular attention to migratory, transboundary and endemic species and populations.	Conservation status of threatened forest species substantially improved.	Status of threatened mountain species substantially improved.	Status of threatened dry and sub-humid lands species substantially improved.	Status of threatened island species significantly improved.
<i>Goal 3. Promote the conservation of genetic diversity</i>						
<b>Target 3.1: Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.</b>	Further losses of known genetic diversity of exploited wild fish and other wild and cultured marine and coastal species prevented, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	Known genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species dependent upon inland water ecosystems is conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge is maintained.	Genetic diversity of valuable forest species, and other species providing non-timber forest products, conserved and associated indigenous and local knowledge is protected and maintained.	<b><i>Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees and other species providing non-timber forest products, fish, and wildlife and other valuable mountain species conserved, associated indigenous and local knowledge is protected and</i></b>	Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable dry and sub-humid lands species is conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge is protected and maintained.	Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and other valuable island species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.

<i>Provisional goals and targets as per the framework</i>	<i>Marine and coastal biodiversity</i>	<i>Inland waters biodiversity</i>	<i>Forest biodiversity</i>	<i>Mountain biodiversity</i>	<i>Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity</i>	<i>Island biodiversity <u>17</u></i>
				<i>maintained.</i>		
<b>Focal Area 2: Promote sustainable use</b>						
<i>Goal 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption</i>						
<b>Target 4.1: Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.</b>	4.1.1: All exploited fisheries products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and unsustainable uses of other marine and coastal species minimized.  4.1.2: All mariculture facilities operated consistent with the conservation of biodiversity and social equity.	4.1.1: Products from inland water ecosystem biological diversity derived from sustainable sources.  4.1.2: Aquaculture areas in inland water ecosystems managed consistent with the conservation of inland water biological diversity.	Forest goods and services are derived from sources and concessions managed according to the principles of sustainable forest management including conservation of biological diversity.	Mountain biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity-based products are derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed so as to be consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.	Island biodiversity-based products are derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed, consistent with the conservation of biological diversity.
<b>Target 4.2 Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced.</b>	<i>Aspects of this target are addressed under target 4.1.1 and 4.1.2.</i>	<i>Aspects of this target are addressed under target 4.1.1 and 4.1.2.</i>	Unsustainable consumption of biological resources, and its impact upon forest biological resources, reduced.	Unsustainable consumption of biological resources, and its impact upon mountain biodiversity, reduced.	Unsustainable consumption of biological resources and its impact upon dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity is reduced.	Unsustainable consumption of biological resources and its impact upon island biodiversity is reduced.
<b>Target 4.3: No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade.</b>	No species of wild marine and coastal flora and fauna endangered by international trade.	No species of wild flora or fauna dependent upon inland water ecosystems endangered by international trade.	No species of forest flora or fauna, including timber species, endangered by international trade.	No species of wild mountain flora or fauna endangered by international trade.	No species of dry and sub-humid lands wild flora and fauna are endangered by international trade.	No species of wild flora and fauna is endangered by international trade.
<b>Focal area 3: Address threats to biodiversity</b>						
<i>Goal 5. Pressures from habitat loss, land-use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced</i>						
<b>Target 5.1: Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats</b>	Rate of loss and degradation of natural marine and coastal	Rate of loss and degradation of inland water	The current rate of forest loss, degradation, and	Current rate of loss and degradation of natural mountain	Current rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats in dry and sub-	Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats in islands

<b>Provisional goals and targets as per the framework</b>	<b>Marine and coastal biodiversity</b>	<b>Inland waters biodiversity</b>	<b>Forest biodiversity</b>	<b>Mountain biodiversity</b>	<b>Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity</b>	<b>Island biodiversity <u>17</u></b>
<b>decreased.</b>	habitats, in particular mangroves, seagrasses, tropical and cold water coral reefs, seamounts, hydrothermal vents and other important habitats, decreased.	ecosystem biological diversity, especially through unsustainable water use, are decreased.	conversion to other land uses are substantially reduced and the impact on forest biodiversity of human-induced uncontrolled/unwanted forest fires substantially reduced.	habitats substantially reduced and the impact on mountain biodiversity of human-induced uncontrolled/unwanted fires substantially reduced.	humid lands substantially reduced and the impact on dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity of human-induced uncontrolled/ unwanted fires substantially reduced.	islands significantly decreased.
<i>Goal 6. Control threats from invasive alien species</i>						
<b>Target 6.1: Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled.</b>	Pathways for major potential invasive alien species in marine and coastal ecosystems controlled.	Pathways for major potential invasive alien species in inland water ecosystems controlled.	Pathways for major potential invasive alien species in forest ecosystems identified and controlled.	Pathways for major potential invasive alien species in mountain ecosystems identified and controlled.	Pathways for major potential alien invasive species are identified and controlled in dry and sub-humid lands.	Pathways for major potential alien invasive species are identified and controlled on islands.
<b>Target 6.2: Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.</b>	Management plans in place and implemented for invasive alien species that are considered to present the greatest threat to marine and coastal ecosystems, habitats or species.	Management plans in place and implemented for invasive alien species that are considered to present the greatest threat to inland water ecosystems, habitats or species.	Management plans in place and implemented for invasive alien species that are considered a significant threat to forest ecosystems, habitats or species.	Management plans in place and implemented for major alien species that threaten mountain ecosystems, habitats or species.	Management plans in place and implemented for major alien species that threaten dry and sub-humid lands ecosystems, habitats or species.	Management plans in place and implemented for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species in islands.

<b>Provisional goals and targets as per the framework</b>	<b>Marine and coastal biodiversity</b>	<b>Inland waters biodiversity</b>	<b>Forest biodiversity</b>	<b>Mountain biodiversity</b>	<b>Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity</b>	<b>Island biodiversity <u>17</u></b>
<i>Goal 7. Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution</i>						
<b>Target 7.1: Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change.</b>	Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of marine and coastal biodiversity to adapt to climate change.	Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of inland water ecosystem biodiversity to adapt to climate change.	Resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change in forest ecosystems maintained and enhanced.	Resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change in mountain ecosystems maintained and enhanced.	Resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change in dry and sub-humid lands maintained and enhanced.	Resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change in islands maintained and enhanced.
<b>Target 7.2: Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity.</b>	Substantially reduce land-based and seabased sources of marine pollution and their impacts on biodiversity.	Substantially reduce pollution and its impacts on inland water ecosystem biodiversity.	The adverse impact of pollution on forest biodiversity substantially reduced.	The adverse impact of pollution on mountain biodiversity substantially reduced.	The adverse impact of pollution on dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity substantially reduced.	Pollution and its impacts on island biological diversity significantly reduced.
			7.3 The impact on forest biodiversity of human-induced uncontrolled/unwanted forest fires substantially reduced.			
<b>Focal area 4: Maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being</b>						
<i>Goal 8. Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods</i>						
<b>Target 8.1: Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained.</b>	Capacity of marine and coastal ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained or enhanced.	Capacity of inland water ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained or enhanced.	Capacity of forest ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained or improved.	Capacity mountain ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained or improved.	Capacity of dry and sub-humid lands ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained or improved.	Capacity of island ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained or improved.

<b>Provisional goals and targets as per the framework</b>	<b>Marine and coastal biodiversity</b>	<b>Inland waters biodiversity</b>	<b>Forest biodiversity</b>	<b>Mountain biodiversity</b>	<b>Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity</b>	<b>Island biodiversity <u>17</u></b>
<b>Target 8.2: Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people, maintained.</b>	Marine and coastal biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people, maintained and, where depleted, restored.	Inland water biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people, maintained and, where depleted, restored.	Forest biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people dependent upon forests, maintained.	Mountain biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people living in mountains, maintained.	Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people living in dry and sub-humid lands, maintained.	Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people living on islands, maintained.
<b>Focal area 5: Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices</b>						
<i>Goal 9. Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities</i>						
<b>Target 9.1. Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.</b>	Measures to protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices associated with marine and coastal biological diversity implemented, and the participation of indigenous and local communities in activities aimed at this promoted and facilitated.	Measures to protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices associated with the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems implemented, and the participation of indigenous and local communities in activities aimed at this promoted and facilitated.	Measures to protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices associated with forest biological diversity implemented, and the participation of indigenous and local communities in activities aimed at this promoted and facilitated.	Measures to protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices associated with mountain biological diversity implemented, and the participation of indigenous and local communities in activities aimed at this promoted and facilitated.	Measures to protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices associated with dry and sub-humid lands biological diversity implemented, and the participation of indigenous and local communities in activities aimed at this promoted and facilitated.	Measures to Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices associated with island biological diversity implemented, and the participation of indigenous and local communities in activities aimed at this promoted and facilitated.
<b>Target 9.2: Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing.</b>	Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices regarding marine and coastal biodiversity respected, preserved and maintained, the wider application of such knowledge, innovations and	Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices regarding biological diversity of inland water ecosystems respected, preserved and maintained, the wider application of	Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices regarding forest biodiversity respected, preserved and maintained, the wider application of such knowledge, innovations and	Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices regarding mountain biodiversity respected, preserved and maintained, the wider application of such knowledge,	Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices regarding dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity respected, preserved and maintained, the wider application of such knowledge, innovations and practices promoted with the prior informed	Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices regarding island biodiversity respected, preserved and maintained, the wider application of such knowledge, innovations and

<b>Provisional goals and targets as per the framework</b>	<b>Marine and coastal biodiversity</b>	<b>Inland waters biodiversity</b>	<b>Forest biodiversity</b>	<b>Mountain biodiversity</b>	<b>Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity</b>	<b>Island biodiversity <u>17</u></b>
	practices promoted with the prior informed consent and involvement of the indigenous and local communities providing such traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and the benefits arising from such knowledge, innovations and practices equitably shared.	such knowledge, innovations and practices promoted with the prior informed consent and involvement of the indigenous and local communities providing such traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and the benefits arising from such knowledge, innovations and practices equitably shared.	practices promoted with the prior informed consent and involvement of the indigenous and local communities providing such traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and the benefits arising from such knowledge, innovations and practices equitably shared.	innovations and practices promoted with the prior informed consent and involvement of the indigenous and local communities providing such traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and the benefits arising from such knowledge, innovations and practices equitably shared.	consent and involvement of the indigenous and local communities providing such traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and the benefits arising from such knowledge, innovations and practices equitably shared.	practices promoted with the prior informed consent and involvement of the indigenous and local communities providing such traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and the benefits arising from such knowledge, innovations and practices equitably shared.
<b>Focal area 6: Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources</b>						
<i>Goal 10. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources</i>						
<b>Target 10.1: All access to genetic resources is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions</b>	All access to genetic resources derived from marine and coastal biological diversity is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity. *	All access to genetic resources derived from inland water ecosystems is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity. *	All access to genetic resources derived from forest biological diversity is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions and, as appropriate and wherever possible, with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. *	All access to genetic resources derived from mountain ecosystems is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions and, as appropriate and wherever possible, with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. *	All access to genetic resources derived from dry and sub-humid lands is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions and, as appropriate and wherever possible, with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. *	All access to genetic resources from islands is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions and, as appropriate and wherever possible, with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements. *



<b>Provisional goals and targets as per the framework</b>	<b>Marine and coastal biodiversity</b>	<b>Inland waters biodiversity</b>	<b>Forest biodiversity</b>	<b>Mountain biodiversity</b>	<b>Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity</b>	<b>Island biodiversity <u>17</u></b>
<b>Target 10.2: Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared in a fair and equitable way with countries providing such resources in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions.</b>	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources derived from marine and coastal biological diversity shared with the countries providing such resources.	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources derived from inland water ecosystems shared with the countries providing such resources.	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of forest genetic resources shared in a fair and equitable way with the countries providing such resources in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions.	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of mountain genetic resources shared in a fair and equitable way with the countries providing such resources in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions.	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of dry and sub-humid lands genetic resources shared in a fair and equitable way with the countries providing such resources in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions.	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of island biodiversity genetic resources shared in a fair and equitable way with the countries providing such resources in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions.
<b>Focal area 7: Ensure provision of adequate resources</b>						
<i>Goal 11. Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention</i>						
<b>Target 11.1: New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20.</b>	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments for the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20.	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments for the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20.	New and additional financial resources from public, private, domestic and/or international sources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity, in accordance with Article 20.	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, in accordance with Article 20, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the programme of work on mountain biological diversity.	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing Country Parties to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands in accordance with Article 20.	New and additional financial resources are allocated to all islands, in particular small islands developing States and for developing country Parties, to facilitate the effective implementation of this programme of work and, in general, their commitments under the Convention in accordance with Article 20.

<b><i>Provisional goals and targets as per the framework</i></b>	<b><i>Marine and coastal biodiversity</i></b>	<b><i>Inland waters biodiversity</i></b>	<b><i>Forest biodiversity</i></b>	<b><i>Mountain biodiversity</i></b>	<b><i>Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity</i></b>	<b><i>Island biodiversity <u>17</u></i></b>
<b>Target 11.2: Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4.</b>	Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments for the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4.	Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments for the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4.	Environmentally sound technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4, and Article 16.	Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the programme of work on mountain biological diversity.	Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands and their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 4.	Technologies are transferred to developing country Parties, in particular small island developing States, to allow for the effective implementation of this programme of work and, in general, their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 4.
						Capacity of islands to implement the programme of work on island biological diversity and all its priority activities is significantly strengthened.

\* Noting that not all Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity are also Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources.

Annex V

**SUMMARY OF INDICATOR STATUS AND WORK THAT NEEDS TO BE CARRIED OUT**

Headline Indicator <u>18/</u>	Status <sup>19/</sup>	Potential Measures	Data available now?	Methodology available now?	Possible sources of data	Organizations to coordinate delivery of indicator
<b>Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems, and habitats <u>20/</u></b>	B	Forests, and forest types (e.g. mangroves)	Yes	Yes	FRA (FAO); EU-JRC, NASA Modland; Corine land cover (see appendix 2 to the AHTEG report <u>21/</u> )	UNEP-WCMC (with FAO, NASA-NGO Conservation Working Group and other relevant partners)
		Peatlands	Yes	Yes	Various national datasets and remote-sensing (see appendix 2 to the AHTEG report)	
		Coral reefs	Yes	Yes	GCRMN/Reefcheck	
		Croplands	Yes	Yes	National regional datasets and remote-sensing (see appendix 2 to the AHTEG report), MA	
		(Natural) grasslands	Yes	Yes	Remote-sensing (see appendix 2 to the AHTEG report), MA	
		Polar/ice	Yes	Yes	Remote-sensing( see appendix 2 to the AHTEG report), MA	
		Inland wetlands	No	No	Remote-sensing (see appendix 2 to the AHTEG report), MA	
		Tidal flats/estuaries	No	No	Remote-sensing (see appendix 2 to the AHTEG report), MA	
		Seagrasses	No	No	Seagrass Atlas, MA	
		Dry and sub-humid lands	No	No	LADA, Remote-sensing (see appendix 2), MA	

<sup>18/</sup> **Bold = Indicator considered ready for immediate testing and use (column B in decision VII/30); *Bold italic = Indicator considered ready for immediate testing and use and therefore recommended for upgrading from column C to column B***; Regular = Indicator confirmed as requiring more work (to remain in column C)

<sup>19/</sup> B = Indicator is considered ready for immediate testing and use; C = Indicator requires further work

<sup>20/</sup> Based on current and short-term future availability of trend information, the following major ecosystem types are recommended for immediate indicator implementation: (i) forests (including different forest types, notably mangroves), (ii) peatlands (probably for certain geographic areas only by 2010), (iii) coral reefs, (iv) croplands, (v) grasslands/savannahs, (vi) polar/ice. Efforts should also be made to apply the indicator to the following ecosystem types, for which suitable global datasets need to be gathered, to ensure coverage of all thematic areas recognized by the Convention: (i) inland wetlands, (ii) tidal flats/estuaries, (iii) seagrass beds, (iv) dry and sub-humid lands, and (v) urban.

<sup>21/</sup> UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/INF/7.

Headline Indicator 18/ /	Status19 /	Potential Measures	Data available now?	Methodology available now?	Possible sources of data	Organizations to coordinate delivery of indicator
		Urban	No	No	Remote-sensing (see appendix 2), MA	
<b>Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species</b>	B	Living Planet Index	Yes	Yes	WWF	UNEP-WCMC (WWF, Birdlife International and others, encouraged to review and refine methodology for calculation of index; These groups and IUCN encouraged to compare and share data with that used for the Red List Index.) Indices could be developed from data disaggregated (e.g.: migratory species, wetland species))
		Various species assemblage-trends indices	Yes	Yes	Birdlife International and partners, others	
<b>Coverage of protected areas</b>	B	Coverage according to World List of Protected areas.	Yes	Yes	WCMC/WCPA	UNEP-WCMC/IUCN-WCPA
		Ecological networks and corridors	Yes	Could be developed	MBC, PEEN etc.	
		Overlays with areas of key importance to biodiversity	Yes	Yes	WCMC, WCPA, BirdLife International	
		Inclusion on community and private protected areas	No	No		
		Management effectiveness	No	No		
<b>Change in status of threatened species</b>	B	Red List Index (IUCN-SSC)	Yes	Yes	Red List Consortium	Red List Consortium (Methodological refinements requested)

Headline Indicator <u>18/</u>	Status <u>19</u> /	Potential Measures	Data available now?	Methodology available now?	Possible sources of data	Organizations to coordinate delivery of indicator
<i>Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socioeconomic importance</i>	B	<i>Ex situ</i> crop collections	Yes	Could be developed	FAO (SOW, WIEWS); IPGRI (CGIAR-SINGER); Fishbase	FAO with IPGRI on behalf of CGIAR
		Livestock genetic resources	Yes	Could be developed	FAO (DADIS)	
		Fish genetic resources	Yes	Could be developed	FAO; Fishbase	
		Tree genetic resources	Some	Could be developed	REFORGEN database of FAO; OECD	
		Varieties on-farm	Some	Could be developed	FAO, IPGRI, OECD	
<i>Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management</i>	B	Existing data sets for measuring sustainability of agriculture, aquaculture and forestry, including FAO reports, Certification, and Ecological corridors and community-based management areas, and wildlife sustainable management schemes	Yes	Yes	FAO reports; Certification bodies (e.g., FSC, MSC, ISO, PEFC, CSA, SFI, LEI); MBC; Parties	UNEP-WCMC with FAO
Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources	C		No	No	Equilibrium/WWF/World Bank/TNC intend to propose some indicators	SCBD
Ecological footprint and	C	Ecological footprint	Yes	Yes,	FAO, IAE, IPCC, UNEP-WCMC	Ecological Footprint network

Headline Indicator <b>18/</b>	Status <b>19</b> /	Potential Measures	Data available now?	Methodology available now?	Possible sources of data	Organizations to coordinate delivery of indicator
		Other measures of the area of land and sea needed to support production of goods and deliver services	Some	Some		SCBD and UNEP-WCMC
<b>Nitrogen deposition</b>	B		Yes	Yes	Available (INI) models for 2010 could be developed with additional effort	INI with UNEP-WCMC
<i>Trends in invasive alien species</i>	B	Numbers and cost of alien invasive species	Yes – some areas	Yes	Various, particularly national data sets	GISP
		Other measures to be identified and developed	Some	No		
<b>Marine Trophic Index</b>	B		Yes	Yes	Available (UBC)	UBC
<b>Water quality of freshwater ecosystems</b>	B	Indicator of biological oxygen demand (BOD), nitrates and sediments/ turbidity	Yes	Yes	UNEP-GEMS/Water Programme	UNEP-GEMS/Water Programme
Trophic integrity of other ecosystems	C		No	No		SCBD to assemble available information
<i>Connectivity / fragmentation of ecosystems</i>	B	Patch size distribution of terrestrial habitats (forests and possibly other habitat types)	Yes	Yes	NASA Consortium; CI; WWF-US based on remote sensing data	UNEP-WCMC (with FAO, CI, NASA-NGO Conservation Working Group and USDA-FS)
		Fragmentation of river systems	Yes	Yes	WRI	
Incidence of human-induced ecosystem failure	C	(see notes)	Some	No	SCBD to assemble available information for later consideration	SCBD/UNEP-WCMC
Health and well-being of communities who depend	C		No	No	To be identified	SCBD

directly on local ecosystem goods and services						
Biodiversity for food and medicine	C		Some	No	FAO, IPGRI, WHO and others	SCBD
<b>Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages</b>	B		Yes	Under review	UNESCO World Atlas of Endangered Languages; Ethnologue: Languages of the World - Fifteenth Edition	UNESCO with UNEP-WCMC (Smithsonian Institution requested to explore possible application of Red List methodology)
Other indicator of the status of indigenous and traditional knowledge	C		No	No	To be considered by the Working Group on Article 8(j) (possibly including land-tenure of indigenous and local communities)	SCBD
Indicator of access and benefit-sharing	C		No	No	To be considered by the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing	SCBD
<b>Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention</b>	B	Official development assistance as marked	Some	Yes	Donor countries encouraged to mark data	OECD (OECD is working on this for a trial period)
Indicator of technology transfer	C		No	No	Countries invited to submit information. The Expert Group on Technology Transfer may wish to consider this matter.	SCBD

**VIII/16. Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations and initiatives**

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Urges* Parties to facilitate cooperation among international organizations, and to promote the integration of biodiversity concerns into all relevant sectors by coordinating their national positions among the various conventions and other international forums in which they are involved, as appropriate;

2. *Urges* Parties to promote, as appropriate, coordination among national focal points for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity with a view to achieving synergies on cross-cutting activities, and to seek funding from the Global Environment Facility for these activities where appropriate;

3. *Underlines* the important role of the Joint Liaison Group in supporting cooperation among the Rio conventions;

4. *Welcomes* the proposed options for enhanced collaboration and joint actions identified in the paper developed jointly by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/7/Add.1);

5. *Invites* the Joint Liaison Group, in future papers submitted to the Conference of the Parties, to provide an assessment of the obstacles, successes and lessons learned through their collaboration and joint actions, and an indication of the resource implications associated with additional options proposed in this regard;

6. *Welcomes* the paper developed jointly by the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) and the World Heritage Convention on options for enhanced cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/7/Add.2), and encourages the liaison group of the biodiversity-related conventions to address concrete elements such as harmonization of national reporting, and applying the provisional framework of goals and targets for evaluating progress towards 2010, and indicators consistent with this framework, across the conventions;

7. *Notes* the need for enhanced cooperation among the Rio conventions and the biodiversity-related conventions at the level not only of their respective secretariats, but of their respective scientific and technical bodies;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to secure more resources from the programme support to fund Convention activities, including those related to joint liaison arrangements between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification at the United Nations Headquarters;

9. *Welcomes* ongoing cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, particularly the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the International Plant Protection Convention, as well as other FAO processes, on issues related to agriculture, fisheries, forests and other matters;



10. *Recognizes* the important role and achievements of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests in coordinating and collaborating on forest issues;

11. *Welcomes* progress made by the Global Partnership on Plant Conservation in promoting the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and *expresses its gratitude* to Botanic Gardens Conservation International for its continued support to the Partnership;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, where appropriate, subject to the availability of necessary financial and human resources and in accordance with the priority-setting mechanism established by the Conference of the Parties, to liaise with the conventions, organizations and initiatives with which the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity has already signed memoranda of cooperation with a view to advancing implementation of the Convention in line with the decisions of the Conference of the Parties, including the possibility of developing joint work programmes;

13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to liaise with the secretariat of the World Trade Organization on relevant issues, including trade-related intellectual property rights, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, and environmental goods and services, *inter alia*, with a view to identifying options for closer collaboration, including developing a memorandum of cooperation to promote the three objectives of the Convention;

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to liaise with the secretariat of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

15. *Invites* the secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to join the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions;

16. *Welcomes* the revised joint work programme with the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (2006-2008) 22/, and, where countries are party to both conventions, invites national focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity to undertake relevant activities of the joint work programme in collaboration, as appropriate, with their counterparts for the Convention on Migratory Species, and requests the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species to implement the activities identified in the joint work programme.

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22/ Endorsed by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species in paragraph 6 of Resolution 8.18: "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,"

**VIII/17. Private-sector engagement**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions III/6, V/11 and VI/26 of the Conference of the Parties, in particular objective 4.4 of the Strategic Plan (“Key actors and stakeholders, including the private sector, are engaged in partnership to implement the Convention and are integrating biodiversity concerns into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes, and policies”),

*Emphasizing* the need to involve all stakeholders in the implementation of the Convention and the achievement of the 2010 target, while mindful also that responsibilities for implementation rest primarily with Parties,

*Noting* the need to enhance voluntary commitments of the private sector to, and strengthen regulation in support of, the objectives of the Convention,

*Recognizing* that the private sector encompasses a broad range of actors,

*Noting* that there are multiple reasons for promoting the engagement of business and industry in the implementation of the Convention, including the following:

(a) The private sector is arguably the least engaged of all stakeholders in the implementation of the Convention, yet the daily activities of business and industry have major impacts on biodiversity. Encouraging business and industry to adopt and promote good practice could make a significant contribution towards the 2010 target and the objectives of the Convention;

(b) Individual companies and industry associations can be highly influential on Governments and public opinion; thus, they have the potential to raise the profile of biodiversity and of the Convention itself;

(c) The private sector possesses biodiversity-relevant knowledge and technological resources, as well as more general management, research and communication skills, which, if mobilized, could facilitate the implementation of the Convention,

*Welcoming* ongoing and new initiatives to engage businesses in furthering the objectives of the Convention, including dialogue between business leaders and Ministers involved in implementing the Convention,

*Welcoming* the initiative of the Ministry of the Environment of Brazil and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs of the United Kingdom, together with the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS), Insight Investment and the Executive Secretary, to develop ideas, that could best be pursued through the Convention or in support of its objectives, for engaging business in biodiversity issues, as a means of working towards the 2010 target,

*Noting* the report of the first Business and the 2010 Biodiversity Challenge meeting (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/INF/5) held in London on 20-21 January 2005, as well as the report of the second meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/11) held in São Paulo, Brazil, from 3-5 November 2005,

*Noting* that the following types of tools and mechanisms may be of use in facilitating contributions from business and industry towards the implementation of the Convention and its 2010 target:

(a) Awareness-raising materials and training workshops on business and biodiversity issues;

/...

- (b) Guidance on the integration of biodiversity considerations into existing voluntary or mandatory reporting and performance standards, guidelines, and indices in order to mainstream biodiversity considerations into business practice;
- (c) Certification schemes reflecting the full range of biodiversity-related issues to facilitate consumer choice based on companies' biodiversity performance;
- (d) Internationally agreed standards on activities that impact biodiversity;
- (e) Guidance and tools to assist companies in implementing good practice with regard to biodiversity;
- (f) Biodiversity policies and action plans to define and operationalize companies' biodiversity commitments;
- (g) Biodiversity benchmarks to guide and assess companies' biodiversity management practices;
- (h) Guidelines for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into existing environmental impact assessment procedures and strategic impact assessment;
- (j) Partnerships to facilitate knowledge-sharing with regard to good practice;
- (k) Public-private partnerships,

*Further noting* that some of the tools and mechanisms enumerated above may also be of use in facilitating cooperation among government agencies that deal with biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and those that deal with economic development, in regard to implementation of the Convention and achievement of its 2010 target,

*Noting* that contributions from business and industry towards the implementation of the Convention and its 2010 target could be facilitated by further work under the Convention to develop:

- (a) Tools, guidance and standards on biodiversity-related issues relevant to the private sector;
- (b) Tools for assessing the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, for their integration into decision-making;
- (c) Guidance for potential biodiversity offsets in line with the objectives of the Convention;
- (d) Guidance on integrating biodiversity into industry standards, certification schemes and guidelines;
- (e) A guide to the Convention for the private sector;
- (f) Guidance for Parties on how to engage the private sector, in accordance with national needs and circumstances,

*Noting that* further work on ways and means of supporting small and medium-sized enterprises with environmentally sound products, such as that developed by the UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative, would help to promote good biodiversity practice among business and industry,

1. *Urges* national focal points, working with relevant government departments, to communicate the importance of biodiversity to companies operating within the jurisdiction of Parties, including state-owned companies and small and medium enterprises, to engage such companies in the development of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to encourage such companies to adopt practices that support the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the objectives of the Convention;

2. *Encourages* national focal points, where appropriate, to include private sector representatives on national delegations to meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the Conference of the Parties, and other intergovernmental meetings, and nominate them to participate in technical expert groups;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile information on the business case for biodiversity and good biodiversity practice, and to make this information available through the clearing-house mechanism;

4. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to include the private sector as a target audience for its outreach materials and in the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA);

5. *Invites* businesses and relevant organizations and partnerships, such as the Finance Initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme, to develop and promote the business case for biodiversity, to develop and promote the wider use of good practice guidelines, benchmarks, certification schemes and reporting guidelines and standards, in particular performance standards in line with the 2010 indicators, to share information on biodiversity status and trends, and to prepare and communicate to the Conference of the Parties any voluntary commitments that will contribute to the 2010 target;

6. *Invites* businesses to align their policies and practices more explicitly with the three objectives of the Convention and its goals and targets;

7. *Encourages* business representatives to participate in the meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and other intergovernmental meetings;

8. *Decides* to consider, at its ninth meeting, further ways and means to promote business engagement in the implementation of the Convention, with a particular emphasis on the Convention's role in facilitating such engagement;

9. *Invites* the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Technology Transfer and Scientific and Technical Cooperation to address the role of the private sector in achieving the three objectives of the Convention and to consider the relevance of the present decision for the work of the Expert Group, and to report thereon to the Conference of the Parties;

10. *Encourages* Parties to prioritize the implementation of Article 6(b) of the Convention.

**VIII/18. Guidance to the financial mechanism**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Bearing in mind* Articles 20 and 21,

*Taking note of* the report of the Global Environment Facility as contained in the document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/10,

*Recalling* the relevant provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its decisions I/2, II/6, III/5, III/8, IV/11, IV/13, V/12, V/13, VI/16, VI/17 and VII/20,

1. *Decides* to adopt the updated list of developed country Parties and other Parties that voluntarily assume the obligations of developed country Parties in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 2 of the Convention, as contained in the annex to the present decision;

2. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, as the institutional structure to operate the financial mechanism of the Convention, to include in its regular report to the Conference of the Parties information on:

(a) The initial application of the Resource Allocation Framework to resources allocated in the fourth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility that is operational from July 2006, focusing on the biodiversity focal area;

(b) How the Resource Allocation Framework is likely to affect funding available to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the implementation of their commitments under the Convention;

3. *Urges* the Global Environment Facility to further simplify and streamline its procedures, in consideration of the special conditions within developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and the small island developing States as referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of Article 20 as well as those conditions within Parties with economies in transition;

4. *Urges* the Global Environment Facility to develop responses to the capacity and access challenges faced by the small island developing States, the least developed countries and the less developed countries with economies in transition, as identified in the third Overall Performance Study of the Global Environment Facility;

5. *Invites* the third Assembly of the Global Environment Facility to include in its high-level political discussions the opportunities and challenges of the GEF in its role as financial mechanism for the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Parties, to explore opportunities for streamlining the guidance provided to the Global Environment Facility taking into account the framework for goals and targets in decision VII/30 as well as indicators for assessing progress toward the achievement of the 2010 target and to present the results to the Conference of the Parties through the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the Convention;

7. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to consult with the Executive Secretary in relevant review processes undertaken by the Global Environment Facility that affect the financial mechanism of the Convention;

8. *Decides* to provide the following additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility in the provision of financial resources, in accordance with, Article 20 and Article 21 paragraph 1 of the Convention and in conformity with decisions I/2, II/6, III/5, IV/13, V/13, VI/17 and VII/20 of the Conference of the Parties;

*Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety*

9. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to provide an assurance that the introduction of the Resource Allocation Framework will not in any way jeopardize eligible Parties' access to funding for biosafety-related activities including regional activities where appropriate;

10. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to base their allocation of resources to support the implementation of the Protocol on country needs and priorities, and as a priority to support the establishment of a base level of capacity in all eligible developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and the small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition;

11. *Urges* the Global Environment Facility to support in-country, regional and subregional stock-taking studies to enable:

(a) The better planning and customizing of future assistance to the respective needs of eligible countries, given the fact that a "one-size-fits-all" approach to biosafety has been demonstrated to be inappropriate;

(b) The identification of clear and realistic targets;

(c) The identification and provision of technical and adequately experienced expertise for the implementation of national biosafety frameworks;

(d) The development of effective coordination which facilitates the support, ownership and involvement of all relevant national ministries and authorities, to ensure synergy and continuity;

12. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to support:

(a) The provision of longer-term support for building, consolidating and enhancing sustainable human resource capacity in risk assessment and risk management, and also in developing detection techniques for identifying living modified organisms;

(b) Awareness-raising, public participation and information sharing, including through the Biosafety Clearing-House;

(c) Coordination and harmonization of national biosafety frameworks at regional and subregional levels, where appropriate;

(d) Sustainable national participation in the Biosafety Clearing-House, including capacity-building, to take into account the need for Parties to be able to provide summary information in the common formats for reporting information (particularly keywords for categorizing records) in an official language of the United Nations to enable registration of such information with the Central Portal;

(e) Transfer and joint development of technology in risk assessment, risk management, monitoring and detection of living modified organisms;

(f) Development and implementation of national biosafety frameworks;

(g) Development of technical, financial, and human capacity including postgraduate education, biosafety-related laboratories and relevant equipment;

(h) Implementation of the revised Action Plan for Building Capacities for the Effective Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;

(i) Facilitation of the consultative information-gathering process leading to the preparation of national reports under the Protocol for those developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition, which lack sufficient capacity in this regard;

13. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility, developed country Parties and Governments, as well as relevant organizations to take into account the revised Action Plan for Building Capacities for the Effective Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and increase their financial and technical support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for its implementation;

#### *Island biodiversity*

14. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility and its Implementing Agencies to recognize the programme of work on island biodiversity and its relevance to developing countries, and in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, and to provide support for its implementation;

15. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to further simplify their procedures so as to take into account the special circumstances of small island developing States in implementing the programme of work on island biodiversity;

#### *Millennium Ecosystem Assessment*

16. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility, in coordination with the Executive Secretary, to identify gaps and needs in relation to existing financial resources, until 2010, to meet the unprecedented additional efforts needed to significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss and maintain the provision of ecosystem goods and services;

17. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to conduct national and other sub-global assessments making use of the conceptual framework and methodologies of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, as appropriate, and *invites* the Global Environment Facility and bilateral and multilateral funding organizations, as appropriate, to provide funding for these assessments;

#### *Implementation of the Convention*

18. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to provide information on its contribution and experience regarding the implementation of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan;

19. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility and bilateral and multilateral funding organizations to provide funding for the review and update of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

#### *Technology transfer and cooperation*

20. *Invites* the Global Environmental Facility to provide financial support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the implementation of the programme of work;

*Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness*

21. *Urges* the Global Environment Facility and other bilateral and multilateral institutions to make available the necessary financial resources especially for developing countries, particularly the least developed and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, to implement the identified Communication, Education and Public Awareness priority activities at national and regional levels in support of biodiversity strategies and action plans and any other information, education, and communication awareness strategies;

*National reporting*

22. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility and other bilateral and multilateral financial instruments as appropriate, to provide financial support to eligible Parties for the preparation of their fourth national reports, in a timely fashion and preferably no later than 1 January 2007;

23. *Further invites* the Global Environment Facility to explore and establish easier and expeditious mechanisms for the provision of funds to eligible countries for preparing their future national reports;

*Global Taxonomy Initiative*

24. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to continue to support the implementation of the planned activities contained in the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative, including taxonomic needs assessments, projects with a taxonomic focus or clearly identified taxonomic components, and regional activities on taxonomic capacity development and access to technology;

25. *Further requests* the Global Environment Facility to provide financial resources to developing countries, in particular the small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, for projects which help to establish and operationalize their national focal points for the Global Taxonomy Initiative, as well as financial resources to support capacity-building activities such as, *inter alia*, taxonomic training related to specific taxa and information technologies;

26. *Requests* the secretariats of the Convention and the Global Environment Facility to conduct a joint analysis of funded projects related to the Global Taxonomy Initiative and relevant project information contained in national reports, including analysis of the resources directed specifically to capacity-building, with a view to extracting best practices and sharing information and experience in promoting financial support for the Initiative;

*Invasive alien species*

27. *Notes* the need for the provision of additional funding by the financial mechanism of the Convention to support capacity-building for developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, to prevent or minimize the risks of the dispersal and establishment of invasive alien species at the national, subregional, or regional levels;

*Protected areas*

28. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme and other Implementing Agencies of the Global Environment Facility, along with other relevant organizations, to help facilitate and financially support the protected-area financing roundtables referred to in paragraph 18 (a) of decision VIII/24, on protected areas, in accordance with their mandates;

29. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility:



(a) To support early action activities of the programme of work, taking into account the identified national needs at a scale to sufficiently support developing countries, particularly the least developed and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition;

(b) To support national and regional systems of protected areas taking into account the targets and timetables in the programme of work;

(c) To maintain the proportion of funding for protected areas in the biodiversity envelop of the business plan of the fourth phase of the Global Environment Facility, taking into account the goals and targets in the programme of work and the niche of the Global Environment Facility in providing system-wide protected-areas support;

(d) To review and revise, as appropriate, its protected areas' policies in relation to indigenous and local communities; and

(e) To support community conserved areas, ensuring the immediate, full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the development of relevant activities;

30. *Invites* the Implementing Agencies of the Global Environment Facility to treat requests for access to funding for the projects mentioned in 29 (a) and (b) above in an expeditious manner.

*Annex*

**UPDATED LIST OF DEVELOPED COUNTRY PARTIES AND OTHER PARTIES THAT VOLUNTARILY ASSUME THE OBLIGATIONS OF DEVELOPED COUNTRY PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (2006)**

Australia	Austria
Belgium	Canada
Czech Republic	Denmark
Finland	France
Germany	Greece
Iceland	Ireland
Italy	Japan
Luxembourg	Monaco
Netherlands	New Zealand
Norway	Portugal
Slovenia	Spain
Sweden	Switzerland
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	

**VIII/19. Forest biological diversity: implementation of the programme of work**

**A. Consideration of matters arising from the implementation of paragraph 19 of decision VI/22**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

Recalling paragraph 19 of decision VI/22 of the Conference of the Parties in which the Executive Secretary was requested to initiate a series of actions in support of the implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity,

*Mindful* that many fora and organizations, including the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Bank and other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as well as regional forest-related processes have information on sustainable forest management and national forest programmes, including on forest law enforcement and related trade and cross-sectoral integration,

1. *Welcomes* the note prepared by the Executive Secretary on matters arising from the implementation of paragraph 19 of decision VI/22 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/14) and the report on the effects of insufficient law enforcement on forest biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/12), and the compilation of best practices to reduce negative impacts and enhance positive impacts of other sectoral policies on forest biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/13);

2. *Expresses* its appreciation to those Parties, other Governments, non-governmental organizations, members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, regional forest-related processes, other United Nations bodies and conventions, intergovernmental organizations, and research institutes for their various inputs and collaborative efforts in the implementation of the different actions outlined in subparagraphs 19 (a)-(g) of decision VI/22;

3. *Invites* Parties to strengthen their efforts to promote sustainable forest management, to improve forest law enforcement and to address related trade, and *reiterates* its invitation to Parties to provide information on these subjects according to paragraph 19(e) of decision VI/22, particularly on their effects on forest biological diversity as a contribution to the review of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity, in the context of the activities delineated under its objective 4, goal 1, of programme element 2;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Strengthen collaboration on issues regarding the promotion of sustainable forest management, including, as appropriate, forest law enforcement, governance and related trade, with the UNFF, the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), the World Bank, other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and regional forest-related processes in order to complement and contribute to ongoing processes and initiatives, <sup>23/</sup> as appropriate, with a view to improving the implementation of relevant activities of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity;

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<sup>23/</sup> Tarapoto Process in the context of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty; Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) Ministerial Processes in South East Asia and Pacific, Africa, and Europe and North Asia; and the Forest Law Enforcement and Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan of the European Union; and other relevant processes and initiatives.

(b) Synthesize, in collaboration with relevant members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, existing information on the way Parties are promoting the implementation of their national forest programmes and national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(c) Develop in collaboration with stakeholders and taking into account the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), relevant members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, relevant regional forest-related processes such as the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE), the Montreal Process, and COMIFAC (*Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale*), a toolkit on cross-sectoral, integrated approaches making best use of already existing instruments, notably national forest programmes, to reduce negative impacts and enhance positive impacts of other sectoral policies on forest biological diversity, for consideration of SBSTTA at its thirteenth meeting, and to disseminate it through electronic and non-electronic means;

(d) Suspend the operation of the forest web portal of the Convention on Biological Diversity because of its low rate of use, and re-direct Parties, via a hyperlink to the Collaborative Partnership on Forests' Joint Information Framework web site, hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; <sup>24/</sup>

(e) Complete the assessment on unauthorized harvesting on fauna (including bushmeat) as proposed in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/12 and finalize the compilation of best practices outlined in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/13;

(f) Compile the lessons learned from paragraph 19 of decision VI/22, in particular those under subparagraph (f) on sustainable use;

(g) Explore further means to strengthen the exchange of information and capacity-building related to the implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity through non-web based means, such as CD-Rom and hard copies and to enhance sharing of practical and useful web-based forest information;

5. *Recalling* paragraph 28 of decision VI/22 and paragraphs 7 and 11 (b) of decision VII/11, *encourages* Parties to continue to integrate the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management into policies and practices and to further strengthen the institutional and human capacity for implementing adaptive management;

6. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to incorporate the forest-related information of the Convention on Biological Diversity more comprehensively into the web portal of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests;

7. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to strengthen collaboration at the national level between the focal point for the World Heritage Convention, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) focal points respectively, in order to increase the effectiveness of implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity, and the programme of work on protected areas, in designated World Heritage sites, taking into account the relevance of the programme of work on protected areas for the implementation of programme element 1, goal 3, objective 3 of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity;

## **B. Other matters**

### *The Conference of the Parties,*

*Noting* the outcomes derived from the sixth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests as a positive step towards achieving sustainable forest management,

*Welcoming* in particular, the four shared Global Objectives on Forests agreed at the sixth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, where Parties committed to work globally and nationally and to make progress toward their achievement by 2015, and noting that the implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity will contribute toward the achievement of these four global objectives,

*Recognizing* the uncertainties related to the potential environmental and socio-economic impacts, including long-term and transboundary impacts, of genetically modified trees on global forest biological diversity, as well as on the livelihoods of indigenous and local communities, and given the absence of reliable data and of capacity in some countries to undertake risk assessments and to evaluate those potential impacts,

1. *Instructs* the Executive Secretary to continue his engagement in the Collaborative Partnership on Forests;
2. *Recommends* Parties to take a precautionary approach when addressing the issue of genetically modified trees;
3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to collect and collate existing information, including peer-reviewed published literature, in order to allow SBSTTA to consider and assess the potential environmental, cultural, and socio-economic impacts of genetically modified trees on the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, and to report to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
4. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, including indigenous and local communities, as well as relevant stakeholders, to provide relevant views and information to the Secretariat for inclusion in this assessment;

## **C. Review of implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity**

### *The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to carry out an in-depth review of the expanded programme of work following the proposed review process as delineated in the annex to the present decision, and, subject to availability of financial resources, to convene at least one meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Review of Implementation of the Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity established by the Conference of the Parties under the terms of reference agreed in paragraph 26 of decision VI/22 in order to complete its original mandate;
2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary in accordance to paragraph 26 (c) of decision VI/22, concerning membership of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, to increase representation for bio-geographical regions with little or no current representation;

3. *Encourages* Parties and other relevant stakeholders to access existing information on forest related reporting when finalizing the third and preparing the fourth national report, for example, through the Joint Information Framework for Forest-Related Reporting website of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and other non-web-based means;

4. *Encourages* the Task Force on Streamlining Forest-related Reporting of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to continue its work towards reducing reporting burden and minimizing duplication of reporting requests.

#### *Annex*

### **PROPOSAL ON THE REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

#### *A. Sources of information*

1. Relevant sources of information that will contribute to the review of implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity are listed as follows:

(a) The primary source information is to be extracted from the third national report submitted by Parties to the Convention in 2005; 25/

(b) Other forest-related information in the form of national reports previously submitted to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Tropical Timber Agreement (but only for countries members of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)), the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the United Nations Framework on Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), that can be accessed at the Collaborative Partnership on Forest's Joint Information Framework for Forest-Related Reporting web site and regional criteria and indicators processes; 26/

(c) Information contained in voluntary thematic reports produced, in the framework of the Convention, on forest biological diversity (thematic report on forest ecosystems submitted in 2001, 27/ voluntary report on progress of implementation of the expanded programme of work in 2003. 28/);

(d) "Country profiles" produced by the Commission for Sustainable Development as well as national reports;

(e) Relevant information on progress made in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and National Forest Programmes;

(f) Questionnaires to international organizations to gauge implementation at the international level; 29/

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25/ At its first meeting, in 2003, the Group developed a refined questionnaire on forest biological diversity within the format of the third national report, structured around the 12 goals and 27 objectives of the expanded forest work programme, and later adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision VII/25.

26/ [www.fao.org/forestry/site/26880/en](http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/26880/en).

27/ Available at <http://www.biodiv.org/world/reports.aspx?type=for>

28/ Available at <http://www.biodiv.org/world/reports.aspx?type=vfe>

(g) Review of implementation by non-governmental organizations dealing with indigenous and local communities (e.g., Global Forest Coalition review of the forest-related clauses in the Convention; <sup>30/</sup> Forest People's Programme on indigenous people's experiences of biodiversity conservation activities funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF); <sup>31/</sup> reports to the United Nations Forum on Forests; <sup>32/</sup> summary Report of the Expert Meeting on Traditional Forest-Related Knowledge and the Implementation of Related International Commitments <sup>33/</sup> );

(h) Peer-reviewed, independent reports carried out by international non-governmental organizations and scientific bodies; and

(i) International/global/regional forest assessments, including the FAO *Forest Resources Assessment* and *Yearbook of Forest Products*, the FAO State of the World's Forests reports, the FAO regional outlook studies, the FAO national forest programme updates, the ITTO annual review and assessment of the world timber situation, <sup>34/</sup> the ITTO upcoming review on the status of sustainable forest management, review by the United Nations Forum on Forests of progress made on the proposals for action put forward by the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF)/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF), <sup>35/</sup> assessment reports under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)/Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, the second Global Biodiversity Outlook, and the reports of the Ministerial Conference for the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE) on the state of Europe's forests and sustainable forest management in Europe.

## **B. Technical components of the review**

2. The review of implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity shall carry out, whenever feasible and relevant, the following activities as they relate to the section on forest biodiversity within the third national report to the Convention, and other relevant sources as mentioned in paragraph 5 of the note by the Executive Secretary on advice on the review of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/15), taking into account annex III to recommendation 1/8 of the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention;

3. A background report will be prepared by the Executive Secretary in collaboration with the AHTEG on the Review of Implementation of the Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity on status and trends in forest biological diversity and on the review of the implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity. The report will cover:

(a) Analysis and presentation of the information in a regional context, including maps;

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<sup>29/</sup> To this end, the Group developed, in its first meeting in 2003, a questionnaire directed at International organizations, including all members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. The questionnaire format was adopted at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties and sent in 2004.

<sup>30/</sup> See "Status of implementation of Forest-related Clauses in the CBD". March 2002. FERN-Global Forest Coalition.

<sup>31/</sup> Griffiths, T. 2005. Indigenous Peoples and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Forest Peoples Programme.

<sup>32/</sup> Fifth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests. report on traditional forest related knowledge and the implementation of related international commitments: International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests, 6-10 December 2004, San Jose, Costa Rica (E/CN.18/2005/16)

<sup>33/</sup> Costa Rica, 2004; International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests

<sup>34/</sup> [http://www.itto.or.jp/live/Live\\_Server/400/E-Annual%20Review%202004.pdf](http://www.itto.or.jp/live/Live_Server/400/E-Annual%20Review%202004.pdf)

<sup>35/</sup> Fifth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests. Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forest (E/CN.18/2005/6).

(b) Analysis and synthesis of the information submitted in written form in the third national report (as opposed to only reporting frequency of compliance for a given question), including information arising from the implementation of activities contained in paragraph 19 of decision VI/22;

(c) Assessment of the adequacy of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity in addressing national priorities, including those related to rehabilitation and long-term restoration of forest cover;

(d) Identification of information gaps by clustering those questions with poor responses;

(e) Consideration of options for analysing, synthesizing, presenting, and publishing the information submitted, including through the clearing-house mechanism, in order to provide feedback to Parties and enhance the value and ownership of the reported information;

(f) Analysis of the information by identifying, developing, and/or elaborating on (but not limited to):

- (i) Major global and regional benefits and problems in implementing the programme of work;
- (ii) Most implemented goals and/or objectives;
- (iii) Least implemented goals and/or objectives;
- (iv) Not implemented goals and/or objectives;
- (v) Conclusions on a regional basis;
- (vi) Conclusions on a global basis;
- (vii) Suggestions for improvement to the forest work programme and ways forward;
- (viii) Lessons learned and best practices;
- (ix) Identification of barriers to implementation in the context of priorities for capacity-building;

(g) An overall assessment on:

- (i) If and how the forest work programme has been a helpful tool in reducing the loss of forest biodiversity;
- (ii) How the forest work programme has been helpful in addressing the three objectives of the Convention;
- (iii) Future priorities, opportunities, and challenges for the further implementation of the forest work programme;

4. There are a number of technical limitations to the review of the information contained in the forest biodiversity section of the third national report. These limitations need to be noted in the introduction to the review and taken into account when conducting this review. Some specific examples of limitations to the information include:

(a) The inability to assess status and trends directly, because most of the questions were not designed for this purpose;

- (b) Different interpretations and hence different answers to questions;
- (c) Often the absence of baseline data.

5. Assessment and identification of successes, challenges, and obstacles to implementation, as well as on the effects of the types of scientific and technical measures taken and tools used in implementing the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity will be drawn from the third national reports and other sources of relevant information as appropriate;

6. Taking into account limitations identified in paragraph 4 above the review will address status and trends in forest biological diversity, the effectiveness and the constraints of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity and matters requiring further consideration arising from paragraph 19 of decision VI/22. The review will provide recommendations on subject matters associated with the work programme and possible ways and means to develop, design and/or refine the future programme of work on forest biological diversity.



**VIII/20. Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems: reporting processes, improving the review of implementation and addressing threats**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Having examined* the notes by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/26/Add.3, UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/15 and UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/42),

*Recalling* that in its decision III/21, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity recognised the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands as the lead implementing partner on wetlands for the Convention on Biological Diversity,

*Noting* that the definition of “wetland” used by the Ramsar Convention includes all categories of inland water ecosystems,

*Recognizing* that the close cooperation between the two conventions sets a good example in building synergies between conventions to effectively deliver the objectives of both conventions,

*Bearing in mind* the joint work plan between the two conventions,

*Welcoming* the outcomes of the ninth meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention, particularly on progress on revised Ramsar Site designation criteria, and clearly recognizing the important relationships between the wise-use of wetlands and poverty reduction,

*Noting* the UNEP Issue-based Modules for Coherent Implementation of Biodiversity-related Conventions as a useful tool to facilitate synergies in reporting and implementation of biodiversity-related conventions; and the “Mountains to the Sea” initiative of WWF-International as a useful contribution to assist Parties in a more coherent implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity at the national level using the ecosystem approach,

*Recalling* that, in its decision VII/4, paragraphs 2 and 3, the Conference of the Parties requested, *inter alia*, the development of a proposal on streamlining and improving the effectiveness of national reporting on inland water ecosystems,

1. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant international organizations and regional initiatives to promote the recognition, and implementation, of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems by relevant stakeholders, using, *inter alia*, the information to be provided by the processes identified in recommendation X/9 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

2. *Also invites* Parties, other Governments and international organizations and the private sector, on a voluntary basis and in accordance with identified needs, to contribute financial and other resources to continue assisting the work of the Executive Secretary and the Secretary-General of the Ramsar Convention on these matters;

4. *Calls upon* Parties to ensure the fullest cooperation and communication between national focal points for the biodiversity related conventions and between them and representatives of those sectors or groups that are responsible for the drivers of change in the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Review the technical requirements under the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and compare them with the ongoing and planned activities of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Ramsar Convention in order to identify inconsistencies and propose ways and means to address them to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

(b) Invite the Ramsar Convention to take the lead in developing a draft national reporting framework on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, taking into consideration, *inter alia*:

- (i) The needs of both conventions, including their respective needs for reporting on other matters;
- (ii) Additional guidance in, *inter alia*, decisions VIII/14, on national reporting, and VIII/8, on the outcomes of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Review of Implementation;
- (iii) The information available from outcome-oriented indicators of progress towards the 2010 target;
- (iv) The reporting activities of other stakeholders and processes;
- (v) The priority information needs bearing in mind the capacity for national reporting; and
- (vi) As appropriate, the UNEP Issue-Based Modules for Coherent Implementation of Biodiversity-related Conventions;

in order to ensure that national reports generate essential and meaningful information in a cost effective manner avoiding duplication of effort;

(c) Ensure that due recognition is made in the development of the joint reporting framework of decision VII/4, paragraph 11, which recognizes the presence of inland water ecosystems within ecosystems addressed by the other programmes of work, and accordingly encourages cross-referencing to, and coherence with, these other thematic programmes;

(d) Also invite the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention to explore, jointly and avoiding duplication of effort, through appropriate means and subject to available resources:

- (i) Further ways and means to improve mechanisms for assessing the extent, distribution and characteristics of inland water ecosystems, considering the guidelines for review of the programmes of work of the Convention (decision VIII/15, annex III) in particular paying attention to ecosystem considerations and the assessment and monitoring of drivers of change, noting the long-term need for such assessments at the national, regional and global level, including for wetlands not designated as Ramsar Sites; and
  - (ii) The capacity needs at national level in relation to such assessments;
- (e) Develop proposals for further ways and means for:
- (i) A strategic approach to identify key stakeholders and promote, where appropriate, their full involvement in reducing drivers of negative change and increasing drivers of positive change; and

- (ii) Involving stakeholders in monitoring and reporting on the drivers of change, status and trends of biological diversity and implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems,

and to present the proposals to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

- (f) Consider, as appropriate, when undertaking this work, the relevant time-lines in relation to the review of the implementation of the programmes of work as indicated in the annex to decision VII/31;

- (g) Invite, as appropriate, regional and international bodies responsible for, or representing, the drivers of change of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems to fully implement the programme of work; and

- (h) Improve information dissemination between the national focal points of biodiversity-related conventions on these and related matters.

**VIII/21. Marine and coastal biological diversity: conservation and sustainable use of deep seabed genetic resources beyond the limits of national jurisdiction**

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Notes* that deep seabed ecosystems beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, including hydrothermal vent, cold seep, seamount, coldwater coral and sponge reef ecosystems, contain genetic resources of great interest for their biodiversity value and for scientific research as well as for present and future sustainable development and commercial applications;

2. *Recognizes* that given the vulnerability and general lack of scientific knowledge of deep seabed biodiversity, there is an urgent need to enhance scientific research and cooperation and to provide for the conservation and sustainable use of these genetic resources in the context of the precautionary approach;

3. *Concerned* about the threats to genetic resources in the deep seabed beyond national jurisdiction, *requests* Parties and *urges* other States, having identified activities and processes under their jurisdiction and control which may have significant adverse impacts on deep seabed ecosystems and species in these areas, as requested in paragraph 56 of decision VII/5, to take measures to urgently manage such practices in vulnerable deep seabed ecosystems with a view to the conservation and sustainable use of resources, and report on measures taken as part of the national reporting process;

4. *Also invites* Parties, other Governments, research institutions and other relevant organizations to make available information on research activities related to deep seabed genetic resources beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and ensure that the results of such marine scientific research and analysis, when available, are effectively disseminated through international channels, as appropriate, in accordance with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations, to compile and further disseminate such information through the clearing-house mechanism;

5. *Expresses its awareness* of a preliminary range of options which Parties and other States, individually or in cooperation, may utilize for the protection of deep seabed genetic resources beyond national jurisdiction, which may include: (i) the use of codes of conduct, guidelines and principles; and (ii) reduction and management of threats including through: permits and environmental impact assessments; establishment of marine protected areas; prohibition of detrimental and destructive practices in vulnerable areas; and *emphasizes the need* for further work in developing all of these options and other options, in particular within the framework of the United Nations;

6. *Recognizes also* that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea regulates activities in the marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, and *urges* Parties and other States to cooperate within the relevant international and/or regional organizations in order to promote the conservation, management and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, including deep seabed genetic resources;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, and other relevant international organizations, to further analyse and explore options for preventing and mitigating the impacts of some activities to selected seabed habitats and report the findings to future meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

8. *Notes* the existence of the scientific information generated through other programmes of work including that on protected areas;

9. *Emphasizes* the urgent need, especially in developing countries, to build capacities relating to deep seabed biodiversity, including taxonomic capacity; to promote scientific and technical cooperation and technology transfer; and to exchange information regarding activities undertaken within the deep seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

***VIII/22. Marine and coastal biological diversity: enhancing the implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management***

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Takes note* of the analysis of obstacles and enabling activities relevant to integrated marine and coastal area management (IMCAM) contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management, and summarized in the note by the Executive Secretary on the subject (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/26/Add.1);

2. *Notes* that Parties will be at different stages in developing national integrated marine and coastal area management frameworks, and that Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management can assist in informing these existing processes, where relevant;

3. *Recognizing* the importance of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management in reaching the 2010 target, *invites* Parties and other Governments to facilitate effective implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management by, as appropriate:

(a) Encouraging participation by indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders, to provide input into consideration of integrating the recommendations of IMCAM into national and regional processes;

(b) Where appropriate, considering the development of institutional structures and other modalities for Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management;

(c) Where appropriate, developing and adopting a national integrated marine and coastal area management strategy;

(d) Where appropriate, undertaking a comprehensive review of domestic environmental and other related legislation related to integrated marine and coastal area management, and, where necessary, enacting appropriate legislation;

(e) Considering appropriate institutional mechanisms to support the provisions of the international and regional instruments relevant to integrated marine and coastal area management;

(f) Ensuring effective enforcement of legislation, including by raising awareness among law enforcement agencies about the importance of sustainable use of coastal and marine resources and the importance of promoting compliance and apprehending offenders; and

(g) Considering participation in international initiatives and agreements, such as regional seas programmes, large marine ecosystem (LME) projects, and river basin initiatives,) in order to improve trans-boundary cooperation;

4. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, with the help of coastal-management practitioners and relevant organizations, and within their respective capacities to:

(a) Assess the baseline level of IMCAM implementation through the adoption and application of indicators or criteria, such as the UNEP IMCAM Progress Indicator Set (see annex II of the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/26/Add.1)) and relevant global outcome-oriented indicators;

(b) Encourage indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders to use resources sustainably, consistent with Articles 8(j) and 10(c); and, where required, to diversify their economic and livelihood base;

(c) Develop processes for, and undertake valuation of natural resources and their economic significance, and use the information in decision-making;

(d) Fully utilize information generated by global and regional coastal observation systems to support decision-making on integrated marine and coastal area management;

(e) Ensure that information about the social, economic, health, environmental, and cultural benefits of integrated marine and coastal area management are widely disseminated among government officials, policy makers, users of coastal resources and the general public;

(f) Significantly improve capacity-building for coastal managers and coastguards on integrated marine and coastal area management activities through regular training programmes and educational curricula in marine sciences and policy, where needed; and

(g) Support collaboration with existing efforts for the development and use of a global interactive database of integrated marine and coastal area management efforts;

5. *Requests* Parties, in the course of reporting on implementation of the marine and coastal programme of work, to report on measures taken to enhance implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management in their national reports, where relevant;

6. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to support initiatives to:

(a) Improve collection, collation, interpretation, communication, and dissemination of information and participation of stakeholders and the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of management decisions;

(b) Design adaptive integrated marine and coastal area management programmes that respond to environmental change, as well as recurrent or emerging physical or biological hazards, as long term mitigation tools complementary to early warning systems for coastal/marine hazards.

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties, relevant organizations and indigenous and local communities, to compile and analyse case-studies on successful and unsuccessful implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management, and to provide lessons learned for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice before the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

8. *Invites* funding agencies to enter into partnership with developing country Parties, according to their national priorities, in order to support national and regional efforts to build long-term capacity in effective implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management, and to ensure that funding is commensurate with national integrated marine and coastal area management needs.

**VIII/23. Agricultural biodiversity****A. Cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition***The Conference of the Parties*

*Recalling* decision VII/32, paragraph 7, that requests the Executive Secretary to undertake the necessary consultations and bring forward options for a cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition within the existing programme of work on agricultural biodiversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to work together with relevant organizations in order to strengthen existing initiatives on food and nutrition, enhance synergies and fully integrate biodiversity concerns into relevant work, with a view to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal 1 and other relevant Millennium Development Goals;

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the progress made in enhancing synergies and integrating biodiversity concerns into the work of other initiatives, and on the development of options, as presented in the note by the Executive Secretary on options for a cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/26/Add.2);

2. *Extends its appreciation* to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI), the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and other contributors to the process;

3. *Adopts* the framework for a cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition, as contained in the annex to the present decision, which builds upon existing national activities;

4. *Decides* to integrate the elements of the framework into the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity at its in-depth review at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

5. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to integrate biodiversity, food and nutrition considerations into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other national plans and activities, including national plans of action for nutrition and strategies for achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Standing Committee on Nutrition of the United Nations (SCN) and other stakeholders, regarding the implementation of the cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition and to report on the progress with the view to contributing to the in-depth review of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to integrate the cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition into the Memorandum of Understanding between the Convention and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, when the Memorandum is next updated;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to make available to Parties and relevant international organizations the outcomes of the Conference on Health and Biodiversity (COHAB) for consideration in the framework of the in-depth review of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;



9. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute, the World Health Organization, the Standing Committee on Nutrition of the United Nations, and other relevant organizations and initiatives, taking into account ongoing work, to implement the cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition;

10. *Invites* the governing body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to take note, at its first meeting, of the cross-cutting initiative and to collaborate in its implementation;

11. *Recognizes* that activities under this initiative should be implemented taking into account the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 2004.

*Annex*

**PROPOSED FRAMEWORK FOR A CROSS-CUTTING INITIATIVE ON BIODIVERSITY  
FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION**

***A. Rationale***

1. Biodiversity is essential for food security and nutrition, and offers key options for sustainable livelihoods. Environmental integrity is critical for maintaining and building positive options for human well-being. Existing knowledge warrants immediate action to promote the sustainable use of biodiversity in food security and nutrition programmes, as a contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Such action would counteract the simplification of diets, agricultural systems and ecosystems, and the erosion of food cultures. Considering the difficulty in precisely identifying optimal diets, a diversity of foods from plants and animals remains the preferred choice for human health. Traditional food systems provide positive synergies between human and ecosystem health, and culture offers an essential context for mediating positive dietary choices.

2. An interdisciplinary initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition, based on the ecosystem approach that makes the most of locally-available biodiversity and initiative to address nutrition problems will assist countries and stakeholders in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Without urgent action that directly engages the environmental, agricultural, nutrition and health communities, biodiversity and the positive options offered by domesticated and wild biodiversity for addressing food security, nutrient deficiencies, and the emerging burden of non-communicable disease, will be lost.

***B. Aim***

3. The overall aim of the initiative is to promote and improve the sustainable use of biodiversity in programmes contributing to food security and human nutrition, as a contribution to the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 1, Goal 7 and related goals and targets and, thereby, to raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity, its conservation and sustainable use.

***C. General considerations***

4. The initiative is to be implemented as a cross-cutting initiative within the existing programme of work on agricultural biodiversity, and should complement relevant activities under this and other programmes of work and cross-cutting initiatives of the Convention. In addition, the initiative should build upon and strengthen other relevant existing initiatives, and avoid duplication of effort.

5. The initiative will apply the ecosystem approach, using interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral approaches in order to integrate health, education, agriculture and environmental objectives. In examining potential solutions to food and nutrition problems, activities under the initiative will look first to the biodiversity resources of local ecosystems, including existing intra-species diversity. As well, the social and cultural importance of food—as an inherent aspect of human existence and community organization—should be recognized as a positive motivating force for healthy diets and ecosystems.

6. A commitment to sustainability is essential to the success of the initiative. The initiative will explore the potential of local and national markets to transact and deliver a greater diversity of plant food types to consumers, and to return greater value to those producing biodiversity-based products.

7. Activities under the initiative should be responsive to community needs, and developed with full community participation and engagement. Activities should seek to increase participation of local and indigenous communities in national and international institutions, programmes and processes, and should seek to increase coordination between all levels. Activities should contribute to ‘learning by doing’ and to adaptive management. Activities should be implemented taking into account the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security (the “Right-to-Food Guidelines”) adopted by the FAO in November 2004. Finally, existing activities should be scaled upwards to address a more global, cross-sectoral agenda, without losing local and cultural specificities.

#### ***D. Elements***

##### ***Element 1. Developing and documenting knowledge***

###### ***Operational objective 1***

To substantiate the links between biodiversity, food and nutrition, in particular clarifying the relationship between biodiversity, dietary diversity and food preferences, and the relevant links between human health and ecosystem health.

###### ***Rationale***

Current evidence on the links between biodiversity, food and nutrition is sufficient to warrant immediate action, but more work is needed. Developing and documenting knowledge of these links will provide a sound scientific basis for the initiative, allowing for the better design of activities, and the development of comprehensive public awareness-raising initiatives on the importance of biodiversity to human diets and health, and the link between human health and ecosystem health.

###### ***Activities***

1.1 Compilation, review and analysis of:

- (a) Existing scientific information, indigenous and traditional knowledge on the links between biodiversity, food and nutrition (in a manner consistent with Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention) according to national legislation;
- (b) Case-studies on the links between biodiversity, food and nutrition;
- (c) The value of biodiversity for food and nutrition.

1.2 Stimulating further research and the generation and systematic compilation of new data.

- 1.3 Development of an indicator (or indicators) on biodiversity in use for food, consistent with decision VII/30.

***Ways and means***

FAO and IPGRI will take the lead on developing the evidence base for the initiative. IPGRI will work with FAO to increase the usability, for the initiative, of existing FAO databases and information resources. The first report of the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources and the second report of the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources, among other resources, will contribute to building the evidence base for the initiative. In addition, FAO, through its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, could support countries in generating, compiling and disseminating new cultivar-specific nutrient-composition data, as could the CGIAR International Agricultural Research Centres, through the HarvestPlus initiative. An examination of available data will serve to identify where in-depth case studies would be most useful. On the basis of knowledge gathered, FAO, IPGRI and the Secretariat could support, in collaboration with relevant partners, development of the indicator(s) and related activities as outlined under other elements of the initiative (e.g., development of a communication strategy). Noting the role of Parties, other Governments and relevant national and regional organizations as the primary source of data, there is a need to identify mechanisms to strengthen local infrastructure and human resources for the generation of such data.

***Element 2. Integration of biodiversity, food and nutrition issues into research and policy instruments***

***Operational objective 2***

To mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into agendas, programmes and policies related to nutrition, health, agriculture and hunger and poverty reduction.

***Rationale***

Existing research and policy instruments often overlook the importance of biodiversity and associated knowledge in addressing local problems of hunger and malnutrition. In nutrition studies, the most commonly used research instruments aggregate food data into broad categories, obscuring the contribution of individual species or cultivars to human nutrition and health. Under prevailing regulatory frameworks, food quality standards that are not adapted to local foods may also inadvertently constrain food producers, limiting their ability to provide an array of species and varieties to markets. Policies, programmes and projects aimed at addressing poverty reduction and food security sometimes emphasize the provision of staple food sources and dietary supplements while overlooking the value of locally available diverse food sources. In these cases, the value of biodiversity for food and nutrition, especially to poor and disadvantaged groups, is not fully realized. A proactive focus on biodiversity will be needed in order to encourage practitioners and researchers to modify current approaches, and to shift research and policy emphasis towards examining issues of food quality, and not simply food quantity.

***Activities***

- 2.1 As appropriate, integrate biodiversity concerns into nutrition instruments, *inter alia*:

- (a) Food-based dietary guidelines;
- (b) Food composition analysis and dietary assessments;
- (c) National policies and plans of action for nutrition;

- (d) Relevant regulatory frameworks and legislation at national and international levels.
- 2.2 Integrate biodiversity for food and nutrition concerns into food security and poverty reduction strategies, *inter alia*:
- (a) National Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers;
  - (b) The right to food;
  - (c) Food security projects and programmes, including: household food security projects, school feeding programmes, home gardens; and
  - (d) Emergency response and preparedness.

### ***Ways and means***

FAO, IPGRI, WHO, SCN and the Secretariat, as appropriate, will work with relevant partners (including those identified in section E, below) to advance activities under this element, including through their work on the development of standards, and provision of support to member countries, their agencies responsible for nutrition, universities, and extension services, acknowledging them as the primary beneficiaries of the initiative.

### ***Element 3. Conserving and promoting wider use of biodiversity for food and nutrition***

#### ***Operational objective 3***

To counter the loss of diversity in human diets, and in ecosystems, by conserving and promoting the wider use of biodiversity for food and nutrition.

#### ***Rationale***

Diversity is being replaced by uniformity in the agricultural market place, and in human diets more generally. Yet a diverse resource base remains critical to human survival, well-being, the elimination of hunger and providing the basis for adaptation to changing conditions (including environmental change). Promoting the broader use of biodiversity promises to contribute to improved human health and nutrition, while also providing opportunities for livelihood diversification and income generation. Indigenous and local communities, and the preservation of their local socio-cultural traditions and knowledge, play a critical role, as do women, for the maintenance of diverse food systems. These combined outcomes can serve to reduce poverty, providing important contributions to maintain and enhance biodiversity conservation efforts at multiple scales.

#### ***Activities***

- 3.1 Conservation and sustainable use of crop and livestock genetic diversity, including wild relatives of domesticated animals and plants.
- 3.2 Identification and promotion of species currently underutilized or of potential value to human food and nutrition, including those important in times of crisis, and their conservation and sustainable use.

- 3.3 Promotion of genetically diverse and species-rich home gardens, agroforestry and other production systems that contribute to the *in situ* conservation of genetic resources and food security.
- 3.4 Conservation and sustainable use of wild resources, including those that support bushmeat and fisheries, including maintaining viable stocks of wild species for sustainable consumption by local and indigenous communities.
- 3.5 Promotion, conservation and sustainable use of important biodiversity, at all levels associated with agricultural, forestry and aquaculture systems.
- 3.6 Conservation and sustainable use of medicinal species relevant for food and nutrition.
- 3.7 Support all forms of food production of indigenous and local communities, in accordance with Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention.
- 3.8 Identifying and promoting crop diversification for biodiverse food crops to be used for food and nutrition.
- 3.9 Protection and promotion of biodiversity friendly markets by addressing regulatory issues.
- 3.10 Promotion of technology transfer to improve technical capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, for the conservation and sustainable use of important species, wild relatives, neglected and under-utilized species.
- 3.11 Research and conservation of native plants or animals, local races, wild relatives of cultivated or domesticated species in order to improve the knowledge on their genetic variability, regarding important traits for agriculture such as: biotic/abiotic resistance, yield and nutritional value.
- 3.12 Use of biodiversity to broaden the genetic base of cultivated crops to, increase food production and improve the nutritional value of food while taking into account the environmental impact of agriculture.
- 3.13 Support to the study and development of production and commercialization of non-conventional biodiversity-based products, including processing of non conventional biodiversity-based food.
- 3.14 Strengthening of local infrastructure and human resources training in order to establish standards of identification and quality of daily admissible ingestion.
- 3.15 Transforming and/or treating residues of processed raw materials.
- 3.16 Integration of benefit-sharing objectives into national and international frameworks dealing with biodiversity for food and nutrition, as appropriate, taking into account existing benefit sharing systems.

### ***Ways and means***

Most of the activities outlined under this element will be pursued under the Convention's existing programme of work on agricultural biodiversity, and the FAO Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. In particular, activities 2, 4, 11 and 12 of the Global Plan of Action could advance activities under the initiative for the conservation and diversification of plant genetic resources. Action under the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (in

Conservation (in particular, under target 9) will also contribute to the conservation of plant genetic diversity. In considering the role of animal products in relation to nutrition, the Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources provides an important technical and operational framework for guiding activities on conserving animal genetic diversity. In terms of market-related activities, activity 14 of the Global Plan of Action will support the development of markets for biologically diverse food products. In addition, there are opportunities for cooperation with the BioTrade Initiative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to, *inter alia*, provide technical assistance and create an enabling policy environment. Planned activities could be tested through pilot projects in selected countries, in order to evaluate effectiveness and develop approaches.

#### ***Element 4 – Public awareness***

##### ***Operational objective 4***

To raise awareness of the links between biodiversity, food and nutrition, and the importance of biodiversity conservation to meeting health and development objectives, including the elimination of hunger.

##### ***Rationale***

Biodiversity programmes and policies can be made more relevant to policymakers and stakeholders, and more effective on the ground, by making clear the crucial links between biodiversity and human well-being. When rural people perceive that biodiversity has greater value through positive impacts on both income and health, they are more likely to maintain and protect it. In addition, issues of food production as they relate to nutrition and health can serve to mobilize both urban and rural consumers who may not otherwise be motivated by environmental or ethical arguments to support agricultural sustainability. Food security issues can then serve as a way to re-establish links between local production and global consumption, and between the rich and poor.

##### ***Activities***

- 4.1 Development of a communication strategy, and associated publications and other materials to address the general public, decision makers, local communities, and the nutrition, agriculture, health and environment communities.
- 4.2 Convening of regional and national workshops to raise awareness of the links between biodiversity, food and nutrition, and of activities supporting these links.

##### ***Ways and means***

Awareness-raising activities would be integrated under the Convention's programme of work on communication, education and public awareness, and related activities by FAO, IPGRI, WHO and other relevant organizations. Activities under target 14 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation would further support implementation of this element.

#### ***E. Key partners and initiatives***

8. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN), the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations University (UNU) and other intergovernmental organizations are

encouraged to include biodiversity-related considerations in the implementation of their programmes and strategies, including but not limited to:

- The Global Plan of Action to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals (prepared through the Secretary-General's Millennium Project) and in particular its action plan on hunger;
- The Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;
- The FAO World Food Summit Plan of Action;
- The WHO Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health; and
- The International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development.

9. Similarly, Governments and other international and national institutions; the International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS), the International Council for Science (ICSU) and other research and academic associations; civil-society organizations and movements, including the Slow Food Movement, indigenous and local community organizations; and the private sector, are encouraged to contribute to the initiative.

**B. *International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity***

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the progress made by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) other collaborators and stakeholders, with the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity, and the report of the International Technical Workshop on Biological Management of Soil Ecosystems for Sustainable Agriculture, organized by the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Londrina, Brazil, from 24 to 27 June 2002;

2. *Notes* that the conservation and sustainable use of soil biodiversity is an important issue beyond agricultural biodiversity and is relevant to most terrestrial ecosystems;

3. *Further notes* that soil biodiversity is impacted by human activities beyond agriculture as well as natural influences;

4. *Endorses* the framework for action contained in the annex to the present decision as a basis for the further implementation of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity Initiative;

5. *Calls upon* Parties and other Governments to integrate soil biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into their national strategies and action plans and to put in place multisectoral programmes and initiatives for the conservation and sustainable use of soil biodiversity, at both national and subnational levels;

6. *Decides* to integrate the framework for action into the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity at its in-depth review at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

7. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other interested stakeholders to:

(a) Support and, where appropriate, implement the International Soil Biodiversity Initiative;

(b) Supply further case-studies on soil biodiversity to the International Soil Biodiversity Initiative in order to further strengthen the Initiative; and

8. *Urges* Parties and relevant organizations to identify research activities to address knowledge gaps on soil biodiversity and their implications for land use practices.

*Annex*

**INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF SOIL BIODIVERSITY: FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION**

**A. *Strategic principles***

1. The strategy for the implementation of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity should adhere to the following principles, many of which have already been emphasized through other processes and/or forums:



- (a) Focus on the improvement of farmers' livelihoods in relation to food security, soil biodiversity and other relevant land-use activities;
- (b) Build on previous experience and knowledge, combining the skills and wisdom of farmers with modern scientific knowledge;
- (c) Focus on integrated holistic solutions and technical adaptation to local contexts within a clear framework that builds on the principles for application of the ecosystem approach;
- (d) Use participatory technology development and adaptive approaches to develop agricultural systems and land resource management practices for specific situations and farmer typologies that are technically and environmentally appropriate, economically viable, and socially and culturally acceptable;
- (e) Develop partnerships and alliances that demonstrate multidisciplinary and foster synergies and ensure multi-stakeholder participation;
- (f) Promote cross-sectoral and interdisciplinary approaches to address different perspectives (social, political, economic, environmental - including soil ecosystem services);
- (g) Prioritize actions on the basis of country goals and the needs of direct beneficiaries and locally validate such actions through the full participation of all actors;
- (h) Promote innovative and flexible solutions, that are adapted to local conditions, to the problems caused by the unsustainable use of soil biodiversity;
- (i) Promote dissemination and exchange of information and data, inline with Articles 8(j) and 8(h) of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- (j) Promote entrepreneurship and marketing strategies for agro-production, especially for household agriculture and food security.

## **B. Implementation**

2. The Initiative is to be implemented as a cross-cutting initiative within the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity, through the coordination, and with the technical and policy support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), with appropriate links to other thematic programmes of work of the Convention, particularly those on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, mountain and forest biological diversity, and with relevant cross-cutting issues, particularly the Global Taxonomy Initiative and work on technology transfer and cooperation. The Initiative provides an opportunity to apply the ecosystem approach and the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for Sustainable Use. The Initiative will liaise closely with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and its advisory bodies and processes in order to enhance cooperation between the conventions and avoid the duplication of effort.

3. Progress in implementation could be made through focusing, *inter alia*, on the following strategic areas of action:

- (a) Increasing recognition of the essential services provided by soil biodiversity across all production systems and its relation to land management, through:
  - (i) Research, information management and dissemination, data collection and processing, transfer of technologies and networking;
  - (ii) Public awareness, education and capacity-building;
  - (iii) Adoption of integrated, ecosystem-level approaches for the conservation and sustainable use of soil biodiversity and enhancement of agro-ecosystem functions; in particular in the FAO context focusing on three categories of outputs:

outputs: assessment, adaptive management and advocacy and training;

(b) Partnerships and cooperation through mainstreaming and cooperative programmes and actions.

### **C. Goals**

1. Promote awareness-raising, knowledge and understanding of key roles, environmental services, functional groups and impacts of diverse soil management practices, including those performed by indigenous and local communities, in different farming systems and agro-ecological and socio-economic contexts.
2. Increase understanding of the role of soil biodiversity in agricultural production, traditionally applied land management practices and ecosystem and environmental health.
3. Promote the understanding of the impacts, ownership, and adaptation of all land use and soil-management practices as an integral part of agricultural and sustainable livelihood strategies.
4. Promote the mainstreaming of soil biodiversity conservation into land and soil-management practices.

#### **Objective 1 – Sharing of knowledge and information and awareness-raising**

*Activity 1.1:* Within a common framework that recognizes the importance of determining processes affecting soil biodiversity, compile, synthesize, and evaluate case studies for practical advice and active dissemination, through, *inter alia*, the clearing-house mechanism, for use in awareness-raising, capacity-building and informing research. Where research gaps are identified, work with Parties and other Governments to facilitate new knowledge acquisition and dissemination.

*Activity 1.2:* Create and strengthen networking arrangements for sharing of information, experiences and expertise with a focus on supporting local initiatives on the ground.

*Activity 1.3:* Enhance public awareness, education and knowledge on integrated soil management and agro-ecological approaches.

*Activity 1.4:* Develop information systems and databases.

#### **Objective 2 – Capacity-building for the development and transfer of knowledge of soil biodiversity and ecosystem management into land use and soil management practices**

*Activity 2.1:* Evaluate capacity-building needs of stakeholders, including farmers, extension and/or advisory services and development programmes for integrated soil biological and ecosystems management.

*Activity 2.2:* Develop, apply and adapt indicators and tools for assessment and monitoring of soil health and ecosystem functioning for global, regional, and national use and in line with the framework contained in decision VII/30.

*Activity 2.3:* Promote adaptive management approaches for the development and uptake of improved soil biological management practices, technologies and policies that enhance soil health and ecosystem function, and that contribute to sustainable land use.

*Activity 2.4:* Mobilize targeted participatory research and development in order to enhance understanding of soil biodiversity functions and ecosystem resilience in relation to land use and sustainable agriculture.

*Activity 2.5:* Identify and develop datasets on soil biodiversity at national level that are important for agriculture.

**Objective 3 – Strengthening collaboration among actors and institutions and mainstreaming soil biodiversity and biological management into agricultural and land management and rehabilitation programmes**

*Activity 3.1:* Mainstream soil biodiversity and ecosystem management in agricultural and land management programmes and policies.

*Activity 3.2:* Develop partnerships and collaborative activities for the development and implementation of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity Initiative as a partnership between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Convention on Biological Diversity, taking into account the need for coordination with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and its ongoing work in order to enhance synergies and avoid duplication of effort and utilizing other existing knowledge from initiatives connected with soil biodiversity in all terrestrial ecosystems.

*Activity 3.3:* Promote the participation of indigenous and local communities in both the elaboration and implementation of management plans that relate to soil biodiversity.

*Activity 3.4:* Promote collaboration with respect to soil erosion and water management as it impacts upon soil biodiversity.

### **C. Genetic use restriction technologies**

#### *The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Reaffirms* decision V/5, section III (Genetic use restriction technologies);
2. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, and interested stakeholders to:
  - (a) Respect traditional knowledge and Farmers' Rights to the preservation of seeds under traditional cultivation;
  - (b) Continue to undertake further research, within the mandate of decision V/5 section III, on the impacts of genetic use restriction technologies, including their ecological, social, economic and cultural impacts, particularly on indigenous and local communities; and
  - (c) Continue to disseminate the results of studies on the potential environmental (e.g., risk assessment), socio-economic and cultural impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and make these studies available in a transparent manner through, *inter alia*, the clearing-house mechanism;
3. *Invites* the governing body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to examine, within the context of its work, priorities and available resources, the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies with special consideration to the impacts on indigenous and local communities and associated traditional knowledge, smallholder farmers and breeders and Farmers' Rights;
4. *Notes* that there is a strong demand for capacity-building and technology transfer, particularly for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and that adequate resources need to be provided, particularly relating to the assessment of, and decision-making, on genetic use restriction technologies, regarding cultural and socio-economic aspects, in accordance with Articles 12, 16, 17, 18 and 20 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and *urges* Parties to strengthen capacity-building initiatives covering environmental, cultural and socio-economic aspects to enable Parties to make informed decisions and actions on genetic use restriction technologies with the participation of indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders; and
5. *Notes* that the issues related to genetic use restriction technologies should be disseminated in appropriate language and simplified form, through the clearing-house mechanism and other means.

**D. In-depth review of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Noting* that the in-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work will take place at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (decision VII/31, annex),

*Welcoming* with appreciation the progress by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in the inter-sessional period (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/26 and UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/24), in particular, in the preparation of the first report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources, and *noting* that these activities provide timely and valuable inputs for the in-depth review of the programme of work,

1. *Extends its gratitude* to the Government of Switzerland for the offer to host the first FAO International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in 2007;

2. *Welcomes* the recommendation of the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, at its tenth session, "that FAO work closely with the Executive Secretary of the Convention, and play a leading role in the in-depth review of the Convention's programme of work on agricultural biological diversity";

3. *Decides* that the process of the in-depth review shall take into account the guidelines for the review of programmes of work (decision VIII/15, annex III); and

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and in consultation with other relevant international organizations, to prepare the full review of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting.

**VIII/24. Protected areas**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

***Review of implementation of the programme of work on protected areas for the period 2004-2006***

*Recognizing* the need for adequate technical, institutional and financial capacities for the implementation of the programme of work, and

*Emphasizing* the importance of continuing to strengthen collaboration with relevant partners, in particular the partners and other collaborators listed in appendix to decision VII/28,

1. *Notes* the progress made in the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas for the period 2004-2006, including in particular the significant contribution of the partners of the consortium of non governmental organizations, especially The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International, the Wildlife Conservation Society and WWF to the implementation of the programme of work in various regions in terms of technical and financial support, as reported by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/29);

2. *Recognizes* that a major shortcoming in the current review has been the limited availability of relevant information on activities of the programme of work, including the insufficient number of reports submitted by the time of this review;

3. *Further recognizes* the need for the systematic collection of relevant information for evaluating progress in the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas to facilitate the assessment of progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target and other global goals, *encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to provide timely and quality information on the implementation of the programme of work;

4. *Urges* Parties, other Governments and multilateral funding bodies to provide the necessary financial support to developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, taking into account Article 20 and Article 8 (m) of the Convention to enable them to build capacity and implement the programme of work and undertake the reporting required, including national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity, to enable the review of implementation of the programme of work on protected areas in line with goal 2.2 of the programme of work.

5. *Agrees* that reporting should concentrate mostly on outputs as well as processes, with the use of tools such as the matrix in annex II of recommendation 1/4 of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Protected Areas and other relevant information, to provide for a strategic assessment of progress made, challenges/obstacles, and capacity-building needs.

6. *Agrees* on the importance of undertaking consultation processes including indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders on reporting on the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of linkages to avoid overlap with relevant activities in thematic programmes of work (such as the programmes of work on forest, inland water, dry and sub-humid lands, marine and coastal, and mountain biodiversity) and under other cross-cutting issues (such as Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and Global Taxonomy Initiative) where these programmes of work

programmes of work contribute to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas;

8. *Notes* the importance of the World Database on Protected Areas as a tool to assist the monitoring of progress towards achieving the targets of the programme of work on protected areas and *invites* the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC), the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA) and the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) consortium to further develop access to the database and information management including tools for data sharing/exchange;

9. *Recognizes* that the review of implementation of the programme of work for the period 2004-2006 identified lack of implementation and capacity-building constraints for developing countries, especially for activities 1.1.5 (gap analysis), 1.2.1 (integrating protected areas into wider landscapes and seascapes), 3.4.2 (country-level sustainable financing strategies), 4.2.1 (evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management) and 1.1.2 (large intact unfragmented areas), and *urges* Parties as a matter of priority to address the above-mentioned gaps and constraints.

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to organize, subject to availability of necessary funds, in collaboration with relevant organizations, regional workshops of representatives of Parties, other governments, relevant organizations and indigenous and local communities to review the implementation of the programme of work and to build capacity using tools such as the matrix in annex II to recommendation 1/4 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas, and accordingly *encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to support and implement capacity-building activities;

11. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to increase the effective protection and management of marine and inland water ecosystems, paying particular attention to: (i) integrating marine protected areas into the wider seascape; (ii) creating further freshwater protected areas; and (iii) increasing collaborative activities to protect ecosystems in marine areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, in the context of international law (including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and based on scientific information);

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue developing and strengthening collaboration with other organizations, institutions and conventions e.g. the elaboration and effective implementation of memoranda of understanding, as a way to promote synergy and avoid unnecessary duplication and facilitate effective implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, including compiling and disseminating through the clearing-house mechanism and other means, best-practice guidelines, lessons learned and success stories on protected areas;

13. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas on progress made in the implementation on paragraphs 27 and 33-35 of decision VII/28, as well as other supporting activities in the programme of work.

14. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to enhance collaboration with IUCN and its World Commission on Protected Areas and other international non-governmental organizations in supporting the implementation of the programme of work according to country-driven and regional priorities;

15. *Decides* to convene the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on protected areas prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to evaluate progress and elaborate recommendations to the Conference of the Parties for improved implementation in accordance with the draft provisional agenda contained in annex I to the present decision;

16. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and other stakeholders and urges Parties to seek contributions from indigenous and local communities on progress made towards the targets, challenges/obstacles and capacity-building needs, in time for the consideration of the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas;

***Options for mobilizing financial resources for the implementation of the programme of work by developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States and countries with economies in transition***

17. *Welcomes* the Montecatini financial considerations for protected areas in annex II to the report of the Meeting of Donor Agencies and Other Relevant Organizations to Discuss Options for Mobilizing New and Additional Funding for the Implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/26);

18. *Invites* Parties:

(a) To organize, as a matter of urgency, national—and as appropriate, regional—protected-area financing roundtables of donors and recipient Governments, for the purpose of advancing progress on national and regional-level sustainable finance strategies and the achievement of goal 3.4 in the programme of work on protected areas adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting;

(b) To consider prioritizing the need to undertake immediately a national protected-area values and benefits initiative, in accordance with activities 3.1.2 and 3.4.6 of the programme of work;

(c) To assess, document and communicate the socio-economic values of protected-area systems, focusing in particular on the critical contribution to poverty alleviation and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including specific evaluations of the impacts of the existing variety of funding mechanisms and protected area programmes on indigenous and local communities;

(d) To effectively address protected-areas financing in the outcomes of the Millennium Review Summit in September 2005, including clear recognition of the critical role of protected areas in achieving the Millennium Development Goals;

(e) To design and elaborate financial plans, incorporating a diversity of national, regional and international sources, to meet the costs to effectively and sustainably implement and manage national and regional protected-area systems and include:

- (i) Analysis of current financial income and expenditures, overall financial needs and gaps;
- (ii) Carry out an analysis of the administrative, legal and management-related barriers and address these in order to create an enabling environment and to facilitate financial plans;
- (iii) Concrete and comprehensive needs assessments to create better insight in the necessary resources for activities;
- (iv) Definition and quantification of protected area goods and services, and potential sources of investment to pay for such goods and services;
- (v) Screening and feasibility analysis of potential financial mechanisms; and
- (vi) National financial plans for protected areas;



(f) To consider the following options, as appropriate, in designing financial plans for the system of protected areas:

- (i) National trust funds that support protected-areas systems should be used for channelling, *inter alia*, multilateral and bilateral grants, tourism-based revenues, debt-for-nature swap proceeds, and contributions from non-governmental organizations;
- (ii) Funding mechanisms connected to socially and environmentally sustainable economic activities that have direct links to protected areas, while maintaining the integrity of the protected area and related ecosystems;
- (iii) Funding mechanisms that channel the economic values of ecosystem services at local, regional and global levels;
- (iv) Explore options for innovative international finance mechanisms to support the programme of work, taking into account the conclusion of national and international initiatives to combat hunger, reduce poverty and increase development funding;
- (v) Retention, by local or national protected-area management authorities, of visitor fees and other revenues generated from protected areas; and
- (vi) Increase, where possible, of national and local government budgets for protected-area management;
- (vii) Funding mechanisms to support indigenous and local communities conserved areas;

(g) To support institutional strengthening and improved governance of protected-areas management authorities including those of indigenous and local communities and to build capacities of protected-area officials and members of community –based management initiatives, where appropriate to undertake sound financial planning and management;

(h) To explore options where applicable, for linking protected area funding to potential regulatory and voluntary mechanisms for enhancing protected area funding;

(i) To establish an ongoing dialogue on financing, including a meeting on long-term financing to be held back to back with the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas or the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in order to meet goal 3.4 of the programme of work and to achieve a thorough assessment of this goal by the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and to consider financial issues as one of the key topics for discussion at one of the future meetings of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas;

(j) To note the need that all activities are carried out with the full and effective participation of, and full respect for the rights of, indigenous and local communities consistent with national law and applicable international obligations;

19. *Encourages* Parties to conduct an ongoing and focused dialogue on financing of national implementation of the programme of work by:

(a) Reporting, as far as feasible and using existing information, on the progress regarding the follow-up to this decision to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas in preparation for the meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and

(b) Inviting the donor community and relevant organizations to take part in this ongoing dialogue and to participate in the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas;

20. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme and other Implementing Agencies of the Global Environment Facility, along with other relevant organizations, to help facilitate and financially support the protected-area financing roundtables referred to in paragraph 18 (a) above in accordance with their mandates;

21. *Invites* international and regional development banks to ensure coherence among their respective institutional policies and improve guidelines related to biodiversity conservation and/or sustainable use in investment projects that affect sustainability of protected areas. Such policies should allow for the full and effective participation and prior informed consent of indigenous and local communities.

22. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility:

(a) To support early-action activities of the programme of work, taking into account the identified national needs at a scale to sufficiently support developing countries, particularly the least developed and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition;

(b) To support national and regional systems of protected areas taking into account the targets and timetables in the programme of work;

(c) To maintain the proportion of funding for protected areas in the biodiversity envelope of the Global Environment Facility in the GEF-4 business plan, taking into account the goals and targets in the programme of work and the Facility's niche in providing system-wide protected-areas support;

(d) To review and revise, as appropriate, its protected areas' policies in relation to indigenous and local communities; and

(e) To support community conserved areas, ensuring the immediate, full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the development of relevant activities;

23. *Invites* the Implementing Agencies of the Global Environment Facility to treat requests for access to funding for the projects mentioned in 22 (a) and (b) above in an expeditious manner;

24. *Urges* donor countries:

(a) To support a strong fourth replenishment for the Global Environment Facility, taking into account the goals and targets in the programme of work and the need for new and additional funding to support this work in developing countries, particularly the least developed and small island developing States among them, as well as countries with economies in transition;

(b) To provide enhanced support for conservation endowment funds and other long-term financing mechanisms, such as debt-for-nature swaps, that have proven to be particularly successful in supporting recurrent protected area management costs;

(c) To take reasonable steps to identify opportunities to enhance poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation co-benefits in Official Development Assistance programmes; and

(d) To support projects aimed at long-term financing plans of protected-area systems;

25. *Recognizes* that the programme of work on protected areas could benefit from coordinated support by major donor agencies and relevant non-governmental organizations aimed at better coordination and improvement of efficiency and effectiveness of financial and technical support taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness;

26. *Urges* Parties to give due consideration to conservation of biodiversity in their national development strategies, including Poverty Reduction Strategies, with a view to maximizing the mobilization of funding for the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas;

27. *Encourages* continued contributions by international non-governmental organizations, private foundations and private sector in the framework of national priorities:

(a) To provide developing countries, particularly the least developed and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, financial and technical support to implement the programme of work;

(b) To support the design and implementation of capacity-building programmes on financing plans for protected area managers in developing countries; including through such partnerships as the Conservation Finance Alliance and the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas;

(c) To provide targeted financial support to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity initiatives of indigenous and local communities, including capacity-building activities, to promote the implementation of the programme of work; and

(d) To develop partnership initiatives and institutional arrangements for financing the implementation of the programme of work;

28. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To make existing conservation-finance tools available through the clearing-house mechanism and other means;

(b) To organize, subject to the availability of financial resources, regional workshops on ways and means to make full use of currently available sustainable-funding tools;

(c) To explore options and to report to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas at its second meeting on new innovative international finance mechanisms to support the programme of work in order to develop recommendations for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;

***Further development of tool kits for the identification, designation, management, monitoring and evaluation of national and regional systems of protected areas***

29. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to use the toolkits for the identification, designation, management, monitoring and evaluation of national and regional systems of protected areas as appropriate in the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas;

30. *Urges* Parties, other Governments, funding and other relevant organizations to support, in accordance with demand identified by seeking inputs from potential users of toolkits, a “Tools Outreach Programme”, including in accordance with paragraph 27 of decision VII/28, national and regional-level training workshops organized around key themes in the programme of work on protected areas, with initial focus on early actions in the programme of work;

31. *Encourages* Parties to adapt and translate relevant tools into national and local languages so that they can be used effectively;

32. *Urges* Parties, other Governments, funding and other relevant organizations to provide adequate financial resources and other support for the development of tool kits according to identified gaps and demand, including for toolkits at the local level, in local languages, and those developed or used by indigenous and local communities;

33. *Urges* Parties, other Governments, funding and other relevant organizations to provide adequate financial resources and other support for workshops to focus on the use and further development of available toolkits, in particular in relation to co-managed protected areas and community-conserved areas, and to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in this activity;

34. *Recognizes* the need for the continued improvement of the toolkits in cooperation with relevant partners, including indigenous and local communities, in order to fill existing gaps and achieve better usability;

***Options for cooperation for the establishment of marine protected areas in marine areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction***

*Recognizing* the United Nations General Assembly's central role in addressing issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction,

*Recalling* that United Nations General Assembly resolution 60/30 emphasized the universal and unified character of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and reaffirmed that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out, and that its integrity needs to be maintained, as recognized also by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,

*Also recalling* the World Summit on Sustainable Development goals to maintain the productivity and biodiversity of important and vulnerable marine and coastal areas, including in areas beyond national jurisdiction, and to develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012 and time/area closures for the protection of nursery grounds and periods, proper coastal land use; and watershed planning and the integration of marine and coastal areas management into key sectors; and further recalling paragraph 75 of United Nations General Assembly resolution 60/22,

35. *Aware* of a range of threats to marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, in particular to seamounts, cold water coral reefs and hydrothermal vents, *expresses its deep concern* over the range of threats, among these the impact of destructive fishing practices, including bottom trawling that has adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems, beyond national jurisdiction, and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, which is a significant threat to marine ecosystems and biodiversity;

36. *Renewing* its call contained in paragraphs 60–62 of decision VII/5, *urges* Parties and other Governments to take urgent action to implement paragraphs 66-69 of General Assembly resolution 59/25;

37. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to fully cooperate in the preparation of the report of the Secretary General of the United Nations on the urgent action undertaken to give effect to paragraphs 66-69 of General Assembly resolution 59/25, in order to allow for an effective determination

by the United Nations General Assembly at its sixty-first session, in line with paragraph 71 of resolution 59/25, of the adequacy of actions taken, and further urges Parties and other Governments to take full account of the outcome of this review exercise by making further recommendations, at United Nations General Assembly at its sixty-first session, taking into account the precautionary-approach provisions contained in the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement, the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity;

38. *Recognizes* that marine protected areas are one of the essential tools to help achieve conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in marine areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, and that they should be considered as part of a wider management framework consisting of a range of appropriate tools, consistent with international law and in the context of best available scientific information, the precautionary approach and ecosystem approach; and that application of tools beyond and within national jurisdiction need to be coherent, compatible and complementary and without prejudice to the rights and obligations of coastal States under international law;

39. *Recognizes* that there is a need to achieve a more integrated approach to establishing and managing marine protected areas beyond national jurisdiction, consistent with the ecosystem approach;

40. *Notes* the work and the report of the Ad Hoc Informal Open-ended Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction established by the General Assembly, which met in New York from 13 to 17 February 2006, and *further notes* possible options and approaches identified in the summary of trends prepared by the Co-Chairpersons of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group and contained in annex I to the report of the Working Group, in particular for establishing marine protected areas in areas beyond national jurisdiction, including assessing the need for an implementing agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

41. *Invites* the General Assembly to decide, at its sixty-first session, to establish a timely follow-up process, taking into consideration the report mentioned in paragraph 40 above, for the enhanced conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, *encourages* Parties and other Governments to actively participate in this process, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, to continue to provide relevant input to the Convention on Biological Diversity into this process;

42. *Recognizes* that the Convention on Biological Diversity has a key role in supporting the work of the General Assembly with regard to marine protected areas beyond national jurisdiction, by focusing on provision of scientific and, as appropriate, technical information and advice relating to marine biological diversity, the application of the ecosystem approach and the precautionary approach, and in delivering the 2010 target;

43. *Agrees* to consider at its ninth meeting, progress with the work identified in its decisions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, including marine protected areas, and consider further supporting actions as appropriate, that may be required in the context of paragraph 42 above in cooperation with competent international organizations;

44. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to work actively with, and to take into account scientific information available from, the range of relevant expertise available in governmental, intergovernmental, non-governmental, regional and scientific institutions, expert scientific processes and workshops, and, indigenous and local communities, where appropriate, to:

(a) Synthesize, with peer review, the best available scientific studies on priority areas for biodiversity conservation in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, including information on status, trends and threats to biodiversity of these areas as well as distribution of seamounts, cold water coral reefs and other ecosystems, their functioning and the ecology of associated species, and to disseminate this through the clearing-house mechanism;

(b) Refine, consolidate and, where necessary, develop further scientific and ecological criteria for the identification of marine areas in need of protection, and biogeographical and other ecological classification systems, drawing on expertise and experience at the national and regional scale;

(c) Collaborate in the further development of spatial databases containing information on marine areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, including the distribution of habitats and species, in particular rare or fragile ecosystems, as well as the habitats of depleted, threatened or endangered species, and data on national and regional marine protected areas and networks;

(d) As appropriate, facilitate work relating to scientific issues, including those raised in annex II of the report of the Ad Hoc Informal Open-ended Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction;

(e) Collate information concerning customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in marine areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction;

45. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to undertake and actively promote scientific research and information exchange, and to cooperate with the Executive Secretary on the activities proposed in paragraph 44 above;

46. *Recalling* paragraph 75 of General Assembly resolution 60/30 and paragraph 31 of decision VII/5, and in light of paragraph 44 (b) above, *decides* to convene a scientific expert workshop, with the terms of reference contained in annex II to the present decision, *and requests* the Executive Secretary to provide the results of this workshop to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, as well as to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the purpose of informing the process under the General Assembly of the United Nations, referred to in paragraph 41 above;

47. *Welcomes* the offer by Portugal to host the workshop mentioned in paragraph 46 above, in 2007.

*Annex I*

**PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SECOND MEETING OF THE AD HOC OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON PROTECTED AREAS**

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organizational matters:
  - 2.1. Election of officers;
  - 2.2. Adoption of the agenda;
  - 2.3. Organization of work.

3. Substantive issues:
  - 3.1 Review of implementation of the programme of work:
    - 3.1.1. Assessment of progress made in implementation;
    - 3.1.2. Obstacles encountered during the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and ways and means to overcome them;
    - 3.1.3. Progress report by the Secretariat on refinement and consolidation of scientific criteria for the identification of marine areas in need of protection and on compilation of biogeographical and other ecological classification system;
  - 3.2. Exploration options for mobilizing, as a matter of urgency, through different mechanisms adequate and timely financial resources for the implementation of the programme of work:
    - 3.2.1. Consideration of financial needs assessments;
    - 3.2.2. Options on innovative financing mechanisms;
    - 3.2.3. Options on innovative mechanisms to develop public/private partnerships;
    - 3.2.4. Coordination of technical and financial support to improve efficiency and effectiveness.
4. Other matters.
5. Adoption of the report.
6. Closure of the meeting.

*Annex II*

**TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR EXPERT WORKSHOP ON ECOLOGICAL CRITERIA AND BIOGEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS**

1. Refine and develop a consolidated set of scientific criteria for identifying ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in need of protection, in open ocean waters and deep sea habitats, building upon existing sets of criteria used nationally, regionally and globally;
2. Compile biogeographical and ecological classification systems for delineating ocean regions and ecosystems, building on existing broad classification systems, and including more detailed subregional classification systems where they exist in a nested approach, and initiate future development by making recommendations for further work to fill gaps;
3. Compile a consolidated set of scientific criteria for representative networks of marine protected areas, including in open ocean waters and deep sea habitats.

*Inputs*

4. The workshop would build on the information made available by the Executive Secretary further to paragraph 44 (b) of decision VIII/24 of the Conference of the Parties and other relevant information.

*Outputs*

5. The Expert Group will report its findings to SBSTTA, including by providing advice to Parties on actions to advance the implementation and use of scientific and ecological criteria and biogeographic classification systems prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and its report will be transmitted by the Executive Secretary to the Secretary General of the United Nations for the purpose of informing the process under the General Assembly of the United Nations referred to in paragraph 41 of decision VIII/24 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;
6. Participation will be regionally balanced, and across the relevant organizations mentioned in the chapeau of paragraph 44 of decision VIII/24.



**VIII/25. Incentive measures: application of tools for valuation of biodiversity and biodiversity resources and functions**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recognizing* that biodiversity and its resources and functions provide important ecosystem services to humankind that need to be adequately recognized and taken into account in private and public decision-making,

*Also recognizing* that public and private decisions can be improved if they are informed of the economic value of these ecosystem services under alternative management options and involve deliberative mechanisms that bring to bear non-economic considerations as well,

*Recalling* that the programme of work on incentive measures adopted by decision VI/15 foresees as one of its expected outcomes “the assessment, as appropriate and applicable to circumstances of Parties, of the values of biodiversity in order to internalize better these values in public policy initiatives and private-sector decisions”,

*Underlining* that the development and application of practical methods to assess the changes of the value of biodiversity resources and functions, and associated ecosystem services, that result from public and private decision-making, can contribute to meeting the 2010 target,

*Recalling* that the Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/15, recognized that the full internalization is often not possible because of the limitations of valuation methods, but that identifying and assessing the value of biodiversity and the environmental services it provides can be an incentive in itself and supports the design of other incentive measures,

*Also recalling* that the recommendations for further cooperation endorsed by decision VI/15, *inter alia*, call for further cooperative work on valuation methodologies and tools, including their continued exploration as well the development and refining of non-market valuation methods and tools, and for the establishment or strengthening of information systems including on valuation methodologies,

*Cognizant* that a careful application of valuation methodologies is fairly demanding in terms of capacity and time and that the main constraints are likely to be costs of implementation, understanding the complementarity of approaches, and the lack of trained specialists, especially for developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition,

*Recognizing* that benefits transfer has been the subject of considerable controversy in the economics literature,

*Also recognizing* that theoretical and methodological challenges remain, in particular with regard to an adequate incorporation of biodiversity values in conventional macroeconomic indicators of growth, and that further research directed at the development of a biodiversity adjustment for national accounting seems to be an important means to have biodiversity losses better reflected in macro-economic discourse,

*Noting with appreciation* the work of other international organizations and initiatives that have developed protocols and guidelines on valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services,

1. *Takes note* of the options for the application of tools for valuation of biodiversity and biodiversity resources and functions annexed to the present decision;

/...

2. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to take, in accordance with their national policies and legislation, their capacity, and taking into account other international instruments, these options into consideration as possible inputs for analysis when considering, on a voluntary basis, the application of methods for assessing the changes of the value of biodiversity resources and functions, and associated ecosystem services, that result from their decision-making, including through pilot projects;

3. *Encourages* relevant national, regional and international organizations and initiatives to extend capacity-building and training on the valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services, in accordance with the human development processes of countries and with national needs and priorities;

4. *Invites* national, regional and international organizations and initiatives to promote systematic analysis and information exchange with a view to promote common understanding of valuation techniques and managerial skills in technical staff of Governments and stakeholders to facilitate the extension of capacity-building and training referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Invites* institutions that support web-based information systems and databases on valuation, in accordance with their mandates, to fully include cases on the valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services, especially in developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition in their databases, and to facilitate access to the databases in particular for experts and practitioners from the countries referred to above;

6. *Invites* national, regional and international funding institutions to identify gaps and needs to support the building or enhancement of national capacity as well as research and training, including through pilot projects, in accordance with the needs and priorities identified by Parties, for undertaking valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services; to support the further development of regional and international capacity such as regional and international information systems and databases on valuation, and to explore options for interlinked funding mechanisms with a view to supporting the design and the harmonized application of valuation tools among different multilateral environmental agreements;

7. *Encourages* relevant national, regional and international research institutions to strengthen research activities including research cooperation and exchange at national, regional and international levels including through South-South cooperation and/or the establishment of regional research consortia as appropriate, in order to promote a common understanding of valuation techniques among governments and stakeholders, on, *inter alia*:

(a) Integration of the values of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services into national accounting and decision-making, taking into account the conceptual framework of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment;

(b) Conducting a limited number of pilot valuation studies in developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, in countries with economies in transition and in countries that are centres of origin of biodiversity, with a view to enable Parties to develop, based on such experience, appropriate valuation tools;

(c) Capturing the calculated values through the careful analysis and design of markets for ecosystem services where appropriate, taking into account the three objectives of the Convention;

8. In carrying out the work in paragraphs 6 and 7 above, *encourages* relevant institutions to support the participation of indigenous and local communities, in order to facilitate the inclusion of

cultural values in work on valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services with a view to generate valuation mechanisms that are suitable to indigenous and local communities;

9. *Invites* national, regional and international funding institutions to support the research activities identified in paragraph 7 above;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To continue, in cooperation with, and with input from, Parties, Governments and relevant international organizations, the compilation of information on methods for the valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem benefits, and to disseminate this information through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and other means, including the CBD Technical Series, in order to promote a common understanding of valuation techniques among Governments and stakeholders;

(b) To explore with relevant organizations options for cooperative activities that strengthen existing information systems on valuation methodologies and existing cases for the purpose of the Convention, in accordance with annex II to decision VI/15, in order to promote a common understanding of valuation techniques among governments and stakeholders;

(c) To explore options for the design and application of flexible and reliable innovative tools for assessment and valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services;

(d) To prepare, in cooperation with relevant organizations and initiatives, terms of reference for a study on how monitoring can support the implementation of valuation tools and positive incentive measures. The study would propose a framework to capture the relationship between the monitoring of, and the valuation of, biodiversity resources and functions, and would aim to provide Parties with a practical tool to facilitate in-country studies.

#### *Annex*

### **OPTIONS FOR THE APPLICATION OF TOOLS FOR VALUATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES AND FUNCTIONS**

Biodiversity and its resources and functions generate substantial ecosystem services many of which are not traded on markets and whose value is therefore not reflected in market prices. Consequently, private and public decision-making and the allocation of funds will be distorted if the repercussions of activities on biodiversity resources and functions, and the associated ecosystem services, are not adequately taken into account. This distortion is an important underlying cause of biodiversity decline. Undertaking valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and the associated non-marketed ecosystem services has the potential of improving private and public decision-making, thereby contributing to the target of the Convention to significantly reduce by 2010 the current rate of biodiversity loss.

*Total Economic Value (TEV)*. Most public and private resource management and investment decisions are strongly influenced by considerations of the monetary costs and benefits of alternative policy choices. Undertaking valuation should seek to address the relevant components of the Total Economic Value of non-marketed ecosystem services, bearing in mind that the concept of Total Economic Value includes both the direct and indirect use value and well as non-use value of ecosystem services and hence goes beyond the immediate benefits of commercial exploitations of biodiversity resources. Decisions can be improved if they are informed by the economic value of alternative management options and involve mechanisms that bring to bear non-economic considerations as well.

The options of valuation tools provided in the appendix below should not be taken as a closed set of tools, considering the evolutionary character of this field.

#### A. *Valuation tools*

A number of valuation tools are available that, when applied carefully and according to best practice, can provide useful and reliable information on the changes in the value of non-marketed ecosystem services that result (or would result) from management decisions or from other human activities (see the appendix below). Data requirements may be quite demanding for a number of tools, as are the preconditions in terms of technical expertise. Moreover, conducting primary valuation studies is typically time-consuming and costly. Therefore, other approaches, including deliberative mechanisms that bring to bear non-economic considerations, will often be needed to support final decision-making.

*Efficiency.* A cost/benefit criterion should be applied, as appropriate, to the valuation study itself. In principle, valuation techniques or tools should be used when the anticipated incremental (including long-term) improvements in the decision are commensurate with the costs of undertaking the valuation.

*Choice of valuation tools.* The choice of the valuation tool or valuation tools in any given instance will be informed by the characteristics of the case, including the scale of the problem and the types of value deemed to be most relevant, and by data availability. Several techniques have been specifically developed to cater to the characteristics of particular problems, while others are very broadly applicable but may have other limitations that should be taken fully into account when choosing the appropriate tool or set of tools. Different approaches can be used in a complementary manner. In general, tools based on observed behaviour (the so-called revealed-preference techniques) are preferred to tools based on hypothetical behaviour (the so-called stated-preference techniques).

*Stated-preference techniques.* Stated-preference techniques are, however the only techniques that are able to capture non-use (or passive-use) values, which tend to be important in certain biodiversity contexts, and can provide useful and reliable information when used carefully and in accordance with authoritative best practice. Limitations of stated-preference techniques include: (i) the detail of information needed by respondents in order to value complex processes or unfamiliar species or ecosystem functions; (ii) difficult external validation of the results; and (iii) the need for extensive pre-testing and survey work, implying that this technique can be expensive and time consuming. Their application could therefore be considered if all of the following conditions are met: (i) non-use values are expected to be an important component of the value of the ecosystem service under consideration; (ii) it can be ensured that the sample group of respondents is representative and has an adequate understanding of the issue in question; and (iii) capacity requirements for an application in accordance with best practice, including adequate skills in survey design, are met.

*Cost-based approaches.* Cost-based approaches can provide useful guidance, if the nature and extent of physical damage expected is predictable and if the cost to replace or restore damaged assets, and the resulting ecosystem services, can be estimated with a reasonable degree of accuracy, and does not exceed the value of the ecosystem services in the first place. These approaches can in particular be used when the specific decision-making problem calls for a comparison of the costs resulting from different replacement or restoration options to meet a specific objective, and there is a general view that the benefits associated with meeting the objective outweigh the costs.

*Benefits transfer.* Benefits transfer can provide valid and reliable estimates under certain conditions, including: (i) that the commodity or service being valued be very similar at the site where the estimates were made and the site where they are applied; (ii) that the populations affected have very similar characteristics; and (iii) that the original estimates being transferred must themselves be reliable. When used cautiously, it has the potential to alleviate the problems of deficient primary data sets and limited

funds often encountered in valuation. However, benefits transfer is still a developing subject. More work needs to be undertaken to assess its validity in studies where it has been used to value biodiversity. Cautious application and further development of this method needs to be undertaken.

### ***B. Institutional considerations***

*Development or improvement of institutions.* Adequate institutional arrangements can generally be identified as an important precondition to the further promotion of valuation as a tool in biodiversity management and the generation of reliable valuation studies. These arrangements should, *inter alia*, provide a clear assignment of responsibilities for conducting appraisal processes and auditing for quality control.

*Biodiversity values and national-income accounts.* In the last two decades there have been numerous attempts, at national and international levels, to include environmental externalities into national-income accounts, including through satellite accounts, and to apply measures of environmental depreciation to reflect the environmental losses that occur as a result of economic activities. Such measures can serve as a basis for prioritizing national environmental policies and giving focus on mitigation or reversal of environmentally damaging activities. The development of a biodiversity adjustment for national accounting may be useful in reflecting biodiversity losses more adequately.

*Development of national guidelines.* National valuation guidelines and protocols can be useful means to ensure that biodiversity values are adequately taken into account and/or integrated in domestic appraisal processes and income accounts. They can also ensure that valuation tools are applied in accordance with domestic conditions and can thereby contribute to increasing the credibility and acceptability of appraisal processes including the application of valuation methods.

*Involvement of stakeholders as well as indigenous and local communities.* The full involvement of all relevant stakeholders as well as indigenous and local communities is another important means of increasing the credibility and acceptability of decision-making processes including the application of valuation methods. By ensuring that sample groups are representative, their full and effective involvement can also contribute to the quality of applying certain valuation tools. Institutions should therefore have mechanisms in place that ensure the full and effective involvement of relevant stakeholders as well as indigenous and local communities in appraisal processes including the application of valuation tools.

*Awareness-raising and incentive measures.* Identifying and assessing the value of biodiversity resources and functions and of the associated ecosystem services can raise awareness, thus creating incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and can also support the adequate design and calibration of other incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, <sup>36/</sup> bearing in mind that incentive measures should not negatively affect biodiversity and livelihoods of communities in other countries. Furthermore, raising awareness among all stakeholders of the value of biodiversity improves the chances for other incentive measures to be successful.

*Awareness-raising and pilot projects.* Undertaking valuation studies as pilot projects on key domestic ecosystems can be another effective means to raise awareness of the value of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services, and to advance the application of biodiversity valuation in domestic decision-making procedures.

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<sup>36/</sup> See decisions IV/10 A and VI/15, annex I, paragraph 22.

### **C. Capacity-building and training**

*Capacity-building.* The effective application of tools for the valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services requires considerable capacity and technical expertise. In many countries, capacity needs to be enhanced for putting adequate institutions in place, for conducting effective appraisal processes including the valuation of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services, for improved oversight and auditing for quality control, as well as for putting valuation results to good use in governmental decision-making by an effective and credible follow-up. Capacity would also be needed to, as appropriate: improve biophysical information to support biodiversity valuation; address ethical concerns about valuing environmental impacts in monetary terms; and address technical concerns surrounding the use of valuation tools for biodiversity.

*Regional workshops.* Regional workshops on ecosystem valuation are an important means to exchange national experience on best practices in the valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services, and in the development of national guidelines and protocols, and to extend training.

*Regional and international cooperation and training.* Training is an important component in activities to build or enhance domestic capacities. A number of mechanisms exist that extend training on the valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services, and could be further strengthened. They include:

- (a) Regional centres of expertise which offer training activities;
- (b) Long-term and short-term academic exchange programmes;
- (c) Short-term courses offered by international organizations;
- (d) Bilateral arrangements between agencies for temporary secondment;
- (e) Web-based resources and training manuals.

*International databases for benefits transfer.* There exists web-based databases that collect valuation data for use in benefits transfer. As the use of this concept seems to be an increasingly appealing way to advance the use of valuation information in particular in light of the time and resource requirements for undertaking extensive primary research, fostering its further development and wider application should therefore be considered. This could also include increased cooperation among existing initiatives with a view to ensuring, in accordance with their mandates, a comprehensive coverage of cases of valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services, especially in developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition.

### **D. Further research**

*International research cooperation.* Considerable progress has been made in the last decades in developing reliable tools, as well as the protocols for their application, for the valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services. However, important opportunities for further research and development remain. Research initiatives that address these opportunities and seek to establish regional or international cooperation and exchange should be supported.

*Biodiversity valuation and national accounting.* Further research directed at the development of a biodiversity adjustment for national accounting seems to be an important means to have biodiversity losses more reflected in macro-economic policy-making.

*Valuation tools.* Further research on the conditions for validity and robustness of valuation techniques, in particular of stated-preference techniques, may contribute to further the reliability of valuation information of non-marketed ecosystem services, in particular with regard to non-use values.

*Benefits transfer.* Further research on the conditions for validity and robustness of benefits transfer may further advance the use of valuation information under tight time and resource constraints, which prevent extensive primary research.

*Links between biodiversity, biodiversity functions, and associated ecosystem services.* Despite recent progress made in understanding the links between biological diversity, biodiversity functions, and the associated ecosystem services, many questions remain unresolved. Further research in addressing these important questions is therefore warranted and may also lead to the development of innovative tools and methodologies for the valuation of biodiversity and biodiversity resources and functions.

*Appendix***MAIN VALUATION TECHNIQUES (SOURCE: ADAPTED FROM MILLENNIUM ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT)**

<i>Method</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Applications</i>	<i>Data requirements</i>	<i>Potential challenges/limitations</i>
<b>Revealed-preference methods</b>				
Change in productivity	Trace impact of change in ecosystem services on produced goods	Any impact that affects produced goods	Change in service; impact on production; net value of produced goods	Lacking data on change in service and consequent impact on production
Cost of illness, human capital	Trace impact of change in ecosystem services on morbidity and mortality	Any impact that affects health (e.g. air or water pollution)	Change in service; impact on health (dose-response functions); cost of illness or value of life	Lacking dose-response functions linking environmental conditions to health; value of life cannot be estimated
Cost-based approaches (e.g., replacement, restoration costs)	Use cost of replacing or restoring the service	Any loss of goods or services; Identification of least cost option to meet given objective	Extent of loss of goods or services, cost of replacing or restoring them	Risk to over-estimate actual value if unknown benefits are higher than identified costs
Travel cost (TCM)	Derive demand curve from data on actual travel costs	Site-specific recreation; site-seeing (e.g. protected areas)	Survey to collect monetary and time costs of travel to destination, distance travelled	Limited to described applications; difficult to use when trips are to multiple destinations
Hedonic prices	Extract effect of ecosystem service on price of goods that include those factors	Air quality, scenic beauty, cultural benefits	Prices and characteristics of goods	Requires transparent and well-working markets, and vast quantities of data; very sensitive to specification
<b>Stated-preference methods</b>				
Contingent valuation (CV)	Ask respondents directly their WTP for a specified service	In particular in cases where non-use values are deemed to be important	Survey that presents scenario and elicits willingness to pay (WTP) for specified service	Ensuring sample representativeness important but large survey is time-consuming and costly; knowledge of respondents may be insufficient; potential sources of bias in responses; guidelines exist for reliable application
Choice modelling	Ask respondents to choose their preferred option from a set of alternatives with particular attributes	In particular in cases where non-use values are deemed to be important	Survey of respondents	Similar to Contingent valuation, but minimizes some biases; analysis of the data generated is complex
<b>Other methods</b>				
Benefits transfer	Use results obtained in one case in a different, but very similar case	Any for which suitable and high-quality comparison studies are available; applicable in cases where savings in time and costs outweigh certain loss of accuracy (e.g., rapid assessments)	High-quality valuation data from other, similar sites	Can be wildly inaccurate when not used cautiously, as many factors may still vary even when cases seem "similar"



**VIII/26. Incentive measures: preparation for the in-depth review of the programme of work on incentive measures**

*The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,*

*Recognizing* that biodiversity and its resources and functions, as well as successful policies and programmes that protect or enhance them, provide important ecosystem services, including ecosystem services of regional and global importance, that need to be adequately recognized and taken into account in private and public decision-making,

*Recalling* that Article 11 of the Convention calls upon Parties, as far as possible and as appropriate, to adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biodiversity,

*Also recalling* decisions V/15, VI/15 and VII/18,

*Having considered* the challenges at the international level in furthering the implementation of the programme of work on incentive measures and *noting* the work undertaken by SBSTTA 10 and 11, and *also noting* the existing and emerging policy, legal and scientific issues at the national level,

*Noting* that the work on incentive measures under the Convention is scheduled for in-depth review by the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with the multi-year programme of work of the Convention adopted by the Conference of the Parties in decision VII/31,

1. *Decides* to initiate a structured, transparent and inclusive preparatory process for the in-depth review of work on incentive measures with a view to identify, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting, the further outcomes that would be required from a revised programme of work on incentive mechanisms to meet obligations under the Convention and the requirements of Parties, and possible options for a future programme of work;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Prepare a brief overview of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties related to incentive measures including references to analytical documents and draft recommendations prepared for consideration by the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies;

(b) Prepare a synthesis report of information provided by Parties in the third national reports;

(c) Facilitate access to the information provided through the electronic database and the toolkit on incentive measures;

and to transmit this information referred to under subparagraphs (a) and (b) above to Parties, other Governments, relevant international organizations and stakeholders with a view to assisting them in the preparation of submissions invited in paragraph 3 below;

3. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, international organizations and stakeholders to communicate to the Executive Secretary their experiences in the implementation of the programme of work on incentive measures contained in decisions V/15, VI/15 and VII/18 and provide views on elements such as:

(a) Lessons learned and key challenges in implementing the existing programme of work, based on practical examples and case-studies from national implementation, where available, including whether the measures initiated or adopted by Parties have maintained or improved the conservation and sustainable use of components of biodiversity;

(b) Options to address the challenges identified;

(c) Priorities for a future programme of work including requirements for effective national implementation, including financial and institutional support and capacity-building;

(d) Key gaps in the work to date, and gaps and obstacles in the existing programme of work that are impeding its implementation at the national level;

(e) Interface with other international initiatives and instruments in this area;

(f) Linkages to other programmes of work under the Convention;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To update the synthesis report of the third national reports referred to in paragraph 2 above;

(b) To compile and provide a summary of the above-mentioned views and experiences, including a summary of the options provided by Parties, and to make them available for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;

### ***Positive incentive measures***

*Recognizing* that positive incentive measures, can influence decision-making by recognizing and rewarding activities that are carried out for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and are important in achieving the objectives of the Convention and the 2010 biodiversity target, when such positive incentive measures are targeted, flexible, transparent, appropriately monitored and adapted to local conditions,

*Noting* that policy guidance on incentive mechanisms developed under the Convention is voluntary and should be applied in accordance with national law, taking into account other international instruments,

*Also noting* the recent work by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development on environmentally harmful subsidies <sup>37/</sup> for the removal or mitigation of perverse incentives,

5. *Encourages* relevant national, regional and international organizations and initiatives to strengthen mechanisms that build capacity and extend research and training on the design, implementation and review of positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with domestic needs and priorities, taking into account the need to understand the risks of perverse effects on livelihoods, sustainable development or the biodiversity of third parties;

6. *Encourages* relevant national, regional and international institutions and organizations, such as IUCN and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, as well as representatives of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders, to strengthen research activities, including research cooperation and exchange at national, regional and international levels, on, as appropriate:

(a) Further assessment of positive incentive measures and their application at the national, regional and global levels, taking into account the context in which they were implemented, the conditions necessary for their success, as well as the ecosystem approach;

(b) Comparative analyses of the effectiveness and cost-efficiency of individual positive incentive measures, including their impact on the livelihood and biodiversity of third parties;

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<sup>37/</sup> *Environmentally harmful subsidies: challenges for reform*. OECD, Paris 2005.

- (c) The development of innovative positive incentive measures;
- (d) The development of mechanisms, including policy, legal and institutional measures in full consultation with representatives of indigenous and local communities that ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from positive incentive measures;
- (e) The analysis and evaluation of the relevant economic, social and cultural impacts of individual positive incentive measures at different levels and scales;
- (a) and to communicate the results of this research to Parties and the Executive Secretary;

7. *Invites* Parties and other Governments as well as national, regional and international funding institutions, to support the capacity-building and research activities identified in paragraph 6 above;

8. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue supporting the programme of work on incentive measures of the Convention, in particular through its work on the creation of pro-poor markets for ecosystem services;

9. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, through its initiatives, including, Biotrade initiative, to continue supporting the programme of work on incentive measures of the Convention.

***VIII/27. Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species (Article 8 (h)): further consideration of gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework***

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Welcomes* of the report of 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), *expresses its gratitude* to the Government of New Zealand for their financial, organizational and technical support for this work, and *expresses its gratitude* to the Chair and members of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group for their work;

2. *Welcomes* the inter-sessional work of the Global Invasive Species Programme and the Executive Secretary towards the development of a joint programme of work on invasive alien species referred to in paragraph 26 (e) of decision VI/23, <sup>38/</sup> and *expresses appreciation* to the Global Invasive Species Programme for its leadership role in addressing invasive alien species;

3. *Welcomes* the development of the biodiversity and invasive alien species module of the United Nations Environment Programme's project on Issue-Based Modules for Coherent Implementation of Biodiversity-related Conventions, as a helpful tool for implementation;

4. *Encourages* Parties to build capacity for action at the national level for addressing the various pathways for introduction and spread of invasive alien species, and appeals to funding institutions and development agencies to explore and consider options for providing additional funding to support developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, and countries that are centres of origin and centres of genetic diversity, to assist in the improved prevention, rapid response and implementation of management measures to address threats of invasive alien species;

5. *Notes* that, in addition to capacity-building at national level, there is also a need for capacity-building at subregional, regional and global levels in order to promote consistency and mutual supportiveness of measures taken to address alien invasive species, and *invites* donors and financial institutions to support capacity-building initiatives at these levels to assist Parties in effectively controlling the spread of existing invasive alien species and preventing further introductions;

6. *Notes* the need for the provision of additional funding by the financial mechanism of the Convention to support capacity-building for developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, to prevent or minimize the risks of the dispersal and establishment of invasive alien species at the national, subregional, or regional levels;

7. *Further recognizes* that collaboration among international bodies and instruments is important in the context of addressing issues related to invasive alien species, and that such collaboration requires adequate resources;

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<sup>38/</sup> One representative entered a formal objection during the process leading to the adoption of decision VI/23 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).

8. *Encourages* Parties to ensure close inter-agency collaboration at the national and regional levels among the various sectors and interest-holders relevant to the introduction, control and management of invasive alien species, for example through the establishment of national coordination committees;

9. *Notes* that actions to address invasive alien species need to be taken at the international, regional, national and/or subnational levels, *emphasizes* the need to promote consistency among actions and efforts at the various levels, *also emphasizes* the appropriateness of regional and subregional approaches in particular, and *encourages* the development, as appropriate, of regional guidance under appropriate regional bodies or institutions to address particular gaps in the international regulatory framework;

10. *Reiterates* the importance of information-sharing as specified, for example, in paragraphs 27 and 28 of decision VI/23, 38/ and the need for financial resources to take full advantage of such information-sharing mechanisms including the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention;

11. *Further reiterates* the call to Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to share their experiences in addressing invasive alien species, including management and control efforts as specified in paragraph 25 of decision VI/23, 38/ and the request to the Executive Secretary to make this information available through the clearing-house mechanism and other means, as called for in paragraphs 25, 26, and 28 of decision VI/23; 38/

12. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to communicate to potential importing countries relevant information about particular species that are subject to export and are known to be potentially invasive, through, for example, web-based databases, alert lists or other appropriate information-sharing mechanisms at global and regional levels, and to provide information that is relevant for risk analysis and other proactive measures as appropriate to prevent or minimize effects of invasive alien species in other countries, in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention;

13. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to increase communication and public awareness about the environmental, social and economic impacts of the introduction of invasive alien species according to Guiding Principle 6 contained in the annex to decision VI/23; 38/

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to consult with relevant international bodies and instruments, such as the International Plant Protection Convention, the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the World Trade Organization, taking into account the observations of the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/4), regarding whether and how to address 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 report on the results of these consultations for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to communicate the present decision to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to facilitate its being taken into account, as appropriate, by Parties to the Convention on Climate Change in framing and implementing the decisions under that Convention;

#### ***Conveyances as pathways for invasive alien species***

16. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to share, through the clearing-house mechanism and other means, national experiences in dealing with invasive alien species, in particular animals and their parasites, introduced or spread through various conveyances (e.g., vessels, floating timber, equipment

equipment and machinery, household goods, packaging and containers, waste materials, air transport vessels, tourist vessels, etc.), including any risk assessments or risk management measures that have been carried out for particular species or pathways;

17. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to organize training and promote education and awareness raising of border control officials and other relevant persons regarding invasive alien species, recognizing that such activities will require adequate resources;

18. *Encourages* relevant regional bodies and institutions to develop regional guidance for particular conveyances as pathways for introduction and spread of invasive alien species;

19. *Invites* relevant bodies and institutions, such as the Global Invasive Species Programme, the Working Group on Ballast and Other Shipping Vectors of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, and the Working Group on Non-Indigenous Species of the North Pacific Marine Science Organization, to further study conveyance pathways for introduction and spread of invasive alien species, and to conduct risk assessments for potential future introductions;

### ***Aquaculture/mariculture***

20. *Encourages* regional bodies and conventions governing inland water or marine and coastal ecosystems, such as transboundary inland water management bodies and the regional seas conventions and action plans, to consider developing cooperative arrangements such as voluntary certification schemes for aquaculture, fish stocking and other activities that involve introductions and transfers of live aquatic organisms, to address risks of invasive alien species, taking into account existing efforts such as those of the Global Aquaculture Alliance;

21. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to implement the Code of Practice on the Introduction and Transfers of Marine Organisms of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, the Code of Conduct on Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and Article 196 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

22. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to ratify and implement the 1997 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses; <sup>39/</sup>

23. *Invites* Parties to develop and implement national and regional programmes of work, such as those under the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, for the sustainable management of aquaculture as well as for the control of aquatic invasive species;

24. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to promote aquaculture of native species with the aim to avoid accidental introduction of alien species and their parasites;

### ***Ballast water***

25. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to ratify and implement the International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments as soon as possible;

26. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to address, in their national legislation, the issue of domestic translocation of ballast water, by vessels requiring equivalent compliance with but not covered by the International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, as stipulated in the guideline for equivalent compliance for small craft which is under consideration by the

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<sup>39/</sup> General Assembly Resolution 51/229 of 21 May 1997, annex.

the Marine Environmental Protection Committee of the International Maritime Organization;

27. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to increase the degree of communication and coordination between national agencies responsible for inputs to and implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and International Maritime Organization;

28. *Invites* the regional seas conventions and action plans to support implementation of the International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, and to encourage regional harmonization in implementation;

***Marine biofouling, particularly hull-fouling***

29. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to implement controls at national level, for example through appropriate measures (e.g., regulations and standards), on marine biofouling as a pathway for introduction and spread of invasive alien species, including for recreational vessels;

30. *Encourages* harmonization of national legislation within regions, to avoid transferring risks associated with marine biofouling between nations, including through regional mechanisms such as the regional seas conventions and action plans;

31. *Encourages* Parties to ratify and implement the 2001 Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships;

32. *Reiterates* its call to the International Maritime Organization regarding the need to address the issue of hull-fouling;

33. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to raise the issue of marine biofouling as a matter of urgency with the Marine Environment Protection Committee of the International Maritime Organization and at the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting;

***Civil air transport***

34. *Welcomes* resolution A35-19 of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) on invasive alien species, and *invites* the International Civil Aviation Organization to address invasive alien species as a matter of urgency;

35. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organization, as appropriate, to support any efforts to develop guidance or standards according to resolution A35-19;

36. *Encourages* the secretariats of the International Civil Aviation Organization and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, in addressing the issue of invasive alien species, to coordinate with other relevant bodies, including the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Plant Protection Convention;

37. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to promote collaboration at the national level among relevant agencies responsible for matters of invasive alien species and/or civil air transport (e.g., civil aviation, transport, customs, trade, plant protection, environment) so that all relevant issues are raised through national participation in the International Civil Aviation Organization;

***Military activities***

38. *Encourages* relevant United Nations bodies, in collaboration with the Convention on Biological Diversity and relevant organizations, to develop and promulgate guidance or codes of practice to address the issue of introduction and spread of invasive alien species associated with military operations or aid including peace-keeping operations;

39. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to ensure that they promote good practice in relation to invasive alien species in any military-aid or joint exercises, and to develop procedures and build capacity among their military forces to avoid the introduction of potentially invasive species into new areas, taking into account relevant international guidance, and to detect and rectify any problems of invasive alien species created during military operations;

***Emergency relief, aid and response***

40. *Encourages* relevant international bodies and organizations to develop international codes of practice for preventing and minimizing potential spread of invasive alien species on equipment, supplies and vehicles associated with emergency relief, aid and response efforts, and to develop procedures for ensuring that assessments to determine aid requirements include identification of any issues of invasive alien species;

41. *Encourages* the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the World Food Programme and other relevant bodies to develop codes of practice or guidelines such as the IUCN Guidelines for Restoration of Tsunami-Affected Areas for dealing with cases where invasive alien species are dispersed following a natural disaster or event;

42. *Urges* Governments and other donors to take measures to prevent and minimize the introduction and spread of invasive alien species as part of their emergency relief, aid and any response efforts, and to take into account any relevant codes of practice or guidelines that may be developed at international level, or national legislation as appropriate, in their national aid operations or in the operations of non-governmental organizations within their country;

***International development assistance***

43. *Encourages* United Nations bodies and other organizations involved in international development assistance, in cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant bodies or agreements, to develop or adopt existing procedures or codes of practice to minimize the risks associated with the use, dispersal or establishment of invasive alien species, taking into account relevant national codes of practice or other guidance;

44. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to consider, through collaboration with biosecurity, biodiversity and aid organizations, national controls or codes of practice to address invasive alien species in development assistance efforts;

***Scientific research***

45. *Urges* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to raise awareness among scientific research organizations of existing measures to control the spread of invasive alien species, and to put in place measures to prevent or minimize the risks of introduction and spread of invasive alien species associated with scientific research activities;

46. *Encourages* relevant international and regional organizations, including the Future Harvest (CGIAR) centres, Botanic Gardens Conservation International and the International Union of



Forestry Research Organizations, as well as professional societies, to develop codes of practice for preventing and minimizing the risk of introduction and spread of invasive alien species associated with scientific-research activities, and to carry out risk assessments as appropriate on proposed species introductions associated with such scientific-research activities, recognizing the need to avoid duplication of efforts, and *encourages* the Global Invasive Species Programme to review and make available existing information in this regard;

47. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with relevant bodies and organizations, to identify existing guidelines on scientific research that address invasive alien species, and to disseminate them through the clearing-house mechanism;

48. *Emphasizes* the need for taxonomic studies to deal with invasive alien species, and *encourages* implementation of the planned activity on invasive alien species within the programme of work of the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

### ***Tourism***

49. *Decides* to consider, as appropriate, in its future work relating to sustainable tourism, the issue of tourism as a pathway for introduction and spread of invasive alien species;

50. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, and regional bodies where appropriate, to take measures to address the issue of tourism as a pathway for introduction and spread of invasive alien species, taking into account the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development adopted in decision VII/14, with particular emphasis on tourism in sites of high conservation value;

51. *Encourages* the World Tourism Organization, the International Air Transport Association, and other relevant international organizations to promote education and public awareness, for example through development of codes of practice, regarding the role of tourism as a pathway for introduction and spread of invasive alien species;

### ***Pets, aquarium species, live bait, live food and plant seeds***

52. *Encourages* relevant Government departments, consumer protection groups, industry, trade and shipment organizations, and other relevant organizations such as the Universal Postal Union and the Global Express Association, to raise awareness with consumers, including through Internet sites that facilitate transactions or may otherwise be visited by consumers, and to further study, as appropriate, current safe disposal measures for imported alien species, with a view to considering development of guidance or codes of practice regarding trade in pets, aquarium species and plant seeds, in particular disposal and discard of such species;

53. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to take measures, as appropriate and consistent with their national and international obligations, to control import or export of pets, aquarium species, live bait, live food or plant seeds, that pose risks as invasive alien species;

54. *Further urges* Parties and other Governments to take action, as appropriate and consistent with their national and international obligations, to prevent and minimize introductions of known invasive species into the wild, including through measures addressing disposal and discard of such species;

### ***Biocontrol agents***

55. *Urges* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to evaluate and take appropriate measures (e.g., develop guidance or codes of practice regarding the trade and use of biocontrol agents) at national, regional and global levels to address the potential risks of biocontrol agents as invasive

as invasive alien species, taking into account the work of relevant international bodies and agreements such as the International Plant Protection Convention, as well as the experience of countries at national level;

#### ***Ex situ animal breeding programmes***

56. *Encourages* the animal breeding industry, as well as regional and international organizations such as IUCN and the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums, to promote sharing of best practices regarding the movement of alien animal species for *ex situ* breeding;

57. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to take measures as appropriate and consistent with their national and international obligations, based for example on risk assessment, to control movements of animals used for *ex situ* breeding, including controlling the movements of fish between water bodies and drainage basins as well as containing the movements of animals within safari parks and zoos;

#### ***Inter-basin water transfer and navigational canals***

58. *Encourages* relevant regional and international organizations and bodies to require impact assessments to ensure consideration of invasive alien species issues within water transfer schemes and navigation canal projects, and to develop technical advice on methods to prevent or minimize the introduction or spread of invasive alien species through canals and pipes;

59. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, as a matter of priority, to implement activity 1.4.4 of the revised programme of work on inland waters (decision VII/4, annex), (“Within the context of transboundary catchments, watershed and river-basin management, and especially in relation to inter-basin water transfers, provide appropriate mechanisms to prevent the spread of invasive alien species”);

#### ***Action or lack of action to address spread of invasive alien species***

60. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, and regional bodies to develop procedures and/or controls to ensure that cross-border impacts of potentially invasive alien species are considered as part of national and regional decision-making processes, taking into account already existing procedures and controls for invasive alien species that are pests of plants under the International Plant Protection Convention;

61. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to share information on domestic occurrences of alien species that may be invasive elsewhere, through appropriate information-sharing mechanisms;

62. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to be proactive in preventing the introduction and spread of invasive alien species within their territories, for example by offering to help neighbouring States to deal with particular alien species that may cross borders;

63. *Encourages* Parties to take into account, as appropriate, the issue of invasive alien species with respect to World Heritage sites or other such sites;

#### ***Unintended protection of invasive alien species***

64. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant international bodies to ensure that relevant laws and provisions, such as those related to conservation, do not inadvertently constrain the use of appropriate measures to address invasive alien species;

65. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to raise the issue of invasive alien species at the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, and to support the development of measures to address threats of invasive alien species in the Antarctic Treaty area;

66. Encourages Parties to the Antarctic Treaty to consider improving the controls contemplated under the 1991 Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty;

***Inconsistency in terminology***

67. *Encourages* relevant bodies and organizations to promote clarification and common understanding of terminology related to invasive alien species, for example through the development of interpretive guidance or through collaborative workshops involving multiple sectors;

68. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to facilitate common understanding of terminology through collaboration and communication among relevant agencies, and through appropriate design of training and operational materials;

69. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations, to compile a glossary of terms used in various forums in relation to invasive alien species, as requested in paragraph 28 (b) of decision VI/23, 38/ and to make that list available through the clearing-house mechanism;

70. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to include the issue of terminology in joint work plans with other secretariats;

***Preparations for the in-depth review at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties***

71. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in preparation for the in-depth review of ongoing work on invasive alien species that will take place at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (as specified in decision VII/31 on the multi-year programme of work) to review implementation of all decisions 38/ related to invasive alien species on the basis of *inter alia* the third national report and the views and experiences submitted by Parties, other Governments and relevant international organizations not later than six months prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and to report on that review to the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting.

**VIII/28. Impact assessment: Voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive impact assessment***The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity*

1. *Notes* that the Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or which are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and on Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or used by Indigenous and Local Communities (decision VII/16 F, annex) should be used in conjunction with the voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive environmental impact assessment contained in the annex below and the draft guidance on biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessment contained in annex II to the note by the Executive Secretary on voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive impact assessment (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/27/Add.2);

2. *Welcomes* the database of case-studies on biodiversity and impact assessment established under the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention <sup>40/</sup> as a useful information-sharing tool, and *encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to make use and contribute to its further development;

***Environmental impact assessment***

3. *Endorses* the voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive environmental impact assessment contained in the annex to the present decision;

4. *Emphasizes* that the voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive environmental impact assessment are intended to serve as guidance for Parties and other Governments, subject to their national legislation, and for regional authorities or international agencies, as appropriate, in the development and implementation of their impact-assessment instruments and procedures;

5. *Urges* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to apply the voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive environmental impact assessment as appropriate in the context of their implementation of paragraph 1 (a) of Article 14 of the Convention and of target 5.1 of the provisional framework of goals and targets for assessing progress towards 2010 and to share their experience, *inter alia*, through the clearing-house mechanism and national reporting;

6. *Encourages* those multilateral environmental agreements that have endorsed the guidelines contained in decision VI/7 A, in particular the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, to take note of, and if appropriate endorse the voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive environmental impact assessment contained in annex I to the present decision;

7. *Invites* other multilateral environmental agreements to take note of and if appropriate apply the voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive environmental impact assessment;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Continue collaborating with relevant organizations, *inter alia* through the International Association for Impact Assessment and its project on capacity-building in biodiversity and impact assessment, to contribute to the development of necessary capacities for the application of the guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive environmental impact assessment taking into account the specific circumstances in which they are to be applied;

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<sup>40/</sup> <http://www.biodiv.org/programmes/cross-cutting/impact/search.aspx>

(b) Compile information on the experiences made by Parties, other Governments relevant organizations and practitioners in applying the guidelines to the circumstances in which they are to be applied, and to report to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to a future meeting of the Conference of the Parties at which impact assessment will be reviewed;

***Strategic environmental assessment***

9. *Endorses* the draft guidance on biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessment contained in annex II to the note by the Executive Secretary on voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive impact assessment (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/27/Add.2);

10. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to take into account as appropriate this guidance in the context of their implementation of paragraph 1 (b) of Article 14 of the Convention and other relevant mandates and to share their experience, *inter alia*, through the clearing-house mechanism;

11. *Invites* other multilateral environmental agreements to take note of the draft guidance on biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessment and to consider its application within their respective mandates;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Facilitate, in collaboration with the International Association for Impact Assessment and other relevant partners, capacity development activities focusing on the translation of the guidance on biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessment into practical national, subregional, regional or sectoral approaches and guidelines;

(b) Continue collaborating with the Economics and Trade Branch of the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant organizations in developing practical guidance on assessing impacts of trade on biodiversity and in compiling and making available information on good practices and positive impacts of trade on biodiversity;

(c) Compile information on the experiences made by Parties, other Governments, organizations and practitioners in using the guidance;

(d) Prepare, for consideration by a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to a future meeting of the Conference of the Parties at which impact assessment will be reviewed, proposals on complementing this guidance with examples of its practical application.

*Annex*

**VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON BIODIVERSITY-INCLUSIVE  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

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## VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON BIODIVERSITY-INCLUSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. The guidelines are structured in accordance with the internationally accepted sequence of procedural steps characterizing good-practice environmental impact assessment (EIA). <sup>41/</sup> They aim at a better integration of biodiversity-related considerations into the EIA process.
2. National EIA systems are regularly being evaluated and revised. These guidelines are intended to assist national authorities, regional authorities or international agencies as appropriate in better incorporating biodiversity-related considerations during such a revision, at which a significant enhancement of the EIA system can be made. This also implies that further elaboration of practical guidelines is needed to reflect the ecological, socio-economic, cultural and institutional conditions for which the EIA system is designed.
3. The guidelines focus on how to promote and facilitate a biodiversity-inclusive EIA process. They do not provide a technical manual on how to conduct a biodiversity-inclusive assessment study.
4. Screening and scoping are considered critical stages in the EIA process and consequently receive particular attention. Screening provides the trigger to start an EIA process. During scoping relevant impacts are identified resulting in the terms of reference for the actual impact study. The scoping stage is considered critical in the process as it defines the issues to be studied and it provides the reference information on which the review of the study results will be based. Scoping and review usually are linked to some form of public information, consultation or participation. During scoping promising alternatives can be identified that may significantly reduce or entirely prevent adverse impacts on biodiversity.

### *A. Stages in the process*

5. Environmental impact assessment (EIA) is a process of evaluating the likely environmental impacts of a proposed project or development, <sup>42/</sup> taking into account inter-related socio-economic, cultural and human-health impacts, both beneficial and adverse. The effective participation of relevant stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, is a precondition for a successful EIA. Although legislation and practice vary around the world, the fundamental components of an EIA would necessarily involve the following stages:

(a) Screening to determine which projects or developments require a full or partial impact assessment study;

(b) *Scoping* to identify which potential impacts are relevant to assess (based on legislative requirements, international conventions, expert knowledge and public involvement), to identify alternative solutions that avoid, mitigate or compensate adverse impacts on biodiversity (including the option of not proceeding with the development, finding alternative designs or sites which avoid the impacts, incorporating safeguards in the design of the project, or providing compensation for adverse impacts), and finally to derive terms of reference for the impact assessment;

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<sup>41/</sup> See, for example, the International Association for Impact Assessment's principles of Environmental Impact Assessment best practice – [www.iaia.org](http://www.iaia.org)

<sup>42/</sup> The terms project, activity and development are used interchangeably; there is no intended distinction between them.

(c) *Assessment and evaluation of impacts and development of alternatives*, to predict and identify the likely environmental impacts of a proposed project or development, including the detailed elaboration of alternatives;

(d) *Reporting*: the environmental impact statement (EIS) or EIA report, including an environmental management plan (EMP), and a non-technical summary for the general audience;

(e) *Review* of the environmental impact statement, based on the terms of reference (scoping) and public (including authority) participation;

(f) *Decision-making* on whether to approve the project or not, and under what conditions; and

(g) *Monitoring, compliance, enforcement and environmental auditing*. Monitor whether the predicted impacts and proposed mitigation measures occur as defined in the EMP. Verify the compliance of proponent with the EMP, to ensure that unpredicted impacts or failed mitigation measures are identified and addressed in a timely fashion.

## **B. Biodiversity issues at different stages of environmental impact assessment**

### *I. Screening*

6. Screening is used to determine which proposals should be subject to EIA, to exclude those unlikely to have harmful environmental impacts and to indicate the level of assessment required. Screening criteria have to include biodiversity measures, or else there is a risk that proposals with potentially significant impacts on biodiversity will be screened out. The outcome of the screening process is a *screening decision*.

7. Since legal requirements for EIA may not guarantee that biodiversity will be taken into account, consideration should be given to incorporating biodiversity criteria into existing, or the development of new, screening criteria. Important information for developing screening criteria can be found in national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) or equivalent documents. These strategies provide detailed information on conservation priorities and on types and conservation status of ecosystems. Furthermore they describe trends and threats at ecosystem as well as species level and provide an overview of planned conservation activities.

8. *Pertinent questions from a biodiversity perspective*. Taking into account the three objectives of the Convention, fundamental questions which need to be answered in an EIA study include:

(a) Would the intended activity affect the biophysical environment directly or indirectly in such a manner or cause such biological changes that it will increase risks of extinction of genotypes, cultivars, varieties, populations of species, or the chance of loss of habitats or ecosystems?

(b) Would the intended activity surpass the maximum sustainable yield, the carrying capacity of a habitat/ecosystem or the maximum allowable disturbance level of a resource, population, or ecosystem, taking into account the full spectrum of values of that resource, population or ecosystem?

(c) Would the intended activity result in changes to the access to, and/or rights over biological resources?

9. To facilitate the development of screening criteria, the questions above have been reformulated for the three levels of diversity, reproduced in table 1 below.



**Table 1. Questions pertinent to screening on biodiversity impacts**

Level of diversity	Conservation of biodiversity	Sustainable use of biodiversity
Ecosystem diversity <sup>43/</sup>	Would the intended activity lead, either directly or indirectly, to serious damage or total loss of (an) ecosystem(s), or land-use type(s), thus leading to a loss of ecosystem services of scientific/ecological value, or of cultural value?	Does the intended activity affect the sustainable human exploitation of (an) ecosystem(s) or land-use type(s) in such manner that the exploitation becomes destructive or non-sustainable (i.e. the loss of ecosystem services of social and/or economic value)?
Species diversity <sup>43/</sup>	Would the intended activity cause a direct or indirect loss of a population of a species?	Would the intended activity affect sustainable use of a population of a species?
Genetic diversity	Would the intended activity result in extinction of a population of a localized endemic species of scientific, ecological, or cultural value?	Does the intended activity cause a local loss of varieties/cultivars/breeds of cultivated plants and/or domesticated animals and their relatives, genes or genomes of social, scientific and economic importance?

10. Types of existing screening mechanisms include:

(a) *Positive lists* identifying projects requiring EIA (inclusion lists). A disadvantage of this approach is that the significance of impacts of projects varies substantially depending on the nature of the receiving environment, which is not taken into account. A few countries use (or have used) negative lists, identifying those projects not subject to EIA (exclusion lists). Both types of lists should be reassessed to evaluate their inclusion of biodiversity aspects;

(b) Lists identifying those *geographical areas* where important biodiversity is found, in which projects would require EIA. The advantage of this approach is that the emphasis is on the sensitivity of the receiving environment rather than on the type of project;

(c) *Expert judgement* (with or without a limited study, sometimes referred to as *initial environmental examination* or *preliminary environmental assessment*). Biodiversity expertise should be included in expert teams; and

(d) A *combination* of a list plus expert judgement to determine the need for an EIA.

11. A *screening decision* defines the appropriate *level of assessment*. The result of a screening decision can be that:

(a) The proposed project is “fatally flawed” in that it would be inconsistent with international or national conventions, policies or laws. It is advisable not to pursue the proposed project. Should the proponent wish to proceed at his/her risk, an EIA would be required;

(b) An EIA is required (often referred to as category A projects);

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<sup>43/</sup> The scale at which ecosystems are defined depends on the definition of criteria in a country, and should take into account the principles of the ecosystem approach. Similarly, the level at which “population” is to be defined depends on the screening criteria used by a country. For example, the conservation status of species can be assessed within the boundaries of a country (for legal protection), or can be assessed globally (IUCN Red Lists).

(c) A limited environmental study is sufficient because only limited environmental impacts are expected; the screening decision is based on a set of criteria with quantitative benchmarks or threshold values (often referred to as category B projects);

(d) There is still uncertainty whether an EIA is required and an initial environmental examination has to be conducted to determine whether a project requires EIA or not; or

(e) The project does not require an EIA.

12. *Biodiversity-inclusive screening criteria* set out circumstances in which EIA is justified on the basis of biodiversity considerations. They may relate to:

(a) Categories of activities known to cause biodiversity impacts, including thresholds referring to size of the intervention area and/or magnitude, duration and frequency of the activity;

(b) The magnitude of biophysical change that is caused by the activity; or

(c) Maps indicating areas important for biodiversity, often with their legal status.

13. A suggested approach to the development of biodiversity-inclusive screening criteria, combining the above types of criteria, includes the following steps: (i) design a biodiversity screening map indicating areas in which EIA is required; (ii) define activities for which EIA is required; (iii) define threshold values to distinguish between full, limited/undecided or no EIA (see appendix 1 for a generic set of screening criteria). The suggested approach takes account of biodiversity values (including valued ecosystem services) and activities that might impact drivers of change of biodiversity.

14. If possible, biodiversity-inclusive screening criteria should be integrated with the development (or revision) of a national biodiversity strategy and action plan. This process can generate valuable information such as a national spatial biodiversity assessment, including conservation priorities and targets, which can guide the further development of EIA screening criteria.

15. *Step 1:* According to the principles of the ecosystem approach, a *biodiversity screening map* is designed, indicating important ecosystem services (replacing the concept of sensitive areas – see appendix 2 below). The map is based on expert judgement and has to be formally approved.

16. Suggested categories of geographically defined areas, related to important ecosystem services, are:

(a) Areas with *important regulating services in terms of maintaining biodiversity:*

*Protected areas:* depending on the legal provisions in a country these may be defined as areas in which no human intervention is allowed, or as areas where impact assessment at an appropriate level of detail is always required;

Areas containing *threatened ecosystems outside of formally protected areas*, where certain classes of activities (see step 2) would always require an impact assessment at an appropriate level of detail;

Areas identified as being important for the *maintenance of key ecological or evolutionary processes*, where certain classes of activities (see step 2) would always require an impact assessment at an appropriate level of detail;

Areas known to be *habitat for threatened species*, which would always require an impact assessment at an appropriate level of detail.

- (b) Areas with *important regulating services for maintaining natural processes with regard to soil, water, or air*, where impact assessment at an appropriate level of detail is always required. Examples can be wetlands, highly erodable or mobile soils protected by vegetation (e.g. steep slopes, dune fields), forested areas, coastal or offshore buffer areas; etc.
- (c) Areas with *important provisioning services*, where impact assessment at an appropriate level of detail is always required. Examples can be extractive reserves, lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities, fish breeding grounds; etc.
- (d) Areas with *important cultural services*, where impact assessment at an appropriate level of detail is always required. Examples can be scenic landscapes, heritage sites, sacred sites; etc.
- (e) Areas with *other relevant ecosystem services* (such as flood storage areas, groundwater recharge areas, catchment areas, areas with valued landscape quality, etc.); the need for impact assessment and/or the level of assessment is to be determined (depending on the screening system in place);
- (f) All other areas: no impact assessment required from a biodiversity perspective (an EIA may still be required for other reasons).

17. *Step 2: Define activities for which impact assessment may be required from a biodiversity perspective. The activities are characterized by the following direct drivers of change:*

(a) Change of land-use or land cover, and underground extraction: above a defined area affected, EIA always required, regardless of the location of the activity - define thresholds for level of assessment in terms of surface (or underground) area affected;

(b) Change in the use of marine and/or coastal ecosystems, and extraction of seabed resources: above a defined area affected, EIA always required, regardless of the location of the activity - define thresholds for level of assessment in terms of surface (or underground) area affected;

(c) Fragmentation, usually related to linear infrastructure. Above a defined length, EIA always required, regardless of the location of the activity – define thresholds for level of assessment in terms of the length of the proposed infrastructural works;

(d) Emissions, effluents or other chemical, thermal, radiation or noise emissions - relate level of assessment to the ecosystem services map;

(e) Introduction or removal of species, changes to ecosystem composition, ecosystem structure, or key ecosystem processes responsible for the maintenance of ecosystems and ecosystem services (see appendix 2 below for an indicative listing) - relate level of assessment to ecosystem services map.

18. It should be noted that these criteria only relate to biodiversity and serve as an add-on in situations where biodiversity has not been fully covered by the existing screening criteria.

19. *Determining norms or threshold values for screening* is partly a technical and partly a political process the outcome of which may vary between countries and ecosystems. The technical process should at least provide a description of:

(a) *Categories of activities* that create direct drivers of change (extraction, harvest or removal of species, change in land-use or cover, fragmentation and isolation, external inputs such as emissions, effluents, or other chemical, radiation, thermal or noise emissions, introduction of invasive alien species or genetically modified organisms, or change in ecosystem composition, structure or key processes), taking into account characteristics such as: type or nature of activity, magnitude, extent/location, timing, duration, reversibility/irreversibility, irreplaceability, likelihood, and significance; possibility of interaction with other activities or impacts;

(b) *Where and when*: the area of influence of these direct drivers of change can be modelled or predicted; the timing and duration of influence can be similarly defined;

(c) *A map of valued ecosystem services* (including maintenance of biodiversity itself) on the basis of which decision makers can define levels of protection or conservation measures for each defined area. This map is the experts' input into the definition of categories on the biodiversity screening map referred to above under step 1.

## 2. Scoping

20. Scoping is used to define the focus of the impact assessment study and to identify key issues, which should be studied in more detail. It is used to derive terms of reference (sometimes referred to as guidelines) for the EIA study and to set out the proposed approach and methodology. Scoping also enables the competent authority (or EIA professionals in countries where scoping is voluntary) to:

(a) Guide study teams on significant issues and alternatives to be assessed, clarify how they should be examined (methods of prediction and analysis, depth of analysis), and according to which guidelines and criteria;

(b) Provide an opportunity for stakeholders to have their interests taken into account in the EIA;

(c) Ensure that the resulting Environmental Impact Statement is useful to the decision maker and is understandable to the public.

21. During the scoping phase, promising alternatives can be identified for in-depth consideration during the EIA study.

22. *Consideration of mitigation and/or enhancement measures*: The purpose of mitigation in EIA is to look for ways to achieve the project objectives while avoiding negative impacts or reducing them to acceptable levels. The purpose of enhancement is to look for ways of optimizing environmental benefits. Both mitigation and enhancement of impacts should strive to ensure that the public or individuals do not bear costs, which are greater than the benefits that accrue to them.

23. Remedial action can take several forms, i.e. *avoidance* (or prevention), *mitigation* (by considering changes to the scale, design, location, siting, process, sequencing, phasing, management and/or monitoring of the proposed activity, as well as restoration or rehabilitation of sites), and *compensation* (often associated with residual impacts after prevention and mitigation). A 'positive planning approach' should be used, where avoidance has priority and compensation is used as a last resort measure. One should acknowledge that compensation will not always be possible: there are cases where it is appropriate to reject a development proposal on grounds of irreversible damage to, or irreplaceable loss of, biodiversity.

24. Practical evidence with respect to mitigation suggests that:

(a) Timely and ample attention to mitigation and compensation, as well as the interaction with society, will largely reduce the risk of negative publicity, public opposition and delays, including associated costs. Specialist input on biodiversity can take place prior to initiating the legally required EIA process, as a component of the project proposal. This approach improves and streamlines the formal EIA process by identifying and avoiding, preventing or mitigating biodiversity impacts at the earliest possible stage of planning;

(b) Mitigation requires a joint effort of the proponent, planners, engineers, ecologists and other specialists, to arrive at the best practicable environmental option;

(c) Potential mitigation or compensation measures have to be included in an impact study in order to assess their feasibility; consequently they are best identified during the scoping stage;

(d) In project planning, it has to be kept in mind that it may take time for effects to become apparent.

25. The following sequence of questions provides an example of the kind of information that should be requested in the terms of reference of an impact study if the project screening suggests that the proposed activity is likely to have adverse impacts on biodiversity. It should be noted that this list of steps represents an iterative process. Scoping and impact study are two formal rounds of iteration; during the study further iterative rounds may be needed, for example when alternatives to the proposed project design have to be defined and assessed.

(a) Describe the type of project, and define each project activity in terms of its nature, magnitude, location, timing, duration and frequency;

(b) Define possible alternatives, including “no net biodiversity loss” or “biodiversity restoration” alternatives (such alternatives may not be readily identifiable at the outset of impact study, and one would need to go through the impact study to determine such alternatives). Alternatives include location alternatives, scale alternatives, siting or layout alternatives, and/or technology alternatives;

(c) Describe expected biophysical changes (in soil, water, air, flora, fauna) resulting from proposed activities or induced by any socio-economic changes caused by the activity;

(d) Determine the spatial and temporal scale of influence of each biophysical change, identifying effects on connectivity between ecosystems, and potential cumulative effects;

(e) Describe ecosystems and land-use types lying within the range of influence of biophysical changes;

(f) Determine, for each of these ecosystems or land-use types, if biophysical changes are likely to have adverse impacts on biodiversity in terms of composition, structure (spatial and temporal), and key processes. Give indication of the level certainty of predictions, and take into account mitigation measures. Highlight any irreversible impacts and any irreplaceable loss;

(g) For the affected areas, collect available information on baseline conditions and any anticipated trends in biodiversity in the absence of the proposal;

(h) Identify, in consultation with stakeholders, the current and potential ecosystem services provided by the affected ecosystems or land-use types and determine the values these functions represent for society (see box 1). Give an indication of the main beneficiaries and those adversely affected from an ecosystem services perspective, focusing on vulnerable stakeholders;

(i) Determine which of these services will be significantly affected by the proposed project, giving confidence levels in predictions, and taking into account mitigation measures. Highlight any irreversible impacts and any irreplaceable loss;

(j) Define possible measures to avoid, minimize or compensate for significant damage to, or loss of, biodiversity and/or ecosystem services; define possibilities to enhance biodiversity. Make reference to any legal requirements;

(k) Evaluate the significance of residual impacts, i.e. in consultation with stakeholders define the importance of expected impacts for the alternatives considered. Relate the importance of expected impacts to a reference situation, which may be the existing situation, a historical situation, a probable future situation (e.g. the 'without project' or 'autonomous development' situation), or an external reference situation. When determining importance (weight), consider geographic importance of each residual impact (e.g. impact of local/regional/national/continental/global importance) and indicate its temporal dimension.

(l) Identify necessary surveys to gather information required to support decision making. Identify important gaps in knowledge;

(m) Provide details on required methodology and timescale.

26. One should bear in mind that not implementing a project may in some cases also have adverse effects on biodiversity. In rare cases the adverse effects may be more significant than the impacts of a proposed activity (e.g. projects counteracting degradation processes).

27. An analysis of current impact assessment practice <sup>44/</sup> has provided a number of practical recommendations when addressing biodiversity-related issues:

(a) Beyond the focus on protected species and protected areas, further attention needs to be given to (i) sustainable use of ecosystem services; (ii) ecosystem level diversity; (iii) non-protected biodiversity; and (iv) ecological processes and their spatial scale;

(b) The terms of reference should be unambiguous, specific and compatible with the ecosystem approach; too often the terms of reference are too general and impractical;

(c) In order to provide a sound basis for assessing the significance of impacts, baseline conditions must be defined and understood and quantified where possible. Baseline conditions are dynamic, implying that present and expected future developments if the proposed project is not implemented (autonomous development) need to be included;

(d) Field surveys, quantitative data, meaningful analyses, and a broad, long-term perspective enabling cause-effect chains to be tracked in time and space are important elements when assessing biodiversity impacts. Potential indirect and cumulative impacts should be better assessed;

(e) Alternatives and/or mitigation measures must be identified and described in detail, including an analysis of their likely success and realistic potential to offset adverse project impacts;

(f) Guidance for scoping on biodiversity issues in EIA needs to be developed at country-level, but should, where appropriate, also consider regional aspects to prevent transboundary impacts;

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<sup>44/</sup> See document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/18.

(g) Guidance for determining levels of acceptable change to biodiversity needs to be developed at country level to facilitate decision-making;

(h) Guidance on assessing and evaluating impacts on ecosystem processes, rather than on composition or structure, need to be developed at country level. The conservation of ecosystem processes, which support composition and structure, requires a significantly larger proportion of the landscape than is required to represent biodiversity composition and structure;

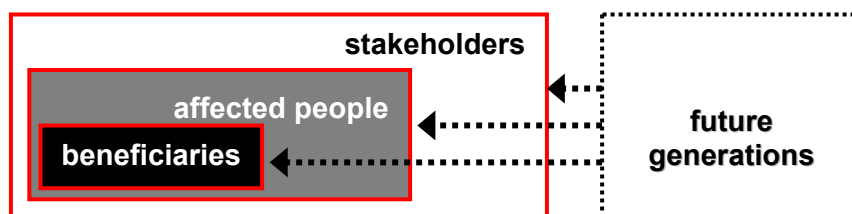
(i) Capacity development is needed to effectively represent biodiversity issues in the scoping stage; this will result in better guidelines for the EIA study.

### Box 1: Stakeholders and participation

Impact assessment is concerned with (i) information, (ii) participation and (iii) transparency of decision-making. Public involvement consequently is a prerequisite for effective EIA and can take place at different levels: informing (one-way flow of information), consulting (two-way flow of information), or “real” participation (shared analysis and assessment). In all stages of EIA public participation is relevant. The legal requirements for and the level of participation differ among countries, but it is generally accepted that public consultation at the scoping and review stage are essential; participation during the assessment study is generally acknowledged to enhance the quality of the process.

With respect to biodiversity, relevant stakeholders in the process are:

- Beneficiaries of the project - target groups making use of, or putting a value to, known ecosystem services which are purposefully enhanced by the project;
- Affected people – i.e. those people that experience, as a result of the project, intended or unintended changes in ecosystem services that they value;
- General stakeholders – i.e. formal or informal institutions and groups representing either affected people or biodiversity itself.
- Future generations – “absent stakeholders”, i.e. those stakeholders of future generations, who may rely on biodiversity around which decisions are presently taken.



There is a number of potential constraints to effective public participation. These include:

- **Deficient identification** of relevant stakeholders may make public involvement ineffective;
- **Poverty**: involvement requires time spent away from income-producing tasks;
- **Rural settings**: increasing distance makes communication more difficult and expensive;
- **Illiteracy**: or lack of command of non-local languages, can inhibit representative involvement if print media are used;
- **Local values/culture**: behavioural norms or cultural practice can inhibit involvement of some groups, who may not feel free to disagree publicly with dominant groups;
- **Languages**: in some areas a number of different languages or dialects may be spoken, making communication difficult;
- **Legal systems**: may be in conflict with traditional systems, and cause confusion about rights and responsibilities for resources;
- **Interest groups**: may have conflicting or divergent views, and vested interests;
- **Confidentiality**: can be important for the proponent, who may be against early involvement and consideration of alternatives.

Also refer to decision VII/16 F containing the Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or which are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and on Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities.

### 3. Assessment and evaluation of impacts, and development of alternatives

28. EIA should be an iterative process of assessing impacts, re-designing alternatives and comparison. The main tasks of impact analysis and assessment are:

- (a) Refinement of the understanding of the nature of the potential impacts identified during screening and scoping and described in the terms of reference. This includes the identification of indirect and cumulative impacts, and of the likely cause–effect chains;



(b) Identification and description of relevant criteria for decision-making can be an essential element of this stage;

(c) Review and redesign of alternatives; consideration of mitigation and enhancement measures, as well as compensation of residual impacts; planning of impact management; evaluation of impacts; and comparison of the alternatives; and

(d) Reporting of study results in an environmental impact statement (EIS) or EIA report.

29. Assessing impacts usually involves a detailed analysis of their nature, magnitude, extent and duration, and a judgement of their significance, i.e., whether the impacts are acceptable to stakeholders and society as a whole, require mitigation and/or compensation, or are unacceptable.

30. Available biodiversity information is usually limited and descriptive, and cannot be used as a basis for numerical predictions. There is a need to develop biodiversity criteria for impact evaluation and measurable standards or objectives against which the significance of individual impacts can be evaluated. The priorities and targets set in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan process can provide guidance for developing these criteria. Tools will need to be developed to deal with uncertainty, including criteria on using risk assessment techniques, precautionary approach and adaptive management.

31. A number of practical lessons with respect to the study process have emerged including that the assessment should:

(a) Allow for enough survey time to take seasonal features into account, where confidence levels in predicting the significance of impacts are low without such survey;

(b) Focus on processes and services, which are critical to human well-being and the integrity of ecosystems. Explain the main risks and opportunities for biodiversity;

(c) Apply the ecosystem approach and actively seek information from relevant stakeholders and indigenous and local communities. Address any request from stakeholders for further information and/or investigation adequately. This does not necessarily imply that all requests need to be honoured; however, clear reasons should be provided where requests are not honoured;

(d) Consider the full range of factors affecting biodiversity. These include direct drivers of change associated with a proposal (e.g. land conversion, vegetation removal, emissions, disturbance, introduction of invasive alien species or genetically modified organisms, etc.) and, to the extent possible, indirect drivers of change, including demographic, economic, socio-political, cultural and technological processes or interventions;

(e) Evaluate impacts of alternatives with reference to the baseline situation. Compare against legal standards, thresholds, targets and/or objectives for biodiversity. Use national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other relevant documents for information and objectives. The vision, objectives and targets for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity contained in local plans, policies and strategies, as well as levels of public concern about, dependence on, or interest in, biodiversity provide useful indicators of acceptable change;

(f) Take account of cumulative threats and impacts resulting either from repeated impacts of projects of the same or different nature over space and time, and/or from proposed plans, programmes or policies;

(g) Recognize that biodiversity is influenced by cultural, social, economic and biophysical factors. Cooperation between different specialists in the team is thus essential, as is the integration of findings, which have bearing on biodiversity;

(h) Provide insight into cause – effect chains. Also explain why certain chains do not need to be studied;

(i) If possible, quantify the changes in biodiversity composition, structure and key processes, as well as ecosystem services. Explain the expected consequences of the loss of biodiversity associated with the proposal, including the costs of replacing ecosystem services if they will be adversely affected by a proposal;

(j) Indicate the legal provisions that guide decision-making. List all types of potential impacts identified during screening and scoping and described in the terms of reference and identify applicable legal provisions. Ensure that potential impacts to which no legal provision applies are taken into account during decision-making.

#### 4. *Reporting: the environmental impact statement (EIS)*

32. The environmental impact statement consists of: (i) a technical report with annexes, (ii) an environmental management plan, providing detailed information on how measures to avoid, mitigate or compensate expected impacts are to be implemented, managed and monitored, and (iii) a non-technical summary.

33. The environmental impact statement is designed to assist:

(a) The proponent to plan, design and implement the proposal in a way that eliminates or minimizes the negative effect on the biophysical and socio-economic environments and maximizes the benefits to all parties in the most cost-effective manner;

(b) The Government or responsible authority to decide whether a proposal should be approved and the terms and conditions that should be applied; and

(c) The public to understand the proposal and its impacts on the community and environment, and provide an opportunity for comments on the proposed action for consideration by decision makers. Some adverse impacts may be wide ranging and have effects beyond the limits of particular habitats/ecosystems or national boundaries. Therefore, environmental management plans and strategies contained in the environmental impact statement should consider regional and transboundary impacts, taking into account the ecosystem approach. The inclusion of a non-technical summary of the EIA, understandable to the interested general audience, is strongly recommended.

#### 5. *Review of the environmental impact statement*

34. The purpose of the review of the environmental impact statement is to ensure that the information for decision makers is sufficient, focused on the key issues, and is scientifically and technically accurate. In addition, the review should evaluate whether:

(a) The likely impacts would be acceptable from an environmental viewpoint;

(b) The design complies with relevant standards and policies, or standards of good practice where official standards do not exist;

(c) All of the relevant impacts, including indirect and cumulative impacts, of a proposed activity have been identified and adequately addressed in the EIA. To this end, biodiversity specialists should be called upon for the review and information on official standards and/or standards for good practice to be compiled and disseminated.

35. Public involvement, including the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, is important in various stages of the process and particularly at this stage. The concerns and comments of all stakeholders are adequately considered and included in the final report presented to decision makers. The process establishes local ownership of the proposal and promotes a better understanding of relevant issues and concerns.

36. Review should also guarantee that the information provided in the environmental impact statement is sufficient for a decision maker to determine whether the project is compliant with or contradictory to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

37. The effectiveness of the review process depends on the quality of the terms of reference defining the issues to be included in the study. Scoping and review are therefore complementary stages.

38. Reviewers should as far as possible be independent and different from the persons/organizations who prepare the environmental impact statement.

#### 6. *Decision-making*

39. Decision-making takes place throughout the process of EIA in an incremental way from the screening and scoping stages to decisions during data-collecting and analysis, and impact prediction, to making choices between alternatives and mitigation measures, and finally the decision to either refuse or authorize the project.

40. Biodiversity issues should play a part in decision-making throughout. The final decision is essentially a political choice about whether or not the proposal is to proceed, and under what conditions. If rejected, the project can be redesigned and resubmitted. It is desirable that the proponent and the decision-making body are two different entities.

41. It is important that there are clear criteria for taking biodiversity into account in decision-making, and to guide trade-offs between social, economic and environmental issues including biodiversity. These criteria draw on principles, objectives, targets and standards for biodiversity and ecosystem services contained in international and national, regional and local laws, policies, plans and strategies.

42. The precautionary approach should be applied in decision-making in cases of scientific uncertainty when there is a risk of significant harm to biodiversity. Higher risks and/or greater potential harm to biodiversity require greater reliability and certainty of information. The reverse implies that the precautionary approach should not be pursued to the extreme; in case of minimal risk, a greater level of uncertainty can be accepted. Guidelines for applying the precautionary principle to biodiversity conservation and natural resource management have been developed under the Precautionary Principle Project, a joint initiative of Fauna & Flora International, IUCN-The World Conservation Union, ResourceAfrica and TRAFFIC, and are available in English, French and Spanish at: <http://www.pprinciple.net/>.

43. Instead of weighing conservation goals against development goals, the decision should seek to strike a balance between conservation and sustainable use for economically viable, and socially and ecologically sustainable solutions.

7. *Monitoring, compliance, enforcement and environmental auditing*

44. EIA does not stop with the production of a report and a decision on the proposed project. Activities that have to make sure the recommendations from EIS or EMP are implemented are commonly grouped under the heading of “EIA follow-up”. They may include activities related to monitoring, compliance, enforcement and environmental auditing. Roles and responsibilities with respect to these are variable and depend on regulatory frameworks in place.

45. Monitoring and auditing are used to compare the actual outcomes after project implementation has started with those anticipated before implementation. It also serves to verify that the proponent is compliant with the environmental management plan (EMP). The EMP can be a separate document, but is considered part of the environmental impact statement. An EMP usually is required to obtain a permission to implement the project. In a number of countries, an EMP is not a legal requirement.

46. Management plans, programmes and systems, including clear management targets, responsibilities and appropriate monitoring should be established to ensure that mitigation is effectively implemented, unforeseen negative effects or trends are detected and addressed, and expected benefits (or positive developments) are achieved as the project proceeds. Sound baseline information and/or pre-implementation monitoring is essential to provide a reliable benchmark against which changes caused by the project can be measured. Provision should be made for emergency response measures and/or contingency plans where unforeseen events or accidents could threaten biodiversity. The EMP should define responsibilities, budgets and any necessary training for monitoring and impact management, and describe how results will be reported and to whom.

47. Monitoring focuses on those components of biodiversity most likely to change as a result of the project. The use of indicator organisms or ecosystems that are most sensitive to the predicted impacts is thus appropriate, to provide the earliest possible indication of undesirable change. Since monitoring often has to consider natural fluxes as well as human-induced effects, complementary indicators may be appropriate in monitoring. Indicators should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and timely. Where possible, the choice of indicators should be aligned with existing indicator processes.

48. The results of monitoring provide information for periodic review and alteration of environmental management plans, and for optimizing environmental protection through good, adaptive management at all stages of the project. Biodiversity data generated by EIA should be made accessible and useable by others and should be linked to biodiversity assessment processes being designed and carried out at the national and global levels.

49. Provision is made for regular auditing in order to verify the proponent’s compliance with the EMP, and to assess the need for adaptation of the EMP (usually including the proponent’s license). An environmental audit is an independent examination and assessment of a project's (past) performance. It is part of the evaluation of the environmental management plan and contributes to the enforcement of EIA approval decisions.

50. Implementation of activities described in the EMP and formally regulated in the proponent’s environmental license in practice depends on the enforcement of formal procedures. It is commonly found that a lack of enforcement leads to reduced compliance and inadequate implementation of EMPs. Competent authorities are responsible for enforcing pertinent impact assessment regulations, when formal regulations are in place.

*Appendix 1*

**INDICATIVE SET OF SCREENING CRITERIA TO BE FURTHER ELABORATED AT NATIONAL LEVEL <sup>45/</sup>**

**Category A: Environmental impact assessment mandatory for:**

- Activities in protected areas (define type and level of protection);
- Activities in threatened ecosystems outside protected areas;
- Activities in ecological corridors identified as being important for ecological or evolutionary processes;
- Activities in areas known to provide important ecosystem services;
- Activities in areas known to be habitat for threatened species;
- Extractive activities or activities leading to a change of land-use occupying or directly influencing an area of at minimum a certain threshold size (land or water, above or underground - threshold to be defined);
- Creation of linear infrastructure that leads to fragmentation of habitats over a minimum length (threshold to be defined);
- Activities resulting in emissions, effluents, and/or other means of chemical, radiation, thermal or noise emissions in areas providing key ecosystem services (areas to be defined);<sup>46/</sup>
- Activities leading to changes in ecosystem composition, ecosystem structure or key processes <sup>47/</sup> responsible for the maintenance of ecosystems and ecosystem services in areas providing key ecosystem services (areas to be defined).

**Category B: The need for, or the level of environmental impact assessment is to be determined for:**

- Activities resulting in emissions, effluents and/or other chemical, thermal, radiation or noise emissions in areas providing other relevant ecosystem services (areas to be defined);
- Activities leading to changes in ecosystem composition, ecosystem structure, or ecosystem functions responsible for the maintenance of ecosystems and ecosystem services in areas providing other relevant ecosystem services (areas to be defined);
- Extractive activities, activities leading to a change of land-use or a change of use of inland water ecosystems or a change of use of marine and coastal ecosystems, and creation of linear infrastructure below the Category A threshold, in areas providing key and other relevant ecosystem services (areas to be defined).

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<sup>45/</sup> *Note:* These criteria only pertain to biodiversity and should therefore be applied as an add-on to existing screening criteria.

<sup>46/</sup> For a non-exhaustive list of ecosystem services, see appendix 2 below.

<sup>47/</sup> For examples of these aspects of biodiversity, see appendix 3 below.

*Appendix 2***INDICATIVE LIST OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES**

**Regulating services** responsible for maintaining natural processes and dynamics

***Biodiversity-related regulating services***

- maintenance of genetic, species and ecosystem composition
- maintenance of ecosystem structure
- maintenance of key ecosystem processes for creating or maintaining biodiversity

***Land-based regulating services***

- decomposition of organic material
- natural desalinization of soils
- development / prevention of acid sulphate soils
- biological control mechanisms
- pollination of crops
- seasonal cleansing of soils
- soil water storage capacity
- coastal protection against floods
- coastal stabilization (against accretion / erosion)
- soil protection
- suitability for human settlement
- suitability for leisure and tourism activities
- suitability for nature conservation
- suitability for infrastructure

***Water related regulating services***

- water filtering
- dilution of pollutants
- discharge of pollutants
- flushing / cleansing
- bio-chemical/physical purification of water
- storage of pollutants
- flow regulation for flood control
- river base flow regulation
- water storage capacity
- ground water recharge capacity
- regulation of water balance
- sedimentation / retention capacity
- protection against water erosion
- protection against wave action
- prevention of saline groundwater intrusion
- prevention of saline surface-water intrusion
- transmission of diseases
- suitability for navigation

***Water related regulating services (ctd.)***

- suitability for leisure and tourism activities
- suitability for nature conservation

***Air-related regulating services***

- filtering of air
- carry off by air to other areas
- photo-chemical air processing (smog)
- wind breaks
- transmission of diseases
- carbon sequestration

**Provisioning services:** harvestable goods

***Natural production:***

- timber
- firewood
- grasses (construction and artisanal use)
- fodder & manure
- harvestable peat
- secondary (minor) products
- harvestable bush meat
- fish and shellfish
- drinking water supply
- supply of water for irrigation and industry
- water supply for hydroelectricity
- supply of surface water for other landscapes
- supply of groundwater for other landscapes
- genetic material

***Nature-based human production***

- crop productivity
- tree plantations productivity
- managed forest productivity
- rangeland/livestock productivity
- aquaculture productivity (freshwater)
- mariculture productivity (brackish/saltwater)

**Cultural services** providing a source of artistic, aesthetic, spiritual, religious, recreational or scientific enrichment, or nonmaterial benefits.

**Supporting services** necessary for the production of all other ecosystem services

- soil formation,
- nutrients cycling
- primary production.
- evolutionary processes

Appendix 3

**ASPECTS OF BIODIVERSITY: COMPOSITION, STRUCTURE AND KEY PROCESSES**

<b>Composition</b>	<b>Influenced by:</b>
<p>Minimal viable population of:</p> <p>(a) legally protected varieties/cultivars/breeds of cultivated plants and/or domesticated animals and their relatives, genes or genomes of social, scientific and economic importance;</p> <p>(b) legally protected species;</p> <p>(c) migratory birds, migratory fish, species protected by CITES;</p> <p>(d) non-legally protected, but threatened species (cf. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species); species which are important in local livelihoods and cultures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- selective removal of one or a few species by fisheries, forestry, hunting, collecting of plants (including living botanical and zoological resources);</li> <li>- fragmentation of their habitats leading to reproductive isolation;</li> <li>- introducing genetically modified organisms that may transfer transgenes to varieties / cultivars / breeds of cultivated plants and/or domesticated animals and their relatives;</li> <li>- disturbance or pollution;</li> <li>- habitat alteration or reduction;</li> <li>- introduction of (non-endemic) predators, competitors or parasites of protected species.</li> </ul>
<b>Structure</b>	<b>Influenced by:</b>
<p><i>Changes in spatial or temporal structure, at the scale of relevant areas, such as:</i></p> <p>(a) legally protected areas;</p> <p>(b) areas providing important ecosystem services, such as (i) maintaining high diversity (hot spots), large numbers of endemic or threatened species, required by migratory species; (ii) services of social, economic, cultural or scientific importance; (iii) or supporting services associated with key evolutionary or other biological processes.</p>	<p>Effects of human activities that work on a similar (or larger) scale as the area under consideration. For example, by emissions into the area, diversion of surface water that flows through the area, extraction of groundwater in a shared aquifer, disturbance by noise or lights, pollution through air, etc.</p>
<p><i>Food web structure and interactions:</i></p> <p>Species or groups of species perform certain roles in the food web (functional groups); changes in species composition may not necessarily lead to changes in the food web as long as roles are taken over by other species.</p>	<p>All influences mentioned with <i>composition</i> may lead to changes in the food web, but only when an entire role (or functional group) is affected. Specialized ecological knowledge is required.</p>
<p><i>Presence of keystone species:</i></p> <p>Keystone species often singularly represent a given functional type (or role) in the food web.</p>	<p>All influences mentioned with composition that work directly on keystone species. This is a relatively new, but rapidly developing field of ecological knowledge. Examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sea otters and kelp forest</li> <li>- elephants and African savannah</li> <li>- starfish in intertidal zones</li> <li>- salmon in temperate rainforest</li> <li>- tiger shark in some marine ecosystems</li> <li>- beaver in some freshwater habitats</li> <li>- black-tailed prairie dogs and prairies</li> </ul>

<b>Key processes (selected examples only)</b>	<b>Influenced by:</b>
Sedimentation patterns (sediment transport, sedimentation, and accretion) in intertidal systems (mangroves, mudflats, seagrass beds)	Reduced sediment supply by damming of rivers; interruption of littoral drift by seaward structures
Plant-animal dependency for pollination, seed dispersal, nutrient cycling in tropical rainforests	Selective removal of species by logging, collecting or hunting
Soil surface stability and soil processes in montane forests	Imprudent logging leads to increased erosion and loss of top soil
Nutrient cycling by invertebrates and fungi in deciduous forests	Soil and groundwater acidity by use of agrochemicals.
Plant available moisture in non-forested, steeply sloping mountains	Overgrazing and soil compaction lead to reduced available soil moisture
Grazing by herbivorous mammals in savannahs	Cattle ranching practises
Succession after fire, and dependence on fire for completion of life-cycles in savannahs	Exclusion of fire leads to loss of species diversity
Available nutrients and sunlight penetration in freshwater lakes	In-flow of fertilizers and activities leading to increased turbidity of water (dredging, emissions)
Hydrological regime in floodplains, flooded forests and tidal wetlands	Changes in river hydrology or tidal rhythm by hydraulic infrastructure or water diversions
Permanently waterlogged conditions in peat swamps and acid-sulphate soils	Drainage leads to destruction of vegetation (and peat formation process), oxidization of peat layers and subsequent soil subsidence; acid sulphate soils rapidly degrade when oxidized
Evaporation surplus in saline / alkaline lakes	Outfall of drainage water into these lakes changes the water balance
Tidal prism and salt/freshwater balance in estuaries	Infrastructure creating blockages to tidal influence; changes in river hydrology change the salt balance in estuaries.
Hydrological processes like vertical convection, currents and drifts, and the transverse circulation in coastal seas	Coastal infrastructure, dredging.
Population dynamics	Reduction in habitat leads to dramatic drop in population size, leading to extinction



**VIII/29. Liability and redress**

*The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,*

*Recalling* its decisions VI/11 and VII/17,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Liability and Redress in the Context of Paragraph 2 of Article 14 of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/27/Add.3);

2. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to submit to the Executive Secretary examples of national/domestic legislation and case-studies relating to liability and redress for damage to biological diversity, including approaches to valuation and restoration, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to compile this information and disseminate it through the clearing-house mechanism;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to gather and compile technical information relating to damage to biological diversity and approaches to valuation and restoration of damage to biological diversity as well as information on national/domestic measures and experiences, focusing in particular on the issues identified in the conclusions of the Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Liability and Redress and to prepare a synthesis report for examination by the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 14 of the Convention;

4. *Reiterates* its call to Parties, Governments and relevant international organizations in paragraph 3 of decision VI/11 to cooperate with a view to strengthening capacities at the national level with regard to measures for the prevention of damage to biological diversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, and policy and administrative measures on liability and redress, and to provide financial resources for this purpose.

***VIII/30. Biodiversity and climate change: guidance to promote synergy among activities for biodiversity conservation, mitigating or adapting to climate change and combating land degradation***

*The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,*

*Noting* the advice or guidance, including tools and approaches, contained in the note by the Executive Secretary prepared for the eleventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/18), with the addition, as a new section IV, of section IV of the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Biodiversity and Adaptation to Climate Change (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/5), as an initial step in the design, implementation and monitoring of activities that interlink across biodiversity, climate-change, wetland ecosystems, and land degradation and desertification, while addressing the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the World Heritage Convention (WHC), the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements,

*Welcoming* the start of the process within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to consider ways and means to reduce emissions from deforestation in developing countries and *noting* that effective actions to reduce deforestation could constitute a unique opportunity for biodiversity protection,

*Noting* the Issue-Based Modules for Coherent Implementation of Biodiversity Conventions developed by the United Nations Environment Programme as a useful tool to facilitate synergy in reporting and implementation of biodiversity-related conventions,

*Noting* that the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change has started its consideration of a five-year programme of work on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, and that this programme could facilitate communication and cooperation between relevant organizations as well as drawing upon relevant information from, and activities undertaken in, other international and regional organizations,

*Recalling* decision VII/15, paragraph 15,

1. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to integrate biodiversity considerations into all relevant national policies, programmes and plans in response to climate change; taking into account the maintenance and restoration of the resilience of ecosystems which are essential for sustaining the delivery of their goods and services;
2. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and research institutions to develop rapid assessment tools for the design and implementation of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use activities which contribute to adaptation to climate change, particularly in vulnerable countries and regions, including small island developing States;
3. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments, when addressing research needs and activities on the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, to involve indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders, particularly on issues related to ecosystem health, human health, traditional knowledge, and livelihoods;

4. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to cooperate regionally in activities aimed at enhancing habitat connectivity across ecological gradients, with the aim of enhancing ecosystem resilience and to facilitate the migration and dispersal of species with limited tolerance to altered climatic conditions;

5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and research institutions, to address, as appropriate, the research gaps outlined in the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Adaptation to Climate Change and summarized in paragraph 3 of recommendation XI/14 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and to promote research on climate change response activities related to biodiversity, in the context of the ecosystem approach and sustainable use, and in order to further facilitate the incorporation of biodiversity considerations into the design, implementation and monitoring of activities aimed at the mitigation and adaptation of the impacts of climate change, including on indigenous peoples and local communities;

6. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and research institutions to develop, support, and review, as appropriate, pilot and/or ongoing projects involving joint actions within the objectives of the three Rio conventions, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the World Heritage Convention, the Convention on Migratory Species, and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements in order to promote better understanding and functioning of synergy among these;

7. *Invites* Parties to consider the needs of the most vulnerable regions and ecosystems, and their indigenous and local communities, including the need to provide additional support to developing countries, particularly the least developed and small-island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, in order to enhance understanding, design and communication of synergies in the national implementation of the three Rio conventions, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the World Heritage Convention, the Convention on Migratory Species, and other multilateral environmental agreements, and to support the preparation of adaptation activities and plans, including assistance in the areas of financial resources, technology transfer, education and outreach, capacity-building, research and systemic observation, and harmonized reporting.

8. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, while respecting the mandate of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change, to develop draft guidance on how to integrate relevant climate change impacts and response activities, into the programmes of work of the Convention, building on the findings of the reports on biodiversity and climate change (CBD Technical Series No. 10 and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/5), taking into account *inter alia*:

- (a) Vulnerable regions, subregions and ecosystem types;
- (b) Characterization of tools and methods in terms of effectiveness, costs, and ecosystem vulnerability;
- (c) Best practices based on the analysis of case studies; and
- (d) The contributions that protected areas can make in this context;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, through the Joint Liaison Group (JLG) of the Rio conventions, to consider the options in the note by the Executive Secretary on options for enhanced cooperation among the three Rio conventions prepared for the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/1/7/Add.1). In considering these options, the Group may identify mutually supportive activities to be conducted by the secretariats of the Rio conventions, Parties and relevant organizations, taking into account the findings of the two reports on biodiversity and climate change (CBD Technical Series No. 10 and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/5) for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on

Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to transmit the present decision, including the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, to relevant bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the World Heritage Convention, the Convention on Migratory Species, and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, and to ensure follow-up through the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio conventions.

**VIII/31. Administration of the Convention and budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2007-2008**

*The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,*

*Recalling* paragraphs 10 and 11 of decision VII/34,

*Satisfied with* the development of the Secretariat-wide tracking mechanism for differentiating shared costs of secretariat services between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Protocol as well as the analysis of the results by the Executive Secretary and the conclusions drawn from that analysis,

1. *Welcomes* the annual contribution to date of US\$ 1,000,000 to be increased at 2 per cent per year, from the host country Canada and the Province of Quebec to the operation of the Secretariat, of which 83.5 per cent has been allocated per annum to offset contributions from the Parties to the Convention for the biennium 2007-2008;
2. *Approves* a core (BY) programme budget of \$11,012,400 for the year 2007 and of \$11,390,600 for the year 2008 for the purposes listed in the table 1 below;
3. *Adopts* the scale of assessments for the apportionment of expenses for 2007 and 2008 as contained in the table 5 below;
4. *Approves* a Secretariat staffing table for the programme budget contained in table 2 below;
5. *Notes with concern* the high vacancy rate in staff positions, and requests that all positions be filled expeditiously with due regard to the need of recruiting qualified staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and to gender equality at all levels.
6. *Reaffirms* a working capital reserve at a level of 5 per cent of the core budget (BY Trust Fund) expenditure, including programme support costs;
7. *Approves* a drawing of US\$ 4,000,000 from the unspent balances or contributions (“carry-over”) from previous financial periods to cover part of the 2007-2008 budget;
8. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to transfer resources among the programmes between each of the main appropriation lines set out in table 1 below up to an aggregate of 15 per cent of the total programme budget, provided that a further limitation of up to a maximum of 25 per cent of each such appropriation line shall apply;
9. *Notes with concern* that a number of Parties have not paid their contributions to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2006 and prior years, which are due on 1 January of each year in accordance with paragraph 4 of the financial rules, and the late payment of contributions to the core budget by Parties during each calendar year of a biennium has contributed to the significant carry-over from one biennium to the next, and, in the event that there is no improvement in the payment of contributions by Parties, *invites* the Executive Secretary to submit proposals for promoting full and timely payment of contributions by Parties for consideration and review by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;
10. *Urges* Parties that have still not paid their contributions to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) to do so without delay, and requests the Executive Secretary to publish and regularly update information on the status of contributions of Parties to the Convention’s trust funds (BY, BE, BZ);
11. *Decides* that, with regard to contributions due from 1 January 2001 onwards, Parties whose contributions are in arrears for two (2) or more years will:

(a) Not be eligible to become a member of any bureau of the Conference of the Parties or its subsidiary bodies; and

(b) Not receive any hard copies of documents from the Secretariat;

Subparagraphs (a) and (b) above will only apply in the case of Parties that are not least developed countries or small island developing States;

12. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to enter into arrangements with any Party whose contributions are in arrears for two or more years to mutually agree on a “schedule of payments” for such a Party, to clear all outstanding arrears, within six years depending on the financial circumstance of the Party in arrears and pay future contributions by the due date, and report on the implementation of any such arrangement to the next meeting of the Bureau and to the Conference of the Parties;

13. *Decides* that a Party with an agreed arrangement in accordance with paragraph 12 above and that is fully respecting the provisions of that arrangement will not be subject to the provisions of paragraph 11 above;

14. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to enter into commitments up to the level of the approved budget, drawing on available cash resources, including unspent balances, contributions from previous financial periods and miscellaneous income;

15. *Decides* to fund, upon request, from the core budget (BY) the participation of members of the bureaux of the Conference of the Parties and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice at the meetings of the respective bureaux;

16. *Invites* all Parties to the Convention to note that contributions to the core budget (BY) are due on 1 January of the year in which these contributions have been budgeted for, and to pay them promptly, and *urges* Parties, in a position to do so, to pay by 1 October 2006 for the calendar year 2007 and by 1 October 2007 for the calendar year 2008 the contributions required to finance expenditures approved under paragraph 2 above, as offset by amounts in paragraphs 1 and 7, and, in this regard, *requests* that Parties be notified of the amount of their contributions by 1 August of the year preceding the year in which the contributions are due;

17. *Decides* that the trust funds (BY, BE, BZ) for the Convention shall be extended for the period of two years, beginning 1 January 2008 and ending 31 December 2009;

18. *Urges* all Parties and States not Parties to the Convention, as well as governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other sources, to contribute to the trust funds (BY, BE, BZ) of the Convention;

19. *Takes note* of the funding estimates for the:

(a) Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BE) for Additional Voluntary Contributions in Support of Approved Activities for the Biennium 2007-2008 specified by the Executive Secretary and included in table 3 below;

(b) Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BZ) for Facilitating Participation of Developing Country Parties, in particular the Least Developed and the Small Island Developing States, as well as Parties with Economies in Transition, for the biennium 2007-2008, as specified by the Executive Secretary and included in table 4 below,

and *urges* Parties to make contributions to those funds;

20. *Endorses* the decisions of the Bureau of the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties authorizing the Executive Secretary to utilize savings, unspent balances from previous financial periods and miscellaneous income in the amount of US\$ 1,937,182 from the BY Trust Fund, of which

US\$ 761,531 was spent, to fund inter-sessional activities, that were not envisaged and therefore for which no budgetary allocations were approved by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting, including the participation of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as Parties with economies in transition, in the meetings of the Convention, as well as US\$ 116,678 reimbursement for participation of eligible participants to the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau, to continue to monitor the availability of voluntary contributions to the special voluntary Trust Funds (BE and BZ) in the event of any shortfalls;

21. *Requests* the Executive Secretary with guidance from the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, to develop as an interim arrangement for the 2007-2008 biennium pending endorsement by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting, procedures for the allocation of funding from the Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BZ) for Facilitating Participation of Parties in the Convention Process, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as Parties with economies in transition, to secure adequate representation from each region;

22. *Decides* that all Parties eligible for funding from the Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BZ), and who requested funding within three weeks of the official notification of the meeting being disseminated by the Secretariat, shall be informed by the Executive Secretary no later than four weeks prior to the relevant meeting, whether funding is available or not, and *urges* Parties to contribute to the special voluntary Trust Fund (BZ) in a timely manner but no later than five weeks before the meeting, to facilitate the planning of meetings and the full participation of representatives from developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing states, as well as Parties with economies in transition;

23. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to draw, subject to the agreement of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, on available cash resources, including unspent balances, contributions from previous financial periods and miscellaneous income within the approved core budget (BY Trust Fund) for the biennium 2007-2008, to cover shortfalls temporarily in the special voluntary Trust Fund (BZ), until such time as these shortfalls can be met with pledges in writing, but which have not yet been received by the Executive Secretary, for facilitating participation of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and the small island developing States, as well as Parties with economies in transition, for the biennium 2007-2008, in priorities identified in the core budget (BY Trust Fund) and requests that the BY Funds be reimbursed as soon as the pledges are received;

24. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to consult with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties on any adjustments which may be necessary in the servicing of the programme of the work as foreseen in the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for the biennium 2007-2008, including the postponement of meetings, in the event that sufficient resources are not available to the Secretariat in a timely fashion from the approved budget (BY Trust Fund), including available cash resources, unspent balances, contributions from previous financial periods and miscellaneous income;

25. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure, to provide Parties with an indication of the administrative and financial implications of decisions to be referred by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice; an ad hoc open-ended working group; or an ad hoc technical expert group for adoption by the Conference of the Parties, that may have administrative and budgetary implications that cannot be met from existing resources within the core budget (BY Trust Fund);

26. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare and submit a budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2009-2010 for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting, and to report on income and budget performance as well as any adjustments made to the Convention budget for the biennium 2007-2008;

27. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary, in an effort to improve the efficiency of the Secretariat and to attract highly qualified staff to the Secretariat, to enter into direct administrative and contractual arrangements with Parties, Governments and organizations, in response to offers of human resources and other support to the Secretariat, as may be necessary for the effective discharge of the functions of the Secretariat, while ensuring the efficient use of available competencies, resources and services, and taking into account United Nations rules and regulations. Special attention should be given to possibilities of creating synergies with relevant, existing work programmes or activities that are being implemented within the framework of other international organizations;

28. *Welcomes* the development and continuation of the fellowship programme as a means of enabling developing country Parties, as well as Parties with economies in transition to send their nationals to the Secretariat for the purposes of enhancing their understanding of the Convention and for increasing awareness of biodiversity related issues;

29. *Notes* that the Junior Professional Officer programme and the internship programme afford an opportunity for Parties to learn about and further develop an understanding of the thematic or cross-cutting issues covered under the Convention;

30. *Requests that*, in accordance with article 14 of the Financial Rules, a financial audit of the budget be undertaken on a biennial basis and the report submitted to the Conference of the Parties, together with the management response;

31. *Agrees* to share the costs for secretariat services between those that are common to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety on an 85:15 ratio for the biennium 2007-2008;

32. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in presenting the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2009-2010 to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to use the tracking mechanism to review the ratio specified in paragraph 31 above.

33. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to review the terms of reference of posts in the Secretariat with a view to adjusting the staffing to meet the new challenges facing the Convention and to ensure the effective functioning of the Secretariat, and in that regard also *authorizes* the Executive Secretary to fill a P-2 position in his office through, *inter alia*, the adjustment of the staffing in the Secretariat.

Table 1

**BIENNIUM BUDGET OF THE TRUST FUND FOR THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY 2007-2008**

<b>Expenditures</b>	2007	2008
	<i>(US\$ thousands)</i>	<i>(US\$ thousands)</i>
<b>I Programmes</b>		
Office of the Executive Secretary	574.4	645.2
Scientific, technical and technological matters	2,200.6	2,497.0
Social, economic and legal matters	1,903.4	1,288.0
Outreach and major groups	1,561.8	1,283.7
Implementation and technical support	1,505.5	1,393.6
Resource management and conference services	1,950.1	2,972.7
<b>Sub-total (I)</b>	9,696.2	10,080.2
<b>II Programme support charge 13%</b>	1,260.5	1,310.4
<b>GRAND TOTAL (I + II)</b>	10,956.7	11,390.6

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Expenditures	2007 <i>(US\$ thousands)</i>	2008 <i>(US\$ thousands)</i>
<b>III Working capital reserve</b>	55.7	
<b>GRAND TOTAL (I + II + III)</b>	11,012.4	11,390.6
<i>Less contribution from the host country</i>	851.7	868.7
<i>Less savings from previous years</i>	2,000.0	2,000.0
<b>NET TOTAL (amount to be shared by Parties)</b>	8,160.7	8,521.9

*Priority meetings to be funded from the core budget*

Meetings of the bureaus of the Conference of the Parties and SBSTTA  
 Twelfth and thirteenth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice  
 Ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties  
 Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity  
 Ad Hoc Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing  
 Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention  
 Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas

*Table 2*

**SECRETARIAT STAFFING REQUIREMENTS FROM THE CORE BUDGET (BY TRUST FUND)**

	2007	2008
<b>A Professional category</b>		
ASG	1	1
D-1	3	3
P-5	4	4
P-4	17	17
P-3	8	8
P-2	1	1
<b>Total professional category</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>B. Total General Service category</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>TOTAL (A + B)</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>

Table 3

**RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FROM THE SPECIAL VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND (BE)  
FOR ADDITIONAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN SUPPORT OF APPROVED  
ACTIVITIES FOR THE 2007–2008 BIENNIUM (thousands of United States dollars)**

<i>Description</i>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>1. Meetings/Workshops</b>		
<b>Office of the Executive Secretary</b>		
Regional meetings for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties	.	40.0
<b>Scientific technical and technological matters</b>		
AHTEG on forest targets indicators	60.0	
Consultative Workshop on dry and sub-humid lands		60.0
Global Taxonomy Initiative development Workshop		120.0
International workshops on Inland waters biodiversity (2) back-to-back with RAMSAR STRP mtgs.	50.0	50.0
Regional capacity building workshops on Protected Areas	120.0	120.0
Subregional capacity building workshops (2) on Strategic Environment Assessment	60.0	60.0
<b>Social, economic and legal matters</b>		
Meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on Access and Benefit Sharing *	400.0	
Technical Expert Group meeting on the functioning of certificates of origin under ABS	60.0	
Advisory group meeting on the indigenous knowledge	40.0	
Capacity building workshops for indigenous and local communities in particular indigenous women	120.0	120.0
Regional and subregional workshops on new information and web-based technologies to assist indigenous and local communities	120.0	120.0
<b>Outreach and major groups</b>		
Expert Group on communication, education and public awareness	60.0	60.0
CEPA needs assessments workshop	60.0	
CEPA global support network		100.0
Regional workshops on the CEPA (4)	180.0	60.0
<b>Implementation and technical support</b>		
Regional workshops on the clearing-house mechanism (4)	180.0	60.0
Regional and subregional workshops on strengthening capacity of national focal points	120.0	120.0

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<i>Description</i>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Regional training workshops for national reporting	120.0	120.0
Regional workshops on in-depth review of the financial resources and mechanisms and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (4) (back-to back)	360.0	.
Expert meeting on technology transfer and scientific technological cooperation	60.0	
Biodiversity Finance Study Group to assist the in-depth review of financial resources and mechanisms	60.0	
<b>2. Staff</b>		
Senior Liaison Officer (FAO)	178.1	183.4
<b>3. Consultants</b>		
SEL – ABS (\$30K); Incentive measures (\$10K); Technology Transfer (\$15K)	40.0	15.0
ITS - In-depth review of Articles 20 and 21 and preparation of a draft strategy	150.0	
OMG - CEPA consultants	40.0	30.0
<b>4. Publications</b>		
CEPA tool kit in UN languages	20.0	
<b>5. Activities</b>		
Outreach activities	250.0	250.0
Technical Assistance and Training activities	250.0	250.0
<b>Sub-total I</b>	<b>3,158.1</b>	<b>1,938.4</b>
<b>II. Programme support costs (13%)</b>	<b>410.0</b>	<b>252.0</b>
<b>Sub-total II</b>	<b>410.0</b>	<b>252.0</b>
<b>III. Working Capital Reserve (5%)</b>	<b>22.5</b>	
<b>Sub-total III</b>	<b>22.5</b>	
<b>TOTAL COST (I + II+III)</b>	<b>3,591.5</b>	<b>2,190.4</b>

\* Funding pledged by Canada (US\$50,000); Finland (US\$50,000); France (US\$60,000); Ireland (US\$60,000); Netherlands (US\$60,000); Norway (Euros 50,000); Sweden (US\$60,000); Switzerland (US\$50,000)

Table 4

**RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FROM THE SPECIAL VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND (BZ)  
FOR FACILITATING PARTICIPATION OF PARTIES IN THE CONVENTION PROCESS  
FOR THE 2007–2008 BIENNIUM**

*(thousands of United States dollars)*

<i>Description</i>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b><i>I. Meetings</i></b>		
Ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties		1,800.0
Regional meetings in preparation for the Conference of the Parties (4) (COP-9)		300.0
Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (2)	1,300.0	1,300.0
Open-ended Ad hoc Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity	650.0	
Ad-hoc Open-ended Working Group meeting or Article 8(j)	650.0	
Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on Access and Benefit Sharing	300.0	650.0
2nd Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on Protected Areas		650.0
Support to indigenous and local communities	100.0	150.0
<b><i>Subtotal I</i></b>	<b>3,000.0</b>	<b>4,850.0</b>
<b><i>II. Programme support costs (13%)</i></b>	<b>390.0</b>	<b>630.5</b>
<b>TOTAL COST (I + II)</b>	<b>3,390.0</b>	<b>5,480.5</b>

Table 5

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TRUST FUND FOR THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY FOR THE BIENNIUM 2007-2008**

Party	UN scale of assessments 2006 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2007 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2006 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2008 (US\$)	Total contributions 2007-2008 (US\$)
Afghanistan	0.002	0.003	211	0.002	0.003	220	431
Albania	0.005	0.006	527	0.005	0.006	550	1,077
Algeria	0.076	0.098	8,008	0.076	0.098	8,363	16,371
Angola	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Antigua and Barbuda	0.003	0.004	316	0.003	0.004	330	646
Argentina	0.956	1.234	100,736	0.956	1.234	105,194	205,930
Armenia	0.002	0.003	211	0.002	0.003	220	431
Australia	1.592	2.056	167,752	1.592	2.056	175,177	342,929
Austria	0.859	1.109	90,514	0.859	1.109	94,521	185,035
Azerbaijan	0.005	0.006	527	0.005	0.006	550	1,077
Bahamas	0.013	0.017	1,370	0.013	0.017	1,430	2,800
Bahrain	0.030	0.039	3,161	0.030	0.039	3,301	6,462
Bangladesh	0.010	0.010	816	0.010	0.010	852	1,668
Barbados	0.010	0.013	1,054	0.010	0.013	1,100	2,154
Belarus	0.018	0.023	1,897	0.018	0.023	1,981	3,877
Belgium	1.069	1.380	112,643	1.069	1.380	117,628	230,271
Belize	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Benin	0.002	0.003	211	0.002	0.003	220	431
Bhutan	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Bolivia	0.009	0.012	948	0.009	0.012	990	1,939
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.003	0.004	316	0.003	0.004	330	646
Botswana	0.012	0.015	1,264	0.012	0.015	1,320	2,585
Brazil	1.523	1.967	160,481	1.523	1.967	167,584	328,066
Bulgaria	0.017	0.022	1,791	0.017	0.022	1,871	3,662
Burkina Faso	0.002	0.003	211	0.002	0.003	220	431
Burundi	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Cambodia	0.002	0.003	211	0.002	0.003	220	431
Cameroon	0.008	0.010	843	0.008	0.010	880	1,723
Canada	2.813	3.632	296,411	2.813	3.632	309,530	605,942
Cape Verde	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Chad	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Chile	0.223	0.288	23,498	0.223	0.288	24,538	48,036
China	2.053	2.651	216,328	2.053	2.651	225,903	442,232
Colombia	0.153	0.200	16,333	0.153	0.200	17,056	33,388
Comoros	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215

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Party	UN scale of assessments 2006 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2007 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2006 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2008 (US\$)	Total contributions 2007-2008 (US\$)
Congo	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Cook Islands	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Costa Rica	0.030	0.039	3,161	0.030	0.039	3,301	6,462
Cote d'Ivoire	0.010	0.013	1,054	0.010	0.013	1,100	2,154
Croatia	0.037	0.048	3,899	0.037	0.048	4,071	7,970
Cuba	0.043	0.056	4,531	0.043	0.056	4,732	9,263
Cyprus	0.039	0.050	4,110	0.039	0.050	4,291	8,401
Czech Republic	0.183	0.236	19,283	0.183	0.236	20,137	39,420
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.010	0.013	1,054	0.010	0.013	1,100	2,154
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.003	0.004	316	0.003	0.004	330	646
Denmark	0.718	0.927	75,657	0.718	0.927	79,006	154,663
Djibouti	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Dominica	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Dominican Republic	0.035	0.045	3,688	0.035	0.045	3,851	7,539
Ecuador	0.019	0.025	2,002	0.019	0.025	2,091	4,093
Egypt	0.120	0.155	12,645	0.120	0.155	13,204	25,849
El Salvador	0.022	0.028	2,318	0.022	0.028	2,421	4,739
Equatorial Guinea	0.002	0.003	211	0.002	0.003	220	431
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Estonia	0.012	0.015	1,264	0.012	0.015	1,320	2,584
Ethiopia	0.004	0.005	421	0.004	0.005	440	862
European Community	2.500	2.500	204,018	2.500	2.500	213,048	417,066
Fiji	0.004	0.005	421	0.004	0.005	440	862
Finland	0.533	0.688	56,163	0.533	0.688	58,649	114,812
France	6.030	7.786	635,392	6.030	7.786	663,515	1,298,908
Gabon	0.009	0.012	948	0.009	0.012	990	1,939
Gambia	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Georgia	0.003	0.004	316	0.003	0.004	330	646
Germany	8.662	11.184	912,731	8.662	11.184	953,129	1,865,861
Ghana	0.004	0.005	421	0.004	0.005	440	862
Greece	0.530	0.684	55,847	0.530	0.684	58,319	114,166
Grenada	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Guatemala	0.030	0.039	3,161	0.030	0.039	3,301	6,462
Guinea	0.003	0.004	316	0.003	0.004	330	646
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Guyana	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Haiti	0.003	0.004	316	0.003	0.004	330	646
Honduras	0.003	0.006	527	0.003	0.006	550	1,077

Party	UN scale of assessments 2006 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2007 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2006 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2008 (US\$)	Total contributions 2007-2008 (US\$)
Hungary	0.126	0.163	13,277	0.126	0.163	13,865	27,141
Iceland	0.034	0.044	3,583	0.034	0.044	3,741	7,324
India	0.421	0.544	44,362	0.421	0.544	46,323	90,685
Indonesia	0.142	0.183	14,963	0.142	0.183	15,623	30,586
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.157	0.203	16,543	0.157	0.203	17,276	33,819
Ireland	0.350	0.452	36,880	0.350	0.452	38,513	75,393
Israel	0.467	0.603	49,209	0.467	0.603	51,387	100,596
Italy	4.883	6.308	514,742	4.883	6.308	537,523	1,052,265
Jamaica	0.008	0.010	843	0.008	0.010	880	1,723
Japan	19.468	22.000	1,795,354	19.468	22.000	1,874,818	3,670,172
Jordan	0.011	0.014	1,159	0.011	0.014	1,210	2,369
Kazakhstan	0.023	0.032	2,634	0.023	0.032	2,751	5,385
Kenya	0.009	0.012	948	0.009	0.012	990	1,939
Kiribati	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Kuwait	0.162	0.209	17,070	0.162	0.209	17,826	34,896
Kyrgyzstan	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Latvia	0.015	0.019	1,581	0.015	0.019	1,651	3,231
Lebanon	0.024	0.031	2,529	0.024	0.031	2,641	5,170
Lesotho	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Liberia	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Libya	0.132	0.170	13,909	0.132	0.170	14,523	28,434
Liechtenstein	0.003	0.006	527	0.003	0.006	550	1,077
Lithuania	0.024	0.031	2,529	0.024	0.031	2,641	5,170
Luxembourg	0.077	0.099	8,114	0.077	0.099	8,473	16,586
Madagascar	0.003	0.004	316	0.003	0.004	330	646
Malawi	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Malaysia	0.203	0.262	21,390	0.203	0.262	22,337	43,728
Maldives	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Mali	0.002	0.003	211	0.002	0.003	220	431
Malta	0.014	0.018	1,473	0.014	0.018	1,541	3,016
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Mauritania	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Mauritius	0.011	0.014	1,159	0.011	0.014	1,210	2,369
Mexico	1.883	2.431	198,413	1.883	2.431	207,197	405,610
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Monaco	0.003	0.004	316	0.003	0.004	330	646
Mongolia	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Morocco	0.047	0.061	4,952	0.047	0.061	5,172	10,124

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Mozambique	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Myanmar	0.010	0.010	816	0.010	0.010	852	1,668
Namibia	0.006	0.008	632	0.006	0.008	660	1,292
Nauru	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Nepal	0.004	0.005	421	0.004	0.005	440	862
Netherlands	1.690	2.182	178,078	1.690	2.182	185,960	364,039
New Zealand	0.221	0.285	23,287	0.221	0.285	24,318	47,605
Nicaragua	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Niger	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Nigeria	0.042	0.054	4,426	0.042	0.054	4,622	9,047
Niue	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Norway	0.679	0.877	71,547	0.679	0.877	74,714	146,262
Oman	0.070	0.090	7,376	0.070	0.090	7,703	15,079
Pakistan	0.055	0.071	5,795	0.055	0.071	6,052	11,847
Palau	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Panama	0.019	0.025	2,002	0.019	0.025	2,091	4,093
Papua New Guinea	0.003	0.004	316	0.003	0.004	330	646
Paraguay	0.012	0.015	1,264	0.012	0.015	1,320	2,585
Peru	0.092	0.119	9,694	0.092	0.119	10,123	19,817
Philippines	0.095	0.123	10,010	0.095	0.123	10,453	20,464
Poland	0.461	0.595	48,576	0.461	0.595	50,726	99,303
Portugal	0.470	0.607	49,525	0.470	0.607	51,717	101,242
Qatar	0.064	0.083	6,744	0.064	0.083	7,042	13,786
Republic of Korea	1.796	2.319	189,248	1.796	2.319	197,624	386,872
Republic of Moldova	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Romania	0.060	0.077	6,322	0.060	0.077	6,602	12,924
Russian Federation	1.100	1.420	115,909	1.100	1.420	121,039	236,948
Rwanda	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Saint Lucia	0.002	0.003	211	0.002	0.003	220	431
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Samoa	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
San Marino	0.003	0.004	316	0.003	0.004	330	646
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Saudi Arabia	0.713	0.921	75,130	0.713	0.921	78,455	153,586
Senegal	0.005	0.006	527	0.005	0.006	550	1,077
Serbia and Montenegro	0.019	0.025	2,002	0.019	0.025	2,091	4,093



Party	UN scale of assessments 2006 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2007 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2006 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2008 (US\$)	Total contributions 2007-2008 (US\$)
Seychelles	0.002	0.003	211	0.002	0.003	220	431
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Singapore	0.388	0.501	40,884	0.388	0.501	42,694	83,578
Slovakia	0.051	0.066	5,374	0.051	0.066	5,612	10,986
Slovenia	0.082	0.106	8,640	0.082	0.106	9,023	17,663
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
South Africa	0.292	0.377	30,769	0.292	0.377	32,130	62,899
Spain	2.520	3.254	265,537	2.520	3.254	277,290	542,827
Sri Lanka	0.017	0.022	1,791	0.017	0.022	1,871	3,662
Sudan	0.008	0.010	816	0.008	0.010	852	1,668
Suriname	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Swaziland	0.002	0.003	211	0.002	0.003	220	431
Sweden	0.998	1.289	105,161	0.998	1.289	109,816	214,977
Switzerland	1.197	1.546	126,130	1.197	1.546	131,713	257,843
Syrian Arab Republic	0.038	0.049	4,004	0.038	0.049	4,181	8,185
Tajikistan	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Thailand	0.209	0.270	22,023	0.209	0.270	22,997	45,020
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.006	0.008	632	0.006	0.008	660	1,292
Togo	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Tonga	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Trinidad and Tobago	0.022	0.028	2,318	0.022	0.028	2,421	4,739
Tunisia	0.032	0.041	3,372	0.032	0.041	3,521	6,893
Turkey	0.372	0.480	39,198	0.372	0.480	40,933	80,132
Turkmenistan	0.005	0.006	527	0.005	0.006	550	1,077
Tuvalu	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Uganda	0.006	0.008	632	0.006	0.008	660	1,292
Ukraine	0.039	0.050	4,110	0.039	0.050	4,291	8,401
United Arab Emirates	0.235	0.303	24,762	0.235	0.303	25,858	50,621
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6.127	7.911	645,613	6.127	7.911	674,189	1,319,802
United Republic of Tanzania	0.006	0.008	632	0.006	0.008	660	1,292
Uruguay	0.048	0.062	5,058	0.048	0.062	5,282	10,340
Uzbekistan	0.014	0.018	1,475	0.014	0.018	1,541	3,016
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001	105	0.001	0.001	110	215
Venezuela	0.171	0.221	18,019	0.171	0.221	18,816	36,835
Viet Nam	0.021	0.027	2,213	0.021	0.027	2,311	4,524

Party	UN scale of assessments 2006 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2007 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2006 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2008 (US\$)	Total contributions 2007-2008 (US\$)
Yemen	0.006	0.008	632	0.006	0.008	660	1,292
Zambia	0.002	0.003	211	0.002	0.003	220	431
Zimbabwe	0.007	0.009	738	0.007	0.009	770	1,508
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80.445</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>8,160,700</b>	<b>80.445</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>8,521,900</b>	<b>16,682,600</b>

**VIII/32. Potential impact of avian influenza on biodiversity**

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Takes note* of the report of brainstorming meeting on the potential impact of avian influenza on wildlife, held in Curitiba, Brazil, on 19 March 2006 (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/47);
2. *Invites* Parties, through the Bureau, to request the Executive Secretary to initiate similar consultations as and when there arise emerging issues that may impact upon the implementation of the Convention.

**VIII/33. Date and venue of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties**

*The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity*

1. *Welcomes* the generous offer of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to host the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at a date and venue to be specified by the host country in consultation with the Bureau and the Executive Secretary as soon as possible;

2. *Calls on* donors to provide in advance and preferably at the beginning of the 2008 financial year adequate financial resources to ensure the full participation of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as Parties with economies in transition.

***VIII/34. Tribute to the Government and people of the Federative Republic of Brazil***

*The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,*

*Having met* in Curitiba from 20 to 31 March 2006 at the gracious invitation of the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil,

*Deeply appreciative* of the excellent arrangements made for the meeting and the special courtesy and warm hospitality extended to participants by the Government of Brazil, the State of Paraná, the City of Curitiba, and their people,

*Expresses their sincere gratitude* to the Government and people of Brazil for the cordial hospitality that they accorded to participants in the meeting and for their contribution to its success.

*Annex II*

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT OF THE PLENARY OF THE EIGHTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**

1. At its 4th plenary session, the Conference of the Parties heard statements from participants in the High-level Segment organized by the host country in consultation with the Secretariat and the Bureau.
2. Mr. Luciano Ducci, Vice-Mayor of Curitiba, addressed the Conference.
3. A video was shown in which Ms. Wangari Maathai, the 2004 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, addressed the Conference.
4. Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, informed the Conference that a memorandum of understanding had been signed with the Greenbelt Movement initiated by Ms. Maathai, for the planting of trees in Kenya to offset the environmental degradation caused by the processes of the Secretariat.
5. Statements were made by:
  - Mr. Marthinus Van Schalkwyk, Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, South Africa, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China;
  - Ms. Rejoice Mabudafhasi, Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, South Africa, on behalf the Network of Women Ministers;
  - Mr. Werner Wutscher, Secretary General, Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management, Austria;
  - Mr. Matthias Machnig, Vice-Minister of the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany, who invited delegates to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to be held in his country in 2008;
  - Prince Turki bin Nasser bin Abdulaziz, Saudi Arabia, President, Presidency for Meteorology and the Environment, Chair of the Executive Bureau of the Council of Arab Ministers for the Environment;
  - Mr. Tommy E. Remengesau, Jr, President of the Republic of Palau;
  - Mr. Chérif Rahmani, Minister for the Environment and Land Use Planning, Algeria, and Spokesperson of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the International Year of Deserts and Desertification;
  - Mr. Onkokame Kitso Mokaila, Minister of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Botswana, on behalf of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Ministers of Environment Forum;
  - Mr. Namu Narain Meena, Minister of State for Environment and Forests, India, on behalf of the Like-minded Mega-diverse Countries;
  - Mr. Jan Szyszko, Minister of Environment, Poland;
  - Mr. Angelo T. Reyes, Secretary, Department of the Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines;
  - Mr. Batt O'Keeffe, Minister of State with special responsibility for environmental protection, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Ireland;

- Ms. Lambin Colette, on behalf of Mr. Jacques Andoh Alle, Minister for the Environment, Water Resources and Forests, Côte d'Ivoire;
- Mr. Pieter van Geel, State Secretary for the Environment, Netherlands;
- Mr. José Luis Luege Tamargo, Secretary for the Environment and Natural Resources, Mexico;
  
- Mr. Chris Carter, Minister of Conservation, New Zealand;
- Mr. Tahir Iqbal, Minister for the Environment, Pakistan;
- Mr. Demétrio Infante, Ambassador of Chile to Brazil;
- Dato' Ismail Mustapha, Ambassador of Malaysia to Brazil;
- Mr. Charles Sylvain Rabotoarison, Minister for the Environment, Water and Forests, Madagascar;
- Mr. Ahmed Abdulla, Minister for the Environment, Energy and Water, Maldives;
- Mr. Stavros Divas, Commissioner for Environment, European Commission;
- Mr. A. Serrano, on behalf of Ms. Cristina Narbona, Minister of Environment, Spain;
- Mr. Soyambhuma Amatya, Secretary of the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Nepal;
  
- Mr. Bruno Oberle, Secretary of Environment and Forests, Switzerland; and
- Mr. Carlos Loret de Mola, President of the National Council for Environment, Peru.

6. In his statement, Mr. Machnig, Vice-Minister of the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany, invited delegates to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to be held in his country in 2008.

7. In his statement, Mr. O'Keeffe, Minister of State with special responsibility for environmental protection of Ireland, showed a photograph of a sculpture in peat bog oak by the Irish artist, Michael Thatcher, which he said the Government of Ireland was pleased to offer as a permanent loan to the Museum on Nature and Culture of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

8. At its 5th plenary session, the Conference heard further statements from participants in the High-level Segment.

9. Statements were made by:

- Mr. Magnús Jóhannesson, Secretary General, Ministry of Environment, Iceland;
- Ms. Michelle Gallardo de Gutiérrez, Vice-Minister for the Environment and Natural Resources, El Salvador;
- Mr. Nedson Nzowa, Deputy Minister for the Environment and Natural Resources, Zambia;
- Mr. Redley Killion, Vice-President, Federated States of Micronesia;
- Mr. Harsha Vardhana Singh, Deputy Director-General, World Trade Organization;
- Mr. Hama Arba Diallo, Executive Secretary, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;
- Ms. Koko Georgette, Vice-Prime Minister and Minister for the Environment, Nature Protection, Research and Technology, Gabon;
- Mr. Stefan Wallin, State Secretary, Ministry of the Environment, Finland;

- Mr. Miguel Rodriguez, Deputy Minister of the Environment, Venezuela;
- Ms. Cristina Morales Palarea, on behalf of Mr. Alfredo Molina Maldonado, Executive Secretary, Secretariat of the Environment, Paraguay;
- Mr. Humberto Rosa, Secretary of State for the Environment, Portugal;
- Mr. Jeje Odongo, Minister of State for the Environment, Uganda;
- Mr. Demba Mamadou Ba, on behalf of Mr. Thierno Lo, Minister for the Environment and Protection of Nature, Senegal;
- Mr. Clifford Marica, Minister of Labour, Technological Development and Environment, Suriname;
- Mr. Alfredo Carrasco, Deputy Minister for the Environment, Ecuador;
- Mr. Ichinkhorloo Erdenebaatar, Minister of Nature and Environment, Mongolia
- Mr. Mok Mareth, Senior Minister, Minister of Environment, Cambodia;
- Mr. Kivutha Kibwana, Minister for Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya;
- Mr. Mariano Arana, Minister of Housing, Land Planning and Environment, Uruguay;
- Ms. Ann David-Antoine, Minister for the Environment, Grenada;
- Mr. Atilio Savino, Secretary of Environment and Sustainable Development, Argentina;
- Mr. Mohammed Ameer, General Secretary of Environment, Morocco;
- Mr. Jordan Dadov, Deputy Minister of Environment and Water, Bulgaria;
- Mr. Mehmed Cero, Assistant Minister for Environment, Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Ms. Masnellyarti Hilman, Deputy Minister for the Improvement of Natural Resources Conservation and Environmental Damage Control, Indonesia;
- Ms. Viveka Bohn, Ambassador of the Environment, Sweden;
- Mr. Cheong Hae-wook, Ambassador of the Environment, Republic of Korea;
- Mr. Luciano André de Castro, Minister of Coordination of Environmental Action, Mozambique;
- Ms. Cassie Doyle, Associate Deputy Minister, Environment Canada, Canada;
- Mr. Ismael Fabro, Chief Executive Officer of the Ministry for Natural Resources, Local Government and the Environment, Belize;
- Mr. Habib Dimassi, Chef de Cabinet, Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, Tunisia;
- Mr. Roy Hathaway, on behalf of Mr. Jim Knight, Minister for Rural Affairs, Landscape and Biodiversity, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
- Mr. Martin Puta Tofinga, Minister for Environment, Lands and Agriculture Development, Kiribati;
- Mr. Diekumpuna Sita José, Minister for Urban Affairs and the Environment, Angola;
- Mr. Aristides Ocante da Silva, Minister for the Environment, Guinea-Bissau;
- Mr. Teinakore Bishop, Minister for the Environment, Cook Islands;
- Mr. John Vournas, Director-General for the Environment, Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works, Greece;
- Mr. Abdul Rahman Fadhi Al-Eryani, Minister of Water and Environment, Yemen;
- Mr. Francis D. C. Nhema, Minister of Environment and Tourism, Zimbabwe;
- Mr. Stanley M. Damane on behalf of Ms. Lebohang Ntsinyi, Minister of Tourism, Environment and Culture, Lesotho;



- Mr. Denys Grauer, Ambassador for the Environment, France;
- Ms. Siree Bunnag, Ambassador of Thailand to Brazil;
- Mr. Hideki Minamikawa, General Director, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan;
- Mr. Patrick Nandago, Ambassador of Namibia to Brazil, on behalf of Mr. Willem Konjore, Minister of Environment and Tourism, Namibia;
- Mr. Peter Hayward, Ambassador to Brazil, on behalf of the Minister for the Environment, Australia;
- Ms. Aleida Salazar, Panama;
- Mr. Carlos Lopes Ximenes, National Director of the Environment, Timor Leste;
- Ms. Maribella Alvarez Mora, on behalf of the Minister for the Environment and Energy, Costa Rica;
- Mr. Salem Al-Dhaheri, Director General of the Federal Environment Agency, United Arab Emirates;
- Mr. Oscar Dario Amaya, Deputy Minister for the Environment, Colombia;
- Mr. Jafar Ahmed Chowdhury, Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Bangladesh;
- Mr. Hissene Ahmat Senoussi, Minister for the Environment and Water Resources, Chad;
- Mr. Karma C. Nyedrup, on behalf of Mr. Lyonpo Leki Dorji, Minister of Information and Communication, Bhutan;
- Ms. Ana Luísa Nogueira, Secretary of the Council of Protected Areas, Guatemala;
- Mr. Cama Tuiloma, Chief Executive Officer, Ministry of Local Government, Housing, Squatter Settlement and Environment, Fiji;
- Mr. Uilou Samani, Director of Environment, Department of Environment, Tonga;
- Mr. Raphael Kabwaza, Director of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Mines, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, Malawi, on behalf of the Minister of Mines, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, Malawi;
- Mr. Lufter Zhuveli, Minister of Environment, Forests and Water Administration, Albania;
- Ms. Maria Luisa Ramos Urzagaste, Deputy Minister for Economic Relations and Foreign Trade, Bolivia;
- Ms. Mariam Gui Nikiema, Technical Coordinator of Programmes in the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development, Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Minister of Environment and Habitat, Burkina Faso;
- Ms. Marie Fosi Mbantenkhu, Technical Adviser to the Minister of Environment, Cameroon, on behalf of Mr Hele Pierre, Minister of Environment and National Institutional Focal Point to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Cameroon;
- Dr. Charles Ian McNeill, Energy and Environment Group, Bureau for Development Policy, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
- Dr. Francis Gurry, Deputy Director General, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO);
- Mr. Satya N. Nandan, Secretary-General, International Seabed Authority;
- Ms. Maria Eugenia Choque Quispe, Womens' Caucus.

10. In his statement, Mr. Stefan Wallin, State Secretary, Ministry of the Environment, Finland, said that during its presidency of the European Union his country would contribute to the organization of a conference on biodiversity and development policy to be held in Paris in September 2006.

11. During the meeting, Mr. Claudio Longone, Vice Minister of Environment, Brazil, presented the Executive Secretary of the Convention with five objects produced by folk artists from Brazilian local communities. Designed to represent the social diversity of Brazil, the objects were a donation from Brazil to the Museum on Nature and Culture of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

12. Following his statement, Mr. Aristides Ocante da Silva, Minister for the Environment, Guinea-Bissau, said he would present the Executive Secretary of the Convention with two symbolic statuettes from the indigenous people of the Bijagós Archipelago, as a donation to the Museum on Nature and Culture of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

13. Statements were submitted, but not delivered, by the delegations of Niger, Samoa and the Future Harvest Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

*Annex III*

**HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT EIGHTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES  
TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

***Report of Minister Marina Silva***

I am pleased to present my report of the discussions that took place during the High Level Segment of the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held from 27 to 29 March 2006, in the city of Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil, and which I had the honour to preside, with the gracious presence of His Excellency the President of Brazil, Mr. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva.

One hundred and thirty countries participated in the High Level Segment, 45 of which were represented by Ministers and 85 by Vice-Ministers, Ambassadors or Heads of Delegation, in addition to six speakers and twenty panellists, directors of international organizations, representatives of local and indigenous communities, non governmental organizations, the private sector and academia.

When I thought about how the High Level Segment of this Meeting could provide energy and political guidance to our Convention, I took note of the apparent consensus on the need for an innovative approach. It was my hope that the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties would represent a turning point in the life of the Convention, and that its High Level Segment could contribute to advancing our discussions and to the adoption of a set of far-sighted decisions by the Conference of the Parties which reflected the urgency of the issues facing the implementation of the Convention.

Therefore, I defined two main objectives for the High Level Segment:

- Identifying ways to strengthen the Convention and to ensure that its implementation and its objectives are regarded as no less important than the implementation of other international agreements and conventions;
- Reviving the spirit of the Earth Summit and the commitment of the global community to multilateral cooperative action in support of sustainable development and, in particular, attainment of the objectives of the Convention.

I proposed to structure the meeting around a set of four dialogues, each addressing the interface between biodiversity and a key issue. Three panels would explore the interlinkages between biodiversity and the following sectors: food and agriculture; development and the eradication of poverty; and trade. A fourth panel would examine issues related to access and benefit sharing.

This participation of Ministers and representatives of international organizations, unprecedented in the history of the Convention, suggested that our proposal met the expectations of countries and was considered interesting by a significant number of Parties and observers. I am very pleased with this response.

We had three days of intense work – two days of debates and one day of ministerial statements. From the wealth of information, suggestions and points of view that the participants brought to the discussion table, I can identify a small set of general conclusions:

- There is general consensus around the principle that the implementation of the CBD and the achievement of its objectives can of necessity only be achieved through cross-cutting policies and actions;
- It is important to assign equal priority to the implementation of the CBD and the various international agreements and conventions addressing issues related to the three objectives of the Convention;

- The essential role of education and awareness raising, so that all major groups, particularly young people, can better understand the essential ecological services that biodiversity provides and the risks to human society that its loss represents;
- The double responsibility of Ministers of Environment to promote mainstreaming of biodiversity within their national governments and to encourage the harmonization of the positions of their countries in different inter-governmental forums;
- The awareness that it is imperative to act more quickly at all levels if we are to achieve the objectives of the Convention and the 2010 target;
- The need to ensure secure long-term funding for the implementation of the Convention.

### ***Opening Panel***

Professor Zakri presented the results of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. This groundbreaking study concluded that biodiversity loss is occurring at a rate of up to a thousand times faster than the background rate and that two thirds of the ecological services provided by biodiversity and by ecosystems are being degraded.

This degradation hits the poor hardest. nobody "pays" more for environmental degradation than the poor. They pay with their time, with their labour, with a loss of capabilities—the freedom to make choices, the ability to act, and the right of self-determination—, sometimes even with their lives. What is more, they know they are paying.

The Millennium Assessment shows that the pressures on biodiversity and ecosystem services continue to grow and are now a major obstacle to achieving the Millennium Development Goals of poverty reduction, food security, health and environmental sustainability. It is no coincidence that the devastating landslides, floods and extreme droughts experienced in many parts of the world happened in areas with the highest levels of biodiversity loss – the most human-modified ecosystems.

However, there is light at the end of the tunnel. Governments have the tools at hand to reverse many of the trends of degradation in ecosystem services in the coming decades. But this will not happen unless biodiversity and ecosystems are given its proper recognition in governmental planning and decision-making processes.

Management of biodiversity and ecosystems is still not a mainstream concern of governments. Few Poverty Reduction Strategies give serious attention to the environment. Many national planning processes continue to falsely assume that biodiversity conservation is at odds with the goal of poverty reduction.

Thus we know the problem and we have the tools. What is lacking is the political will and concrete action. Never before have so many ministers gathered to consider the fate of biodiversity. Never before have they had such a complete analysis of the threats and options. Never before have politicians had so few reasons not to act.

### ***Panels***

From the rich discussions in the panels and the many inputs and contributions received, we were able to identify the following points of convergence:

#### ***Panel 1: Biodiversity, Food and Agriculture***

Biodiversity, food, agriculture and health are intrinsically linked. To examine these links is a task of the utmost importance for the CBD. Agriculture is the activity with by far the most impact on biodiversity. On the other hand, agriculture – and, therefore, food security and human well being – depends on biodiversity conservation. Agriculture in itself does not need to pose a threat to biodiversity,

provided agricultural policies – at the national, regional and global levels – are based on the concept of sustainable use.

Traditional farmers have valuable knowledge, particularly on soil conservation and environmental services. The expansion of large scale agricultural production, monoculture and narrowing of distribution chains constitute risks not only to biodiversity but also to public health and food security, by restricting market access for the biodiverse produce of traditional agriculture. Nevertheless, these risks may be avoided and a win-win situation achieved through cross cutting policies incorporating the CBD programmes and engaging the agricultural, commercial, industrial, scientific and media sectors. It is essential to engage ministries other than the environment ministries.

It has to be understood that biodiversity underpins food security, dietary diversity and human health. We should support family production, which is responsible for the supply of diversified and healthy foods that are not competitive in global markets. In supporting traditional farming practices, we will be addressing not only issues relating to species but also those relating to genetic resources. Improved land use planning will allow us to address, among other issues, the issue of the co-existence of areas of intensive agriculture, traditional agriculture and protected areas, important in biodiversity terms.

### ***Panel 2: Biodiversity, Development and the Eradication of Poverty***

The link between biodiversity conservation and poverty eradication was stressed, as well as the urgency required to develop concrete actions in this area. Biodiversity and ecosystem services are essential for human survival and we should work to assign value to these services and to enhance their value. At the same time, we must redirect our consumption patterns and the philosophy of development. Biodiversity is not a luxury - but a key issue and an important resource, particularly for poor populations. Addressing this relationship is equally important for biodiversity conservation and for social justice.

Local communities and indigenous populations are the groups most directly dependent on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and, consequently, those most affected by their loss. They have, however, the least opportunity to influence the decisions that have an impact on their quality of life. It is thus essential to ensure the effective participation of civil society and of local communities and indigenous peoples in national, regional and international processes, including the CBD. Their rights of access to natural resources and to land ownership must be ensured, as must decision making on the ways of managing these resources. To protect the Earth we must democratize processes from the local level all the way up to the global level.

The 2010 target and the Millennium Development Goals should be mutually supportive. However their implementation has so far paid little attention to the role of biodiversity in achieving these goals. At its seventh meeting, COP noted the need to explore with the Secretary General of the United Nations, the opportunity to establish the 2010 target as an interim milestone in achieving the Millennium Development Goal 7 of ensuring environmental sustainability by 2015. The panel recommended that this exploration be further pursued.

### ***Panel 3: Trade and Biodiversity***

Trade has impacts on biodiversity. Reduction of barriers can result in economic benefits and represents an incentive to innovation and creativity. It can stimulate demands for products derived from biodiversity, where developing countries may have comparative advantages, resulting in economic incentives for the management and sustainable use of these resources. Some countries emphasized the need to reduce and eliminate subsidies harmful to the environment - such as, for example, those in agriculture, fisheries or in the most polluting sectors, which often enjoy high levels of subsidy. Some pointed to the need for incentives to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services.

The need to harmonize the objectives of the CBD and the WTO was mentioned, but in practice, this is an area where many uncertainties remain. Social and environmental measures should accompany trade liberalization, so as to control the impacts generated by trade, particularly that arising from growing globalization.

#### ***Panel 4: Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing***

The level of compliance with the third objective of the CBD was highlighted underlined as a process that is still at an early stage and which needs the development and adoption of an international regime on access and benefit-sharing, taking as its starting point the documents generated in Granada, Spain. This regime must be binding, at least in respect of some of its elements. To achieve this objective of the Convention, we need to re-establish a climate of trust and cooperation among all Parties and other stake-holders. The CBD must take on a leadership role in issues related to access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing. To be able to make progress in the development of the regime, a solid commitment is required from Parties to provide the means and, in particular financial resources, to undertake working meetings and meetings of technical experts, in order to finalize the international regime as soon as possible, preferably by COP-9.

There is consensus on the need to ensure full protection of traditional knowledge associated with the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources and the equitable sharing of benefits. The need for the participation of indigenous and local communities in the process for developing this regime, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the COP, was also stressed.

#### ***Ministerial Plenary***

Ministers and other high-level representatives of 88 countries made statements, as well as representatives of five international organizations and one representative of civil society.

The issues most highlighted in these statements were:

- Advances in the establishment and consolidation of protected areas, including marine protected areas;
- The negotiation of an international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing;
- Financial support for implementation of the Convention and the replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

#### ***Conclusion***

We can say that the new format employed for this high level segment made for a fruitful discussion that touched on sensitive and important challenges that have to be faced if we want to move forward with a balanced and determined implementation of the CBD.

I thank all of you for your efforts and willingness to engage in the dialogue, and reaffirm Brazil's commitment to implementing the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced way.

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