



Convention on Biological Diversity

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Ninth meeting
Bonn, 19-30 May

DRAFT DECISIONS FOR THE NINTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Note by the Executive Secretary

INTRODUCTION

1. The present note compiles the elements of the various draft recommendations that have been made for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting by the twelfth and thirteenth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation of the Convention, the fifth and sixth meetings of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing, the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas, and, where appropriate, by the Executive Secretary in the documentation prepared for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. These elements are organized according to the provisional agenda for the meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1).

2. The financial implications of proposed activities in the draft decisions, including those recommendations in square brackets, are provided in accordance with the annex to decision VIII/10. These costings are purely indicative and intended to facilitate discussions on these items during the Conference of the Parties. An overview of these implications is contained as an annex to this document.

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ELEMENTS OF DRAFT DECISIONS BY ITEMS OF THE AGENDA

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

With the exception of item 1.7, no draft decisions are foreseen under section I of the provisional agenda (Organizational matters), which includes procedural items such as opening of the meeting, organization of work, election of officers, dates and venue of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, etc. The action required on the part of the Conference of the Parties under the items in this section is reflected in the revised annotations to the provisional agenda (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.1/Rev.1).

1.7 Date and venue of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

The following draft decision comes from UNEP/CBD/COP/9/28

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity

1. *Welcomes* the generous offer of the Government of Japan to host the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;
2. *Decides* that the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the tenth meeting of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity will be held in the City of Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan, from 11 to 15 October and 18 to 29 October 2010, respectively, and that the high-level segment will be held from 27 to 29 October 2010;
3. *Calls on* Parties to contribute to the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating Participation of Parties in the Convention Process (BZ) and to the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating Participation of Parties in the Protocol (BI) adequate resources in a timely manner to ensure the full participation of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States amongst them, as well as Parties with economies in transition;
4. *Invites* interested Parties to notify the Executive Secretary of their offers to host the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties as soon as possible.

II. CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS

In accordance with previous practice, the Conference of the Parties may wish to take note of the reports presented by subsidiary bodies and take substantive matters raised in these reports under the relevant item of the agenda. Text for decisions to this effect is provided below for each report for which this approach has been suggested (item 2 of the provisional agenda).

2.1. Reports of the inter-sessional meetings of the subsidiary bodies

The Conference of the Parties

Takes note of the reports of the following inter-sessional meetings:

(a) The twelfth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, held in Paris from 2 to 6 July 2007 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/2);

(b) The thirteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, held in Rome from 18 to 22 February 2008 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/3);

(c) The second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation, held in Paris from 9 to 13 July 2007 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/4);

(d) The fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing, held in Montreal from 8 to 12 October 2007 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/5);

(e) The sixth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing, held in Geneva from 21 to 25 January 2008 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/6);

(f) The fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, held in Montreal from 15 to 19 October 2007 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/7);

(g) The second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas, held in Rome from 11 to 15 February 2008 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/8).

2.2 Report of the Global Environment Facility

The Conference of the Parties usually takes note of report of the Global Environment Facility (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/9) as part of its decision on further guidance to the financial mechanism (see item 4.16).

2.3 Report of the Executive Secretary on the administration of the Convention and the budget for the Trust Fund of the Convention

It is suggested that the Conference of the Parties take note of this report (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/10) as part of its decision on the programme budget to be taken under item 5 of the agenda. The suggestions of the Executive Secretary arising from the experience of the administration of the Convention are contained in the draft decision for item 5.1.

III. ISSUES FOR IN-DEPTH CONSIDERATION

3.1 *Agricultural biodiversity*

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation XIII/1 of the thirteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/3)

The Conference of the Parties,

Having conducted an in-depth review on the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity,

Alarmed by the loss of biological diversity and its negative impacts on the sustainability of agriculture and the world's food security,

Aware that agriculture is dependent on biodiversity, and that cultivated systems provide food, feed, fibre and fuel, but can often affect other ecosystem services,

Convinced that agricultural biodiversity is a vital asset to achieve Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7,

Recognizing the important contributions of scientists, farmers, livestock keepers, breeders, international agencies, Governments and other stakeholders in the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity,

Also recognizing the important contribution of indigenous and local communities, including farmers and livestock keepers, in the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity, in particular at centres of origin of agricultural biodiversity, the value of their traditional knowledge and their important contribution to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention,

Emphasizing the need for sustained political will at all levels and provision of resources, enhancing exchange of information, access to and transfer of technology, and capacity-building in support of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to reinforce national programmes for the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity,

Recognizing the need for enhanced efforts to further improve the positive impact of agriculture on biodiversity and to mitigate its negative impacts,

Reiterating its recognition, in decision V/5, of the special nature of agricultural biodiversity, its distinctive features, and problems needing distinctive solutions,

1. *Welcomes the preparations for the 2008 International Day for Biological Diversity; and emphasizes the importance of the Day for enhancing awareness of the value of agricultural biodiversity, its current status and rate of loss, the need to support conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and implement actions that will halt its loss for the benefit of food security, human nutrition, poverty eradication and improved rural livelihoods, noting the importance of agricultural biodiversity to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;*

2. *Notes the significant contribution of agriculture to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through demonstrated good practice in the management of agricultural biodiversity, innovation and progress in supporting sustainable agriculture, reducing the negative impacts of agriculture and in particular its positive contribution to reducing hunger and poverty, improved food security and improved human well-being;*

3. *Agrees* that the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity, including its three international initiatives, continues to provide a relevant framework to achieve the objectives of the Convention;

Implementation of activities in the programme of work: assessment

4. *Welcomes* the progress and plans made by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in preparing the State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture, including in particular the current updating of the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources, the recent launch of the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources, and work towards the preparation of the State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources, the State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources, and other reviews on the status and trends on micro-organisms and invertebrates for food and agriculture, and *encourages* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to finalize them as planned; and *encourages* Parties and the other governments to provide information that would enable the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to complete, as planned, the preparation or updating of these reports, and support developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to that end;

5. *Invites* Parties and other Governments and relevant organizations to finance and undertake research as appropriate to further develop and apply methods and techniques for assessing and monitoring the status and trends of agricultural biodiversity and other components of biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems, and collect and refine the collated data into a coherent information set on best monitoring practices;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant organizations to identify appropriate methods or means, including provisional goals and targets, and indicators, including existing indicators, to objectively evaluate how the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity contributes to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan of the Convention, consistent with the framework adopted by the Conference of the Parties in decision VII/30 and VIII/15, as a contribution to the achievement of the 2010 target and the Millennium Development Goals, building on ongoing initiatives, and *further requests* the Executive Secretary, to report on progress at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: EXPERT MEETING 60K; STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

7. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in collaboration with other relevant organizations, taking into account ongoing initiatives, and consistent with activities 1.4 and 1.5 of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity, to compile and disseminate information on:

(a) The positive and negative impacts of agricultural practices and policies on all components of biodiversity related to agriculture;

(b) The impacts of agriculture on the conservation of [landscapes] and ecosystems

(c) The impacts of agriculture on ecosystem services;

(d) Best practices in actively promoting and using ecosystem services to support sustainable agriculture;

[(e) The impacts on sustainable development of perverse agricultural incentives, especially related measures that distort international trade, on the biodiversity of other countries;]

and based on this information, *invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to provide information to Parties on options that promote sustainable agriculture, [reduce the ecological footprint of agriculture,] and contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention;

8. *Recognizes* the contribution of indigenous and local communities to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity as a contribution to the 2010 target[s], and in the context of 2008 being the International Year of the Potato, congratulates the indigenous peoples of the Andean region in their creation and maintenance of the natural centre of diversity of the potato;

Implementation of activities in the programme of work: adaptive management and capacity-building

9. *Recognizing the need* for accelerated implementation of policies that promote the positive and mitigate the negative impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, *urges* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations, to strengthen the capacity needed for implementing the programme of work, including through the application of the ecosystem approach to agriculture, consistent with international obligations;

10. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant international and regional organizations, local and indigenous communities, farmers, pastoralists and plant and animal breeders to promote, support and remove constraints to on-farm and *in situ* conservation of agricultural biodiversity through participatory decision-making processes in order to enhance the conservation of plant and animal genetic resources, related components of biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems, and related ecosystem functions;

11. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, to submit to the Executive Secretary best practices concerning the issue of on-farm and *in situ* conservation of agricultural biodiversity, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to collate this information and to disseminate it through the clearing-house mechanism and other relevant means, and to make it available to SBSTTA;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF)

Implementation of activities in the programme of work: mainstreaming

12. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to ensure that national sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and strategies promote the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity, and to implement agricultural policies that contribute to the maintenance of biodiversity, and discourage those agricultural practices that are causing biodiversity loss;

13. *Notes* the Comprehensive Assessment of Water Management in Agriculture as a significant contribution towards managing the impacts of agriculture on water;

14. *Urges* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations, to engage indigenous and local communities, farmers, pastoralists, animal breeders and other stakeholders, including those whose livelihoods depend on the sustainable use and conservation of agricultural biodiversity, to apply the ecosystem approach to agriculture consistent with international obligations;

15. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and indigenous and local communities to improve the implementation of the programme of work through:

(a) Enhanced collaboration between all relevant actors at all levels in Government including at the local level and involving the private sector, as appropriate;

(b) Incorporating the awareness of the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in agricultural production processes whilst meeting the demands for food and other products; and

(c) Making relevant elements of the programme of work compatible with national biodiversity strategies and action plans and related policies, including appropriate linkages with other programmes of work of the Convention;

16. *Urges* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations:

(a) To strengthen dialogue with farmers, including through international and national farmers' organizations, as appropriate, in the implementation of the programme of work;

(b) To promote opportunities for indigenous and local communities, and local stakeholders to participate in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies, action plans and programmes for agricultural biodiversity; and

(c) To improve the policy environment to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity;

17. *Welcomes* the FAO Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources adopted by the first International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources held in Interlaken, Switzerland, in September 2007, as an internationally agreed framework that contains the strategic priorities for the sustainable use, development and conservation of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture, and provisions for implementation and financing, and *invites* Parties, other Governments, indigenous and local communities, farmers, pastoralists, animal breeders, relevant organizations and other stakeholders to ensure the effective implementation of the Global Plan of Action;

18. *Recalling* decision VI/6, *recognizes* the close links between the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Convention, *welcomes* the progress in implementing the Treaty, especially with regard to the Multilateral System and Farmers' Rights; and *urges* Parties to further support its implementation;

International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators

19. *Welcomes* the report on the rapid assessment on the status of pollinators prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

20. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in coordination with the Executive Secretary and in collaboration with Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to continue the implementation of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators and, in particular:

(a) To complete information on pollinator species, populations and their taxonomy, ecology and interactions;

(b) To establish the framework for monitoring declines and identifying their causes;

(c) To assess the agricultural production, ecological, and socio-economic consequences of pollinator declines;

(d) To compile information on good practices and lessons learned;

(e) To develop proposals on how to promote, and prevent the further loss of, pollination services that sustain human livelihoods; and

(f) To disseminate openly the results through the clearing-house mechanism and other relevant means;

and to make available a progress report for consideration by SBSTTA before the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANTS \$5K; STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF); PUBLICATIONS \$5K)

[21. Urges developed country Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, in the implementation of paragraph 20 above;]

International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity

22. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and *requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to support Parties, other Governments, indigenous and local communities, farmers and livestock keepers and other stakeholders, including regional initiatives to implement the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity, including through capacity-building and dissemination of good practices and lessons learned, through the clearing-house mechanism and other relevant means;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$5K; BACK-TO-BACK MEETING \$20K; STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF)

23. *Also invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other relevant organizations and initiatives such as the Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility (TSBF) Programme to carry out further work and compile and disseminate information to improve the understanding of soil biodiversity, its interaction with above-ground biodiversity, and other soil functions, the various ecosystem services that it provides, and the agricultural practices that affect it, and to facilitate the integration of soil biodiversity issues into agricultural policies and to make available a report for consideration by the SBSTTA before the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

International Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition

24. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, Bioversity International and the Executive Secretary to support Parties, other Governments, indigenous and local communities farmers and livestock keepers and other stakeholders in their implementation of the International Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition, including through research, capacity development and dissemination of good practices, such as the increased use of under-utilized crops and livestock, and lessons learnt, through the clearing-house mechanism and other relevant means;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$5K; BACK-TO-BACK MEETING \$20K; STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF)

Agricultural biodiversity and climate change

25. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to document the observed impacts and consider the projected impacts of climate change, on agricultural biodiversity, to use the information in

cross-sector planning in agricultural areas and to make this information available through the clearing-house mechanism and other relevant means;

26. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders, to gather, information on lessons learned about the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity, and integrate these into climate-change adaptation [and mitigation] planning [and cross-sectoral planning in agricultural areas], and to make this information available through the clearing-house mechanism and other relevant means;

27. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue the collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions, the organizations involved in follow-up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, indigenous and local communities, and other partners to gather and disseminate information, on:

(a) The links between climate change, agriculture and biodiversity, including, in particular, the impacts of climate change on crops, livestock, food and nutrition, soil biodiversity and pollinators, as well as the availability of water;

(b) Ways and means to build resilience into food and agricultural livelihood systems as part of strategies for climate change adaptation, especially in communities of developing countries that are dependent on rain-fed agriculture for local food supplies;

(c) How vulnerable communities, especially in developing countries, might adapt to the impacts of climate-induced changes in agricultural practice;

(d) The impact of climate change on agricultural ecosystems for maintaining wildlife and habitats;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF)

28. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant organizations, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary, to continue to provide Parties and other Governments with data, tools and information to adapt their agricultural policies and practices and cross-sectoral programmes, to changing climate, and to improve the capacities of farmers, livestock keepers, plant and animal breeders, relevant organizations and other stakeholders to reduce the risks associated with climate change;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$5K; BACK-TO-BACK MEETING \$20K; STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF)

29. *Welcomes* the organization by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of a high-level meeting to be held in June 2008 on “World Food Security and the Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy” and invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to provide the report of the meeting to SBSTTA;

[Agricultural biodiversity and biofuels

[30. *Recognizes* the need to promote the positive and mitigate the negative impacts of agricultural biofuel production and its consumption on biodiversity, taking into account SBSTTA recommendation XII/7;]

or

/...

[30. *Recognizing* the need to promote the positive and mitigate the negative impacts of agricultural biofuel production and its consumption on biodiversity, and taking into account SBSTTA recommendation XII/7:

(a) *Endorses* the principle that bioenergy production and consultation should be sustainable in relation to biodiversity

(b) *Urges* Parties, other Governments and other relevant organizations to establish and apply sound policy frameworks which ensure the sustainable production and consumption of bioenergy, including in particular, biofuels;

(c) *Urges* Parties, other Governments and other relevant organizations to develop and promote biodiversity-related guidelines to inform existing and emerging criteria, standards and certification schemes for sustainable biofuels, relating to the production and consumption of sustainable bioenergy, with a view to minimize negative and enhance potential positive impacts on biodiversity of the full life cycle of the bioenergy production and consumption;]

or

[30. *Recognizing* the need to promote the positive and mitigate the negative impacts of biofuel production and consumption on biodiversity, taking into account SBSTTA recommendation XII/7, and the new evidence since the twelfth meeting of the Subsidiary Body regarding the negative environmental and social impacts of the production of many biofuels:

(a) *Requests* that Parties establish and/or enhance the development of policy frameworks and biodiversity-related guidelines to strengthen ongoing efforts to develop criteria, standards and verification schemes for sustainable biofuels; and

(b) *Encourages* the Executive Secretary in collaboration with other relevant international organizations to develop a tool to accurately assess the indirect conversion or degradation of ecosystems due to policy measures that increase the demand for biofuels;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$5k; EXPERT MEETING \$60K; STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF)

(c) *Requests* that Parties immediately adopt a precautionary approach by suspending the introductions of any new supportive measures for the consumption of biofuels until (a) and (b) above are effective or completed;

(d) *Integrates* this issue into the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity;]] 1/

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF)

Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines on Sustainable Use

31. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant organizations to further elaborate the operational guidelines of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity, taking into account the special nature of agricultural biodiversity, its distinctive features, and problems needing distinctive solutions;

^{1/} Two Parties stated that the text in brackets was not discussed or negotiated by Parties at the thirteenth meeting of SBSTTA.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$5K; EXPERT MEETING \$60K; STAFF TIME (6 WEEKS P-STAFF)

[32. *Urges* developed country Parties to fully implement their commitments regarding provision of financial support, including new and additional financial resources, technology transfer, scientific cooperation and capacity-building, as agreed in the relevant articles of the Convention, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and other major multilateral conferences, in order to ensure the sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in line with the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines on Sustainable Use;]

Research issues

33. *Invites* Parties and other Governments and relevant organizations to finance and undertake research that would contribute to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity including, for example:

- (a) To assess the performance of agricultural policies in achieving the target of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss;
- (b) To undertake multidisciplinary studies to evaluate the capability of different farming systems to conserve agricultural biodiversity and use it sustainably and to provide economic viability;
- (c) To further investigate the use of agricultural biodiversity to develop sustainable agricultural systems that contribute to improved livelihoods, enhance biodiversity and make use of its benefits, as well as conserving the most vulnerable and potentially useful species;
- (d) To evaluate and characterize germplasm potentially suitable for adaptation to climate change;
- (e) Research to enhance resilience of agricultural systems;

General considerations

34. *Welcomes* the adoption of the multi-year programme of work of the FAO Intergovernmental Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, whose implementation would also contribute to the implementation of the Convention programmes of work, in particular the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity;

35. In response to the request from the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture at its eleventh meeting, *requests* the Executive Secretary to work with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Secretariat of the Commission to prepare a joint work plan on biodiversity for food and agriculture that would assist Parties in, *inter alia*, streamlining reporting requirements, and facilitating the dialogue at international, regional and national level between bodies dealing with environment and agriculture, while respecting each other's mandates and intergovernmental authority, and present a report to SBSTTA before the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF)

36. *Emphasizing* the importance of agriculture to the sustainable development of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, particularly in those countries that are centres of origin or diversity

encourages Parties, in particular developed country Parties, to take actions with a view to promote agricultural practices and policies that are supportive of the three objectives of the Convention and the internationally agreed development goals and are consistent with other relevant international obligations;

37. *Urges* developed country Parties, and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations:

(a) To ensure that financial resources, are provided to developing countries, particularly least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, in particular countries that are centres of origin or diversity, in order to enable them to fully implement the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention;

(b) To facilitate the access to and transfer of technologies that contribute to development of sustainable agriculture practices, in accordance with Article 16 of the Convention.

The following draft decision is drawn from recommendation XII/7 of the twelfth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/2)

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Acknowledging* the concerns of some Parties that the following is preliminary and needs further comprehensive analysis, the Conference of the Parties, *notes* that some of the issues raised during the discussions in the Subsidiary Body included:

(a) There is a wide range of systems and conditions under which biofuels are produced, including different feedstocks used, varying production schemes and management practices, land ownership and land use systems;

(b) Biofuel production and use and the associated production and use of biomass can have beneficial effects on biodiversity and human well-being, including where the production and use processes are associated with:

- (i) A reduction of the consumption of fossil fuels;
- (ii) A decrease in land use for agricultural purposes associated with the increase in energy outputs per area;
- (iii) A change in agricultural production leading to reduced management inputs, an increase in crop diversity, the restoration of degraded lands, a reduction in the application of pesticides and fertilizers, a reduction in water used for irrigation and increased water use efficiency of crops;
- (iv) Decreasing land abandonment and decreasing conversion of agricultural land to other uses;
- (v) An increase of the income-base for farmers and forest owners and improvements of employment opportunities in rural areas;
- (vi) The reduction of greenhouse-gas emissions derived from the use of liquid biofuels;

(c) Biofuel production and use can have adverse effects on biodiversity and human well-being, including where the production process and use are associated with:

- (i) The loss, fragmentation and degradation of valuable habitats such as natural and semi-natural forests, grasslands, wetlands and peatlands and other carbon sinks, their biodiversity components and the loss of essential ecosystem services and leading to increases in greenhouse gas emissions due to these changes;
 - (ii) Competition for land managed for the production of alternative crops, including land managed by indigenous and local communities and small-holder farmers, and competition for the commodity prices potentially leading to food insecurity;
 - (iii) Increased water consumption, increased application of fertilizers and pesticides, increased water pollution and eutrophication, soil degradation and erosion;
 - (iv) The uncontrolled cultivation, introduction and spread of genetically modified organisms;
 - (v) The uncontrolled introduction and spread of invasive alien species;
 - (vi) Emissions from burning biomass and potential adverse effects on human health;
- (d) There are gaps in our knowledge and information associated with the impact of biofuel production and use on biodiversity and the production and use of biofuel from second-generation feedstocks, including the application of the precautionary approach;
- (e) Gaps in knowledge and information can be addressed, *inter alia*, by:
- (i) Compiling and sharing relevant information on the actual and potential impacts on biodiversity of the production and use of biofuels and sustainable use issues;
 - (ii) Promoting research on the actual and potential impacts on biodiversity of the production and use of biofuels;
 - (iii) Promoting international cooperation and the transfer of appropriate technologies;
 - (iv) Encouraging greater scientific input into future consideration of the impacts of biofuels on biodiversity[, for example, through an international scientific conference drawing on collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, relevant organizations, private sector, civil society representatives and representatives of indigenous and local communities].

The following draft decision comes from UNEP/CBD/COP/9/26

The Conference of the Parties,

Taking into account the high importance and complex nature of the issue of biofuel production for biodiversity;

Recognizing the potential positive and negative impacts of biofuels on biodiversity along the full life cycle of production and use, depending, *inter alia*, on the mode and place of production, the agricultural practices involved and the policies in place;

Noting recommendation XII/7 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice which provides a preliminary analysis of the potential positive and negative impacts of biofuels on biodiversity and human well-being; and

Recalling decision 13/CP.8 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and decision 12/CP.6 of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification on enhanced cooperation between the Rio conventions;

1. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, in consultation with indigenous and local communities, and relevant organizations and stakeholders to develop policy frameworks for bioenergy and especially liquid biofuel production, that contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse-gas emissions and avoid negative impacts on biodiversity, including impacts in other countries, taking into account the full life-cycle of biofuel production and use, including land-use change and indirect effects through displacement of production and impacts on commodity prices, and to review, and if indicated, adjust existing bioenergy policies, in particular incentive measures. In doing so, countries are encouraged to make use of the relevant tools and guidance developed under the Convention;

2. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments, indigenous and local communities, and relevant stakeholders and organizations, to contribute to ongoing efforts to develop criteria, standards and certification schemes relating to the production and consumption of sustainable biofuels in order to prevent and minimize potential negative impacts on biodiversity along their full life cycles, including land use change and indirect effects through displacement and impacts on commodity prices and *requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, as a potential contribution to efforts to develop criteria, standards and certification schemes, to develop specific elements as related to the objectives and relevant provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity and to report to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and other relevant organizations and partners to collaborate with the Convention on Biological Diversity on the issue of biofuel production and consumption, in order to consider opportunities for sustainable cultivation and utilization of energy crops and ensure that issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are adequately taken into account.

3.2 *Global Strategy for Plant Conservation*

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation XII/2 of the twelfth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/2). The Conference of the Parties may also wish to take note of the key messages brought to its attention by SBSTTA in paragraph 1 of that recommendation.

The Conference of the Parties,

1. Urges Parties that have not yet done so, to:
 - (a) Nominate focal points for the Strategy;
 - (b) Develop national and/or regional strategies for plant conservation with targets as appropriate, within the context of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other relevant national and regional policies and action plans, as part of broader plans to achieve the 2010 biodiversity target and the relevant Millennium Development Goals;
2. Recommends Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to consider:
 - (a) Activities for achieving enhanced implementation of the Strategy, in particular its targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12 and 15;
 - (b) Providing as appropriate additional information on the progress made towards achieving the targets of the Strategy, including quantitative data and information from other sectors and processes such as in forestry and agriculture, in order to strengthen future reviews of the implementation of the Strategy;
3. Considers the further development of the Strategy beyond 2010 including a review of the current targets. Such consideration should be carried out in the broader context of the Strategic Plan, within the further development of the Convention beyond 2010, taking into account national priorities, capacities and differences in plant diversity between countries;
4. Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation and other relevant organizations:
 - (a) To develop a toolkit, in pursuance of paragraph 7 of decision VII/10 of the Conference of the Parties, that describes *inter alia* tools and experiences that can help enhance national, subregional and regional implementation of the Strategy. The toolkit should be made available in all the United Nations languages in both electronic and printed form, with the option of making the electronic version interactive in the long term;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION:CONSULTANT \$10K; TRANSLATION/PRINTING \$20K; (8 WEEKS P-STAFF, 8 WEEKS GS STAFF)

- (b) To facilitate the development of capacity-building, technology transfer, and financial support programmes to assist developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition to effectively implement or to achieve enhanced implementation of the Strategy;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: REGIONAL WORKSHOP \$80K; (4 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

- (c) To identify regional tools for the exchange of information and capacity-building;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

5. *Expresses appreciation* to Botanic Gardens Conservation International for the secondment of a Programme Officer to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological to support the implementation of the Strategy.

3.3 *Invasive alien species*

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation XIII/5 of the thirteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/3)

The Conference of the Parties,

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

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

1. *Reaffirms* the need for Parties and other Governments to develop and implement national and, as appropriate, regional, policies and/or programmes for addressing invasive alien species and for effective coordination among relevant agencies;

2. *Underlines* the need also for regional and subregional initiatives to support Parties in developing and implementing national strategies, policies and/or programmes for addressing invasive alien species;

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

4. *Reaffirms* the need for capacity-building in support of the activities in paragraphs 1 to 3 above and urges Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to provide such support, especially to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition;

5. *Acknowledges* the efforts of farmers and of indigenous and local communities in addressing the threats from invasive alien species;

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

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

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

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

/...

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

9. *Invites* the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to note the lack of international standards covering invasive alien species, in particular animals, that are not pests of plants under the International Plant Protection Convention, and to consider further ways and means to address this gap as it applies to the introduction, for fisheries and aquaculture, of alien species, including the development of clear and practical guidance, for example by considering the formalization of relevant technical guidance developed by the secretariat of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

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

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to write to the heads of the secretariats of the bodies mentioned in paragraphs 7 to 9 above, noting the desirability of a timely response to these invitations;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF, 1 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

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

13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP), the IUCN Invasive Species Specialist Group (IUCN-ISSG), the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council and other relevant organizations to continue collating, with the information provided on the basis of paragraph 12, as well as the information gathered at the expert workshop on best practices for pre-import screening of live animals, held in Indiana, United States of America from 9 to 11 April 2008 and organized by the Global Invasive Species Programme, the Invasive Species Specialist Group and the University of Notre Dame, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, best practices for addressing the risks associated with the introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food, and to make this information available through the clearing-house mechanism as well as to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for its consideration at a meeting prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: PRINTING \$10K, (4 WEEKS P-STAFF)

14. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider the collation of best practices prepared by the Executive Secretary referred to in paragraphs 12 and 13 above, and, if necessary and appropriate, to establish an ad hoc technical expert group to suggest means, including practical guidance, for addressing the risks associated with the introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food;

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to collaborate with the secretariats of the International Plant Protection Convention, the World Organization for Animal Health and the World Trade

Organization, as well as other international organizations, such as International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, with a view to filling gaps and promoting coherence in the regulatory framework, reducing duplication, promoting other actions to address invasive alien species at the national level and facilitating support to Parties including through capacity-building;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (6 WEEKS P-STAFF)

16. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to consult with the secretariats of relevant organizations to explore the extent to which existing international instruments recognize and address threats from invasive alien genotypes.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF, 2 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

17. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report on implementation of this decision, and decision VIII/27, and, if necessary, present options for further work to address these gaps to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting immediately prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TRAVEL COST \$10K; EXPERT MEETING \$60K, (12 WEEKS P-STAFF, 5 WEEKS G-STAFF)

The following draft decision comes from UNEP/CBD/COP/9/11

The Conference of the Parties,

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

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

1. *Recognizes* that all the decisions adopted to date for the prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species, including the “Guiding Principles” adopted in decision VI/23, provide relevant guidance for work on invasive alien species to achieve the objectives of the Convention, its Strategic Plan and the 2010 biodiversity targets, and other global goals such as the Millennium Development Goals; and *requests* the Executive Secretary to develop, in collaboration with the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) and other relevant organizations, a practical guide to facilitate the implementation of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties on invasive alien species and the development and implementation of national invasive alien species systems, taking into account the Guiding Principles and, where appropriate, making use of relevant guidance developed through other relevant organizations;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: PRINTING \$10K, (16 WEEKS P-STAFF, 10 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

2. *Further recognizes* that the in-depth review identified as a major constraint to the implementation of the work on invasive alien species lack of technical, institutional and logistical capacity for the prevention, eradication and control of invasive alien species, including *inter alia* phytosanitary and

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

quarantine control; early detection and rapid response systems; incident lists on introductions of alien species, especially in relation to their further spread and impacts on biodiversity and human welfare; adequate field equipment; intersectoral planning; economic valuation; and integrated policy and legal frameworks; and *invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to address the above-mentioned capacity gaps;

3. *Notes with concern* that the problem of invasive alien species will continue to grow, essentially due to trade, transport and travel, including tourism, and the expanding impact of climate change, with enormous socioeconomic, health and ecological costs around the world;

4. *Emphasizes* the need for additional efforts and resources to address the invasive alien species in particular through the exchange of lessons learned from experience in addressing the threats from invasive alien species, and the strengthening of capacity to address these threats, especially in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition;

International instruments and standards

See the above draft decision coming from SBSTTA recommendation XIII/5 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/3);

Management, pathways and assessment

5. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to put in place mechanisms to control all pathways, for potential invasive alien species, especially in inland water, marine and coastal ecosystems, including shipping, trade and aquaculture and mariculture;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: (4WEEKS P-STAFF,3 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with other relevant organizations, in particular as part of the joint global work programme with GISP and for possible inclusion in the practical guide referred to in paragraph 1 above, to compile and disseminate through the clearing house and other means, best management practices and tools relating to the management of the pathways of transfer and introduction of invasive alien species, particularly those identified as gaps in decision VIII/27, taking into account further steps for their elaboration, the ecosystem approach and impacts on human well-being and locally and globally important biodiversity;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: (8WEEKS P-STAFF,4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the GISP, to compile information on restoration and rehabilitation of ecosystems degraded by the presence of invasive alien species, including the socio-economic aspects, and to report to the Conference of the Parties, and *invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to submit to the Executive Secretary any relevant information;

7. Further to paragraph 4 of decision VI/23, *invites* research organizations to improve our understanding of the impact of other drivers, in particular climate change and land-use change, on the establishment and spread of invasive alien species, and the socioeconomic, health and ecological impact of such introductions on biological diversity;

8. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organisations to build capacity to anticipate and mitigate the impacts of climate change on invasive alien species, in order to conserve biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services;

Cooperation and coordination

9. *Noting* the importance of regional initiatives and institutions for facilitating national implementation and providing coordination among countries, *invites* Parties, other Governments and financial institutions to support them, and *requests* the Executive Secretary and the GISP to analyze the functioning and contribution of regional initiatives and institutions and identify best practices in addressing issues of coordination and shared resources;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: (4WEEKS P-STAFF,3 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

Communication, education and public awareness

10. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to support awareness raising programmes for decision-makers and practitioners in the freshwater, marine and terrestrial environment sectors and in transportation, trade, travel and tourism sectors that are major drivers of biological invasions; and *requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the GISP and relevant organisations, to develop training materials in support of awareness-raising and catalyze the organisation of practical workshops to strengthen capacity for the implementation of the Guiding Principles and other measures to address the threats from invasive alien species, while recognizing that such activities will require adequate resources;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: (4 WEEKS P-STAFF; 3 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

11. Further to paragraph 11 of decision VIII/27, *invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organization to submit case studies, lessons learned and best practices for the implementation of the Guiding Principles, and other measures to address the threats from invasive alien species, and, where relevant, invasive alien genotypes, including successful use of risk assessment procedures and methods for assessing the costs of invasive alien species and the benefits from controlling them;

Provision of resources

12. *Calls upon* relevant organizations and funding agencies to carry out, promote and / or support capacity building activities referred to in this decision;

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

3.4 *Forest biodiversity*

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation XIII/2 of the thirteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/2)

The Conference of the Parties,

[*Welcoming*] [*Bearing in mind*] the findings of the in-depth review of the programme of work on forest biodiversity and the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on the Review of Implementation of the Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity in preparation of the review,

Alarmed by the loss of forest biodiversity and its impacts, including negative impacts, on sustainable development and human well-being,

Recognizing the urgent need to strengthen implementation of the programme of work on forest biodiversity to reach the 2010 biodiversity target[s], in particular through sustainable forest management and also applying other tools such as the ecosystem approach, and noting the opportunities of the International Year of Biodiversity in 2010 and the International Year of Forests in 2011 to promote the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge,

Recognizing also the need to promote full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity at all levels; *also noting* the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

Reiterating the need for increased support towards developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, in the implementation of the programme of work, through [the provision of adequate, predictable, and timely financial resources and new and additional resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention], exchange of information, access to and transfer of technology, and capacity-building,

1. [*Urges*] [*Invites*] Parties to:

(a) Strengthen the implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity by addressing, as necessary, the obstacles identified in the report of the review and reports associated with the programme of work on forest biodiversity, and address as a matter of priority major human-induced threats to forest biodiversity, including unsustainable use, climate change, desertification and desert creep, illegal land conversion, habitat fragmentation, environmental degradation, forest fires, and invasive alien species, as well as lack of monitoring systems, and impacts of extreme storms and hurricanes;

(b) Promote sustainable management of forests, including the management of non-timber forest products, and the management of, and valuation of, ecosystem services;

(c) Address obstacles to sustainable forest management, such as market access to value added forest products originating from sustainably managed forests;

(d) Improve forest-biodiversity monitoring, inventorying and reporting [at the national and international levels][, as appropriate];

(e) Strengthen efforts to establish, maintain and develop national or regional forest protected area networks and ecological connectivity, where appropriate, and identify areas of particular importance

to forest biodiversity, taking into account the target of having at least 10% of each of the world's forest types effectively conserved, as contained in decision VIII/15, as a contribution to the programme of work on protected areas, [and provide for sustainable financing of protected forest areas] [and explore possibilities for sustainable financing and innovative financial mechanisms for the establishment and the effective management of forest protected areas];

(f) Increase cross-sectoral cooperation and initiatives at all levels, to help carry out a coordinated implementation of both the CBD programme of work on forest biodiversity, and decisions set by the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), including the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests, for the achievement of the 2010 target and the four Global Objectives on Forests, with the involvement of indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders, including the private sector;

(g) Take into account [, as appropriate,] the goals and objectives of the programme of work, in addressing threats posed by invasive alien species, climate change, unsustainable use of bushmeat and its impacts on non-target species, and environmental degradation, in national² biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), national forest programmes (NFPs) and other forest-related programmes and strategies;

(h) Promote multidisciplinary scientific research to better understand the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation on forest biodiversity and ecosystem resilience with a view to integrating forest biodiversity aspects into climate change [mitigation and] adaptation activities and degraded environment rehabilitation, with priority given to vulnerable forest ecosystems such as low-lying forests in small island developing States and other coastal areas, and arid and semi-arid regions, and high mountain forests in least developed countries, and in this context support the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO)-led Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) initiative on science and technology, and encourage their work on climate change research;

(i) Strengthen national and/or sub-national forest governance and national and/or sub-national forest law enforcement for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity, [and in particular natural forests];

(j) Implement sustainable forest management and [also applying other tools such as the ecosystem approach] [the ecosystem approach] to maintain [natural forests] [all forest types], promote forest restoration and minimize deforestation and forest degradation, as a major contribution to reduce [both] biodiversity loss [and greenhouse gas emissions in the context of the UNFCCC];

(k) [Strengthen forest governance and law enforcement, and further engage to prevent illegal and unauthorized harvesting of timber and other forest products and related trade, in close collaboration with the United Nations Forum on Forests, the World Bank, other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and other relevant initiatives dealing with forest law enforcement, governance and trade; and also recognizing the positive role of/engage in approaches based on voluntary partnership agreements, such as the EU FLEGT Action Plan, and the value of the regional FLEG processes, as well as other additional options;]

OR

^{2/} The context national includes subnational.

(k) [Strengthen forest governance and law enforcement and discourage forest products obtained from illegal and/or unsustainable management and their related trade, including for non-timber forest products, in close cooperation with regional forest law enforcement and governance processes, and other relevant regional and global processes, including the United Nations Forum on Forests and the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), and the EU initiative on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT);]

(l) Fully involve and where appropriate, partner with the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, in the implementation of the programme of work, and encourage them to undertake efforts that reduce deforestation and degradation, including voluntary commitments [and agreements between private sector and non-governmental organizations,] [and increase afforestation and reforestation;]

(m) Promote national and international research on agro-forestry and use the results to identify and disseminate good practices that promote conservation and sustainable use of both forest and agricultural biodiversity;

(n) Take note of activities under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and [support] [welcome] the plan of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to develop the Report on the State of the Worlds Forest Genetic Resources;

[(o) Initiate and/or further engage into [, where appropriate,] approaches for national and subnational forest governance and national and sub-national law enforcement, in accordance with their specific circumstances, in order to prevent illegal and unauthorized use of forest biological resources, including genetic resources, and related trade, in close collaboration with the United Nations Forum on Forests;]

(p) Recognize the potential role of consistent and appropriate [national] voluntary market based certification schemes and public and private procurement policies, which promote the use of legally and sustainably produced timber and non-timber forest products; and to encourage [, as appropriate,] the development, adoption and promotion of such measures, and enhance public awareness of these schemes and procurement policies;

(q) Increase awareness among consumers in developed and developing countries, and take measure to address the impacts of their unsustainable consumption patterns on forest biodiversity;

[(r) Reaffirm the need to apply the precautionary approach in accordance with principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development to the use of genetically modified trees;]

AND/OR

(r) [Develop, in consultation with relevant organizations, protocols for risk assessment for transgenic trees and guidance addressing socio-economic and cultural aspects of risks and benefits associated with the use of genetically modified trees;]

OR

(r) [Apply the precautionary principle to the use of genetically modified trees [and suspend any release of genetically modified trees pending sufficient and appreciable assessment of their potential impacts on forest biodiversity and on indigenous and local communities, including potential environment,

cultural and socio-economic impacts; and until risk assessment criteria have been developed and findings reported to and agreed by the Conference of the Parties. In the interim, the matter should be referred to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for consideration and advice;]]

OR

(r) [Note the results of the Canada-Norway workshop on risk-assessment for emerging applications of living modified organisms (UNEP/CBD/BS/COP-MOP/4/INF/13), and, given the scientific uncertainty regarding their potential environmental, socio-economic, cultural impacts, apply the precautionary approach [in accordance with principle 15 of the Rio Declaration] [as set out in the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety] to the use of genetically modified trees, [minimize the use of such organisms,] and undertake research to reduce the uncertainties associated with the use of this technology;]

[(s) Continue work on establishing processes and mechanisms for licensing and tracking timber to ensure that only legal timber products enter the markets;]

2. [Invites] [Urges] Parties, other Governments, and relevant international and other organizations to:

(a) Ensure that possible actions for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries do not run counter to the objectives of the CBD and the implementation of the programme of work on forest biodiversity; but support the implementation of the programme of work, and provide benefits for forest biodiversity, and, where possible, to indigenous and local communities, and involve biodiversity experts including holders of traditional forest-related knowledge, and respect the rights of indigenous and local communities in accordance with national laws and applicable international obligations;

[(b) Address direct and indirect negative impacts that the production and consumption of biomass for energy might have on forest biodiversity, including on peatlands, and develop guidelines and standards, for the production of bioenergy, in particular biofuels, that consider such impacts;]

(c) Recognize the role of non-timber forest products for sustainable forest management and poverty eradication, and highlight their importance in poverty eradication strategies;

(d) Further develop knowledge on forest ecosystems services, and implement, as appropriate, innovative tools for securing such services, such as Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) [that are not trade-distorting];

(e) Exchange information on the impact of pollution such as acidification and eutrophication related to deforestation and forest degradation on forest biodiversity and increase efforts to reduce their negative impacts;

(f) Promote forest restoration, including reforestation and afforestation, in line with sustainable forest management through, *inter alia*, the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration;

(g) Ensure that programmes and measures taken for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity support efforts to eradicate poverty and improve livelihoods;

(h) Strengthen cross-sectoral efforts for integrated approaches in order to increase consistency among the various levels of policies that affect forest biodiversity, taking into account the tool-kit developed by the Secretariat.

3. *Requests the Executive Secretary to:*

(a) Facilitate, as requested, in close cooperation with existing international, regional and subregional processes, initiatives and organizations, such as the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Tropical Timber Organization, and other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, regional, subregional and/or thematic workshops to support Parties in implementing the programme of work on forest biodiversity;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: 2009- 2 REGIONAL W/S \$160K; CONSULTANT \$20K; (24 WEEKS P-STAFF, 32 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

**2010- 3 REGIONAL W/S \$240K; CONSULTANT \$20K;
STAFF TRAVEL COSTS \$30K; JPO STAFF TIME; (28 WEEKS P-STAFF, 40 WEEKS GS-STAFF)**

(b) [Liaise with the relevant institutions and forums to assess the impacts of biofuel production on forest biodiversity and forest-dependent indigenous and local communities and prepare a report on these impacts for consideration by the Conference of the Parties, subject to the decision of the Conference of the Parties on biofuels;]

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$20K; STAFF TRAVEL COSTS \$10K; JPO STAFF TIME; (25.6 WEEKS P-STAFF, 19.6 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

(c) [Compile information on the impacts of bioenergy production and consumption, in particular biofuels, on forest biodiversity to inform [existing and emerging standards and certification schemes relating to the production and consumption of sustainable bioenergy] possible response measures for consideration by the SBSTTA and the Conference of the Parties;]

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$20K; PUBLICATION/AWARENESS MATERIALS \$10k; STAFF TRAVEL COSTS \$10K; JPO STAFF TIME; (8 WEEKS P-STAFF, 16 WEEKS GS-STAFF); EXPERT MEETING \$30K)

(d) Collaborate with the other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, in particular the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the World Bank, in order to support Parties efforts to address reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$20K; PUBLICATION/AWARENESS MATERIALS \$10k; STAFF TRAVEL COSTS \$20K; JPO STAFF TIME; (32 WEEKS P-STAFF, 16 WEEKS GS-STAFF); EXPERT MEETING \$30K)

(e) Enhance dissemination and exchange of information, and collaboration between the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological, the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests and other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and other relevant organizations and processes;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (12 WEEKS P-STAFF, 8 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

(f) Explore, together with the Director of the UNFF Secretariat, possibilities for developing a work plan with targeted joint activities between the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Forum on Forests by identifying commonalities and complementarities of the

respective work programmes and submit the results for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TRAVEL COSTS \$5K; (6 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

(g) Recognizing that a significant proportion of forests are wetlands, solicit advice from the Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands on the relevance of the Ramsar-CBD joint work programme and the relevance of the suite of guidelines adopted by the Ramsar Convention, to the implementation of the CBD programme of work on forest biodiversity, and the role Ramsar Parties can play in contributing to the implementation of this programme, and make this information available to Parties;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF, 2 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

(h) Exchange information on the relation between forest ecosystem resistance and resilience, forest biodiversity, and climate change, through the clearing-house mechanism and other relevant means;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (6 WEEKS P-STAFF, 6 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

(i) Continue the cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant organizations on the monitoring of forest biodiversity, and on clarifying the definitions of forest and forest types that reflect forest biodiversity at the level appropriate for reporting and monitoring the status of forest biodiversity, building on the existing concepts and definitions provided by Parties and members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and other relevant organizations and regional criteria and indicator processes and report to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TRAVEL COST \$10K; (2 WEEKS P-STAFF, 2 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

(j) [Request the Cartagena Protocol to develop, in consultation with relevant organizations, specific methodologies and specific protocols for generating data necessary to conduct risk assessment for transgenic trees, and guidance, addressing environmental, socio-economic and cultural aspects of risks associated with the use of genetically modified trees;]

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF, 1 WEEK GS-STAFF)

3.5 *Incentives*

Under this item, the Conference of the Parties may wish to take note of the submissions received, as summarized in documents UNEP/CBD/COP/9/12 and UNEP/CBD/COP/9/12/Add.2, as well as the synthesis report of information on incentive measures provided by Parties in the third national reports (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/12/Add.1). In its consideration of options for further work, the Conference of the Parties may wish to consider in particular the summary of options provided by Parties for a future programme of work on incentive measures, contained in section III of document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/12, as well as the views expressed at the meeting. The Conference of the Parties may also wish to consider the options provided by a number of international organizations and stakeholders, as summarized in document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/12/Add.2.

3.6 Ecosystem approach

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation XII/1 of the twelfth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/2).

Noting that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, in its consideration of the in-depth review of the application of the ecosystem approach, based on background documentation available, expert inputs and scientific dialogue, brought to the attention of the Conference of the Parties, other Governments, and relevant international and other organizations the following range of views:

(a) The ecosystem approach remains a useful normative framework for bringing together social, economic, cultural and environmental values. The needs are to translate this normative framework into methods for further application which are tailored to the needs of specific users;

(b) "One-size-fits-all" solutions for the ecosystem approach are neither feasible nor desirable. The application of the ecosystem approach should be regarded as a process where learning by doing is the priority need at present;

(c) Global assessments suggest that the ecosystem approach is not being applied systematically to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss, but there are many examples of successful application at the regional, national and local scales which should be widely promoted and communicated. Most of these examples can be considered as positive outcomes for both biodiversity and human well-being;

(d) There is experience with application, in particular at the local level, but the ecosystem approach needs to be applied much more broadly across all levels. The need now is to enhance access and awareness with the transmission of straight forward messages using practical tools;

(e) Wider adoption of the ecosystem approach can contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

(f) The full application of the approach in all of its ecological, social, economic, cultural and political dimensions remains a formidable task, particularly at the larger scale. There is a clear need to communicate and illustrate it more clearly in order to expedite broader application. There are ongoing efforts to promote this approach. Some initiatives mentioned at the meeting included the "Mountains to the Sea" concept, originally proposed by the Ramsar Convention and partners, as currently being promoted by the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF), and the "Five Steps to Implementation" developed by the World Conservation Union Commission on Ecosystem Management (IUCN-CEM), the Large Marine Ecosystem projects supported by the Global Environment Facility and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other partners;

(g) The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment findings, and in particular their articulation of the role of ecosystem goods and services to human well-being, could be more widely taken into account in the application of the ecosystem approach as appropriate;

(h) There is a need for promoters and leaders for the application of the ecosystem approach that can promote wider application through demonstration of the benefits of doing so amongst their peers and at their level of operation;

(i) The development of standards and indicators for the application of ecosystem approach is in its infancy. Focusing on these needs would constrain further application at present and divert attention from the more pressing need for expanded application through the development of appropriate tools and mechanisms and through learning by doing;

(j) Capacity-building remains the priority. Needs exist across all sectors, biomes, levels and scales. There is a need to strengthen partnerships and coordination between the relevant United Nations bodies and processes and other relevant institutions so that more effective support to Parties to apply the ecosystem approach can be offered; and

(k) Some Parties expressed the view that the principles of the ecosystem approach need to be considered at the earliest stage of policy-making and planning at all levels that relate to or affect natural resources and can be useful in poverty reduction strategies.

The Conference of the Parties,

1. *Urges* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, as appropriate, and subject to funding and availability of technical capacity, to:

(a) Strengthen the promotion of the ecosystem approach in ongoing communication, education and public awareness activities;

(b) Further promote the use of the ecosystem approach in all sectors and enhance inter-sectoral cooperation, as well as promote the establishment of concrete national and/or regional initiatives and pilot projects;

(c) Implement further capacity-building initiatives to applying the ecosystem approach, using, inter alia, the tools made available through the sourcebook and other sources of information, as appropriate;

(d) Recalling decisions VI/12, paragraph 2 (a), and VII/11, paragraph 9 (d), of the Conference of the Parties, urge Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to continue submitting case-studies and lessons learned and provide further technical input to the Source Book;

(e) Further facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the development of tools and mechanisms for the application of the ecosystem approach;

(f) Strengthen and promote the use of the ecosystem approach more widely and effectively as a useful tool for formulation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and in other relevant policy mechanisms; and

2. *Invites* Parties to:

(a) Take into account the application of the ecosystem approach in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

(b) Develop effective cooperation at all levels for the effective application of the ecosystem approach;

(c) To provide a framework for the promotion of the ecosystem approach, as appropriate;

(d) Give consideration to the challenge of incorporating land and marine tenure in the application of the ecosystem approach; and

(e) Provide information on outcomes and progress in these activities through the national reporting process and their national clearing houses;

3. *Acknowledges* the efforts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in advancing the ecosystem approach within its areas of competence and *invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to further apply, in cooperation with other relevant organizations, the ecosystem approach; and

4. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands to further their activities in relation to the ecosystem approach in particular, *inter alia*, within the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, and Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites) as appropriate, as ecosystem-approach research and demonstration sites.

3.7 Progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan and progress towards the 2010 target and relevant Millennium Development Goals

A. Review of implementation of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 2/1 of the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/4, annex). In paragraph 1 of the same recommendation, the Working Group also recommended that the Conference of the Parties should “Consider developing a framework of options to mobilize human and technological resources at national level, drawing on, and taking full consideration of, existing instruments, initiatives, and experiences” and “Consider the continuation of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention taking into account the importance of making progress in the implementation of the Convention”.

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Takes note* of the status of implementation of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan provided in paragraphs (a)-(p) of the summary of the note by the Executive Secretary on the status of implementation of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/2/2);
2. *Emphasizes* that national biodiversity strategies and action plans and equivalent instruments are key implementation tools of the Convention and therefore play an important role in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target;
3. *Highlights* that practical implementation should be one of the key messages in all aspects of the work of the Convention;
4. *Notes with concern* the insufficient financial, human and technical resources, the inadequate mainstreaming of biodiversity, in particular in sectoral planning processes and in national development and poverty eradication strategies, and the paucity of information in relation to the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
5. *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen coordination at the national level for implementation of the multilateral environment agreements, including the Rio conventions, in order to promote a more integrated approach and coherent implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

National biodiversity strategies and action plans

6. *Urges* Parties that have not yet done so to develop a national biodiversity strategy and action plan or adapt existing strategies, plans or programmes, as required by Article 6 of the Convention, as soon as possible and preferably no later than the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
7. *Further emphasizes* the importance of securing high-level government support in the process of developing, updating and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and the need to engage all relevant sectors and stakeholders;
8. *Recalling* the guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties concerning national biodiversity strategies and action plans, appended to the annex to recommendation 2/1 of the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, and *taking note* of the lessons learned from the in-depth review, *urges* Parties in developing, implementing and revising their national and, where

appropriate, regional, biodiversity strategies and action plans, and equivalent instruments, in implementing the three objectives of the Convention, to:

Meeting the three objectives of the Convention:

(a) Ensure that national biodiversity strategies and action plans are action-driven, practical and prioritized, and provide an effective and up-to-date national framework for the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, its relevant provisions and relevant guidance developed under the Convention;

(b) Ensure that national biodiversity strategies and action plans take into account the principles in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(c) Emphasize the integration of the three objectives of the Convention into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies;

(d) Promote the mainstreaming of gender considerations;

(e) Identify priority actions at national or regional level, including strategic actions to achieve the three objectives of the Convention;

(f) Develop a plan to mobilize national, regional and international financial resources in support of priority activities, considering existing and new funding sources;

Components of biodiversity strategies and action plans

(g) Take into account the ecosystem approach;

(h) Highlight the contribution of biodiversity, including, as appropriate, ecosystem services, to poverty eradication, national development and human well-being, as well as the economic, social, cultural, and other values of biodiversity as emphasized in the Convention on Biological Diversity, making use, as appropriate, of the methodologies and conceptual framework of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment;

(i) Identify the main threats to biodiversity, including direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity change, and include actions for addressing the identified threats;

(j) As appropriate, establish national, or where applicable, sub-national, targets, to support the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, consistent with the flexible framework established in decisions VII/30 and VIII/15, taking into account, as appropriate, other relevant strategies and programmes, such as the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and focusing on national priorities;

Support processes

(k) Include and implement national capacity development plans for the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, making use of the outcomes of national capacity self-assessments in this process, as appropriate;

(l) Engage indigenous and local communities, and all relevant sectors and stakeholders including representatives of society and the economy that have a significant impact on, benefit from or use biodiversity and its related ecosystem services. Activities might include:

- (i) Preparing, updating and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans with the participation of a broad set of representatives from all major groups to build ownership and commitment;
- (ii) Identifying relevant stakeholders from all major groups for each of the actions of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- (iii) Consulting those responsible for policies in other areas so as to promote policy integration and multidisciplinary, cross-sectoral and horizontal co-operation to ensure coherence;
- (iv) Establishing appropriate mechanisms to improve the participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities and civil society representatives
- (v) Striving for improved action and cooperation to encourage the involvement of the private sector, namely through the development of partnerships at the national level;
- (vi) Strengthening the contribution of the scientific community in order to improve the science/policy interface to support research-based advice on biodiversity;

(m) Respect, preserve and maintain the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities consistent with Article 8(j);

(n) Establish or strengthen national institutional arrangements for the promotion, coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plans,

(o) Develop and implement a communication strategy for the national biodiversity strategy and action plan;

(p) Address existing planning processes in order to mainstream biodiversity concerns in other national strategies, including, in particular, poverty eradication strategies, national strategies for the Millennium Development Goals, sustainable development strategies, and strategies to adapt to climate change and combat desertification, as well as sectoral strategies, and ensure that national biodiversity strategies and action plans are implemented in coordination with these other strategies;

(q) Make use of or develop, as appropriate, regional, subregional or subnational networks to support implementation of the Convention;

(r) Promote and support local action for the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by integrating biodiversity considerations into sub-national and local level assessments and planning processes, and, as and where appropriate, the development of sub-national and local biodiversity strategies and/or action plans, consistent with national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

Monitoring and review

(s) Establish national mechanisms including indicators, as appropriate, and promote regional cooperation to monitor implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and progress towards national targets, to allow for adaptive management, and provide regular reports on progress, including outcome-oriented information, to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

(t) Review national biodiversity strategies and action plans to identify successes, constraints and impediments to implementation, and identify ways and means of addressing such constraints and impediments, including revision of the strategies where necessary;

(u) Make available through the Convention's clearing-house mechanism national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including periodic revisions, and where applicable, reports on implementation, case studies of good practice, and lessons learned;

9. *Invites* the financial mechanism, and *urges* Governments and other donors to provide adequate funding to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, for the implementation and revision of national, and where appropriate, regional biodiversity strategies;

10. *Notes* that, in line with the guidelines for the fourth national reports developed in accordance with decision VIII/14, Parties should report on progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans and on mainstreaming as part of their fourth national reports, and reiterates the importance of submitting their fourth national reports on or before 30 March 2009.

Priority areas for capacity-building, access to and transfer of technology

Recognizing the importance of capacity-building and access to and transfer of technology and that these should address identified national needs and priorities,

Aware that inadequate capacity building, access to and transfer of technology, and technology cooperation are obstacles to the implementation of the Convention, especially in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition,

Noting the need for a better use of existing mechanisms and an enhanced partnership with international and regional organizations,

Emphasizing the importance of the issue of access to and transfer of technology and technology cooperation, and scientific and technical cooperation in the implementation of the Convention and, in that respect, of the mandate of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group established in decision VIII/12 (Technology transfer and cooperation),

11. *Recalling* Article 20, of the Convention, *urges* Parties, to fulfil their obligations and commitments in regard to the Convention;

12. *Encourages* relevant implementing agencies to address nationally identified capacity needs for the implementation of the Convention;

13. *Notes* the need to provide Parties with additional information on guidance, initiatives, mechanisms, systems and tools to improve technology transfer and cooperation, including:

(a) Approaches to technology transfer and cooperation which address the prioritized needs of countries based on priorities in the national biodiversity strategies and action plans rather than non-specific and global approaches;

(b) Bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements as means to achieve effective transfer of technology;

(c) Guidance and initiatives to increase private sector engagement and strengthen enabling environment for investments at the national level;

14. *Recommends* that capacity building for national biodiversity strategies and action plans focus on:

(a) Elaboration and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans with broad stakeholder participation and based on nationally-identified needs and obstacles;

(b) Effective delivery and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(c) Monitoring implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(d) Mobilization of financial resources for development, review and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

15. *Encourages* Parties to establish or strengthen national clearing-house mechanisms to promote scientific and technical cooperation with other Parties, in particular with developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition;

16. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with partner organizations to facilitate:

(a) The continued exchange of best practices and lessons learned from the preparation, updating and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, through appropriate forums and mechanisms such as the clearing-house mechanism and, subject to available resources, strengthened cooperation with regional processes, South-South cooperation and voluntary peer-review;

(b) The provision of training and technical support from partner organizations;

(c) Scientific and technical cooperation as well as technology transfer and cooperation to enhance the capacity of developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to support national implementation of the Convention including through a better use of the clearing-house mechanism, the financial mechanism and communication, education and public awareness under the Convention;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: 5 TRAINING WORKSHOPS \$200K; STAFF TIME (20 WEEKS P-STAFF, 20 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

17. *Recalling* paragraph 6 of decision VIII/8, *reaffirms* the need for regional and subregional meetings to discuss national experience 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;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: 10 REGIONAL WORKSHOPS \$800 K; STAFF TIME (30 WEEKS P-STAFF, 60 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

18. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, to:

(a) Continue to build upon the existing database of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(b) In collaboration with partner organizations continue to compile a range of instruments, including toolkits and documentation of best practices and lessons learned, to support Parties to develop, review and implement their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and related implementation activities, including for the achievement of the 2010 biodiversity target;

(c) Identify opportunities in the organization of work of the bodies of the Convention, as appropriate, to support development, review and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (40 WEEKS P-STAFF, 60 WEEKS GS-STAFF) CONSULTANT \$20K

19. *Takes note of* the opportunity provided by the ongoing development of “One UN” programmes and *encourages* Parties, including the “One UN” pilot countries, to give due consideration to integrating biodiversity issues as identified in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

20. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in partnership with the Convention, building upon, *inter alia*, the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, to further examine ways and means to support national implementation of the Convention;

21. *Invites* all bilateral and multilateral development cooperation agencies to promote mainstreaming of the environment, including biodiversity, into development cooperation activities;

22. *Also invites* Parties and other Governments and relevant organizations to contribute to initiatives aimed at assessing the benefits of implementing the three objectives of the Convention, and the costs of the loss of biodiversity and the failure to take measures to fulfil the three objectives of the Convention, and *encourages* Parties to take this information into account when elaborating, reviewing and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

Mechanisms for the implementation of the Convention and inputs to the process of revising the Strategic Plan beyond 2010

23. *Agrees* that the recommendations from the second meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention arising from the in-depth review of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan provide an input to the review of Strategic Plan beyond 2010;

24. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare an updated overview of guidance generated in the framework of the Convention, including, *inter alia*, guidelines, principles, and programmes of work, for the implementation of the Convention, in the context of the Strategic Plan, including an analysis of the relationship of the thematic programmes of work with the cross-cutting issues;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K

25. *Invites* Parties to provide comments on the effectiveness of the guidance as summarized in the overview prepared by the Executive Secretary, referred to in paragraph 24 above.

B. Process for the revision of the Strategic Plan

The following draft decision comes from UNEP/CBD/COP/9/14/add.1

The Conference of the Parties

Recalling its paragraph 2 of its decision VIII/15 .by which it decided 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, as well as other relevant decisions including paragraph 2 of decisions VIII/8 and paragraph 10 of decision VIII/9 (paragraph 10).

Taking note of the note by the Executive Secretary on updating and revision of the Strategic Plan (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/14/Add.1), and *noting* in particular:

- (a) The continuing relevance of the goals and targets of the Strategic Plan and associated framework;
 - (b) The need for short term targets or milestones and a long term target or vision;
 - (c) The value of providing a framework for national, and, where possible, quantitative, targets;
 - (d) The need to address the drivers of biodiversity loss and to integrate biodiversity considerations into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, programme and strategies and planning processes;
 - (e) The need to consider obstacles to implementation of the Convention;
 - (f) The need for capacity building and resource mobilization
 - (g) The need for effective monitoring and reporting
 - (h) The need to aim for universal membership of the Convention;
 - (i) The need to address objectives related to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;
 - (j) The desirability of a short, focused strategic plan;
1. *Establishes* an inter-sessional process to prepare a draft revised and updated Strategic Plan for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth session, comprising:
- a. Further submissions from Parties and observers;
 - (k) A synthesis/analysis of issues prepared by the Secretariat, prepared in conjunction with the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;
 - (l) Examination of the outcome-oriented goals and targets, and associated indicators by the Subsidiary on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;
 - (m) A meeting of an expert group, with members drawn predominately from Parties;

2. *Decides* to adopt at its tenth meeting a multi-year programme of work for the period 2010–2016, consistent with the updated and revised Strategic Plan;

3. *Invites* Parties and observers to submit further views on the revision and updating of the Strategic Plan, and, encourages them, in preparing submissions, to facilitate dialogue among different sectors of government and society;

4. *Requests* the Subsidiary on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to examine, the outcome-oriented goals and targets, and associated indicators contained in the annex to decision VIII/15, with a view to recommending adjustments, if and where necessary, taking into account the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (or the latest draft thereof), the analysis/synthesis prepared by the Secretariat and further work by the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and the scientific community;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, bearing in mind the indicative schedule annexed to this decision*:

(a) To invite Parties and observers to submit views;

(b) To prepare a synthesis/analysis of issues relevant to the revision and updating of the Strategic Plan, drawing upon the note by the Executive Secretary on the subject (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/14/Add.1), submissions of Parties and observers, the fourth national reports, the results of the in-depth reviews of the Convention's programmes of work, and other material gathered for the preparation of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, and to submit the final version to the expert group and the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (6 WEEKS P-STAFF, 12 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

(c) To convene a regionally-balanced meeting of an experts, applying *mutatis mutandis* the procedures for ad hoc technical expert groups, to examine options for the revision and updating of the Strategic Plan, using as a basis a preliminary version;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: EXPERT MEETING US\$ 60K

(d) To prepare options for a multi-year programme of work for the period 2010–2016 for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF, 8 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

C. *Preparation of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook*

The following draft decision is taken from paragraph 2 of recommendation XII/4 of the twelfth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

The Conference of the Parties

Urges Parties and *invites* other Governments, organizations and relevant scientific bodies to make available relevant data on status and trends of biological diversity, progress in the implementation of the Convention including its Strategic Plan and lessons learned in carrying out actions designed to contribute to a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss, including by timely submission of the fourth national reports for use in the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook.

* See paragraph 38 of document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/14/Add.1.

The following draft decision comes from UNEP/CBD/COP/9/15

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Takes note of* the revised scope and format, work plan, communication strategy and financial plan for the development of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and *requests* the Executive Secretary to proceed on the basis of this plan;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (80 WEEKS P-STAFF; 162 GS-STAFF)

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to notify the organizations participating in the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership about the time table for preparing the various products of third edition of Global Biodiversity Outlook and *invites* those organizations to make available the latest scientific information in accordance with the production plan contained in Section IV of this note;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (1 WEEK GS-STAFF)

3. *Welcomes with appreciation* the financial contributions made by Germany and Japan for the early stages of preparation of Global Biodiversity Outlook 3;

The following draft decision is taken from paragraph 3 of recommendation 2/4 of the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/4, annex).

The Conference of the Parties

Requests the Global Environment Facility, *urges* Parties, and *invites* other Governments and donors, to make timely financial contributions for the preparation and production of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and ancillary products, and of the full set of the provisional 2010 indicators, through the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, in accordance with the work plan and financial plan for the preparation of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook as well as the communication strategy, the scope and format for the third edition of the Outlook. These funds should be provided as early as possible so that the Global Biodiversity Outlook can be finalized in advance of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in all United Nations languages, and, if possible, with a draft available for review at the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: GBO-3 2009 \$379K; 2010 \$974K; STAFF TIME (106 WEEKS P-STAFF, 136 WEEKS GS STAFF)

3.8 *Financial resources and the financial mechanism*

A. *In-depth review of the availability of financial resources*

The following draft recommendation was prepared by the Executive Secretary in accordance with the request of recommendation 2/2 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/4)

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling that in decision VIII/13, the Conference of the Parties decided to conduct an in-depth review of the availability of financial resources, including through the financial mechanism, at its ninth meeting,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/16),

Concerned that the lack of sufficient financial resources continues to be one of the main obstacles to achieving the objectives of the Convention,

Resolving to substantially reduce the gaps in funding for biological diversity,

1. *Invites* the Parties and relevant organizations to improve a financial information base including funding needs and shortfalls for the Convention's three objectives, in particular sustainable use and fair and equitable sharing of benefits;

2. *Encourages* Executive Secretary and relevant organizations to intensify efforts to assess economic costs of biodiversity loss and benefits of early action to reduce loss of biological diversity in order to inform decision making and awareness-raising;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: SUBCONTRACT \$300K; STAFF TIME (25 WEEKS P-STAFF, 100 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

3. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility, Executive Secretary and relevant organizations to explore how to improve priority-setting for guiding resource allocation to biological diversity;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (75 WEEKS P-STAFF, 40 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

4. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to continue to mobilize co-financing, associated financing and other modes of project financing for biological diversity, and explore the possibility of establishing new and additional funding programmes to support the Convention's objectives;

5. *Urges* the Parties and Governments to create enabling environment to mobilize international private and public sector investments in biological diversity;

6. *Calls upon* all relevant international organizations including the Convention Secretariat and the Global Environment Facility to build local capacity on resource mobilization skills and financial planning and support awareness raising activities;

7. *Recommends* that the Parties and relevant organization identify and intensify South-South Cooperation as a means of enhancing technical and financial cooperation for biological diversity;

8. *Urges* the Parties and Governments to continue to enhance efforts to improve effectiveness of resource utilization, taking into account gender perspectives;

9. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to include biological diversity as a priority, where appropriate, in the projects supported by the recently established Adaptation Fund;

10. *Invites* the World Bank to take into full account the benefits of biological diversity in the development and implementation of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 2/2 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/4).

B. Strategy for resource mobilization in support of the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity

The following comes from document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/16/Add.1/Rev1, prepared in line with recommendation 2/2 of the Working Group on Review of Implementation “that, at its ninth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopt a Strategy for resource mobilization in support of the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity:

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the financial provisions of Articles 20 and 21 and related provisions of other articles of the Convention,

Recalling also that, in its decision VIII/13, the Conference of the Parties decided to request the Executive Secretary to prepare a draft strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the objectives of the Convention,

Noting with appreciation the inputs on the development of the strategy for resource mobilization provided by the Global Environment Facility (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/14),

Taking note of the draft strategy for resource mobilization prepared by the Executive Secretary after informal consultations with the Parties and relevant organizations (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/16/Add.1, annex),

Having considered recommendation 2/2 of the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation, regarding options and a draft strategy for resource mobilization in support of the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/4, annex I),

1. *Adopts* the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity annexed to the present decision;

2. *Invites* the Parties and relevant organizations, including United Nations development system, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, regional development banks and all other relevant international and regional bodies, as well as non-governmental organizations and business sector entities to take prompt actions to implement the strategy for resource mobilization of the Convention with a view to mobilizing adequate financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention at all levels;

3. *Decides* to review the implementation of goals 1, 3 and 7 of the strategy for resource mobilization at its tenth meeting, and that the Executive Secretary shall prepare necessary documentation pertinent to these goals for consideration by the Conference of the Parties.

C. *Message on biological diversity and finance to the International Conference on Financing for Development*

The following comes from document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/16/Add.2, prepared in line with recommendation 2/2 of the Working Group on Review of Implementation “that, at its ninth meeting, the Conference of the Parties mandate its President to transmit a message on biodiversity and financing for development to the International Conference on Financing for Development, and requests the Executive Secretary to undertake informal consultations with Parties to prepare a draft of the message for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties”.

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting resolution 62/187 on Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations,

Highlighting the need for a full integration of biodiversity financing at the International Conference on Financing for Development mentioned above,

Having considered recommendation II/2, paragraph 3, of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention that, at its ninth meeting, the Conference of the Parties mandate its President to transmit a message on biodiversity and financing for development to the International Conference on Financing for Development,

Taking note of the draft of the message prepared by the Executive Secretary after informal consultations with Parties and relevant organizations,

1. *Adopts* the message on finance and biological diversity annexed to the present decision, as an input of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus to be held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008;

2. *Requests* the President of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to transmit the message on finance and biological diversity to the President of the United Nations General Assembly for consideration by the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development;

3. *Instructs* the Executive Secretary to promote awareness of the message on finance and biological diversity and participate actively in the process of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development, and report thereon to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Annex

BONN MESSAGE ON FINANCE AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

We, the participants in the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Recalling that the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity is the foremost international legal instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity as well as for the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources,

Deeply concerned by the unprecedented rate of loss of biodiversity of our planet and its far-reaching environmental, social, economic and cultural impacts, exacerbated by the negative impacts of climate change,

/...

Deeply concerned also that the consequences of biodiversity loss and ecosystem disruption are harshest for the poor and that biodiversity loss poses a significant barrier to achieving sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the urgent need to redouble efforts for achieving the biodiversity target aimed at substantially reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010,

Emphasizing that the enhanced phase of implementation of the three objectives of the Convention requires that biodiversity considerations be mainstreamed into national development and poverty reduction plans, policies and strategies, as well as into development cooperation planning,

Highlighting the need to integrate financing for biodiversity into the decisions of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus to be held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008,

Hereby declare that its elements should include the following,

1. Governments and relevant organizations should substantially increase financial resources for the implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, in particular to achieve the 2010 biodiversity target as part of Goal 7 on environmental sustainability of the Millennium Development Goals, taking into account the strategy on resource mobilization in support of the Convention's three objectives, as adopted by the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in Bonn, Germany;
2. The international development and financial cooperation system, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, regional development banks and bilateral development agencies, as well as the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, are invited to increase direct investment and technical assistance in biodiversity projects and strive to mainstream biodiversity considerations into their overall programme of work to maximize potential for synergy;
3. Governments and relevant organizations should integrate into their strategies for poverty reduction and development the contribution of biodiversity, including, as appropriate, ecosystem services, to poverty eradication, national development and human well-being, as well as the economic, social, cultural, and other values of biodiversity as emphasized in the Convention on Biological Diversity.
4. Governments and relevant organizations should develop and implement effective and innovative mechanisms to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources, and support the development and adoption of an international regime on access and benefit sharing, by 2010, in the framework of the convention on Biological Diversity
5. Governments and relevant organizations should develop and implement effective and innovative mechanisms, at national and international levels to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, taking into account the value of biodiversity and the ecosystem system services it generates, and the contribution of indigenous and local communities in maintaining it.
6. The business community, including the financial services sector, should be invited to fully engage in the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention;
7. South-South Cooperation should be actively encouraged as an effective complementarity tool to promote new flows of technical and financial resources to implement the three objectives of the Convention.

D. Review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism

The following draft recommendation comes from UNEP/CBD/COP/9/16/Add.1

“The Conference of the Parties

“*Recalling* the financial provisions of Articles 20 and 21 and related provisions of other articles of the Convention,

“*Recalling also* that, in its decision VIII/13, the Conference of the Parties decided to request the Executive Secretary to prepare a draft strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the objectives of the Convention,

“*Noting* with appreciation the inputs on the development of the strategy for resource mobilization provided by the Global Environment Facility (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/14),

“*Taking note* of the draft strategy for resource mobilization prepared by the Executive Secretary after informal consultations with the Parties and relevant organizations (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/16/Add.1, annex),

“*Having considered* recommendation 2/2 of the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation, regarding options and a draft strategy for resource mobilization in support of the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/4, annex I),

“1. *Adopts* the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity annexed to the present decision;

“2. *Invites* the Parties and relevant organizations, including United Nations development system, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, regional development banks and all other relevant international and regional bodies, as well as non-governmental organizations and business sector entities to take prompt actions to implement the strategy for resource mobilization of the Convention with a view to mobilizing adequate financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention at all levels;

“3. *Decides* to review the implementation of goals 1, 3 and 7 of the strategy for resource mobilization at its tenth meeting, and that the Executive Secretary shall prepare necessary documentation pertinent to these goals for consideration by the Conference of the Parties.”

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K

Annex

**DRAFT STRATEGY FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION IN SUPPORT OF THE
ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CONVENTION’S OBJECTIVES FOR THE PERIOD 2008-2015**

I. THE URGENCY

1. The loss of biological diversity and the consequent decline in ecosystem services is increasing at an unprecedented rate, and the causes of this loss are mostly steady or even increasing in intensity in the coming decades.

2. The loss of biological diversity has led to far-reaching environmental, social, economic and cultural impacts, exacerbated by the negative effects of climate change, and its consequences are harshest for the poor.

/...

3. The loss of biological diversity poses a significant barrier to achieving sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals.
4. The Convention on Biological Diversity is the foremost international legal instrument to address the loss of biological diversity and ensure attendant ecosystem services. The lack of financial resources is a major impediment to achieve the Convention's objectives.
5. To achieve the Convention's objectives can be financially affordable and feasible. In a multitude of decisions, the Parties have acknowledged the urgent need for adequate financing.
6. The resource mobilization strategy aims to assist the Parties to the Convention and relevant organizations to mobilize adequate and predictable financial resources to support the achievement of the Convention's objectives and effectively reduce and halt the loss of biological diversity at the national, regional and global levels.
7. The strategy considers the full range of possible national, regional and international funding sources, both public and private. It is geared towards implementation during an initial period up to 2015, coinciding with the international development planning cycle, including the Millennium Development Goals.

II. MISSION

8. The target of the strategy for resource mobilization is to double by 2015 annual international financial flows for biological diversity, and increase by 50 per cent annual domestic funding (measured against 2005 funding levels) in order to achieve a substantial reduction of the current funding gaps in support of the achievement of the Convention's objectives.

III. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

9. The strategy calls for special consideration to the following guiding principles during its implementation:
 - (a) Promote efficiency and effectiveness;
 - (b) Build synergies;
 - (c) Support innovation;
 - (d) Strengthen capacity;
 - (e) Raise awareness.

IV. STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

10. Concrete activities, initiatives and indicators within appropriate timeframes should be developed to achieve the following strategic goals and objectives:

Goal 1: Improve information base on funding needs, gaps and priorities

- 1.1. To improve a financial information base including funding needs and shortfalls for the Convention's three objectives, in particular sustainable use and fair and equitable sharing of benefits.

- 1.2. To assess economic costs of biodiversity loss and benefits of early action to reduce loss of biological diversity.
- 1.3. To improve priority-setting for guiding resource allocation to biological diversity.

Goal 2: Mobilize domestic financial resources for the Convention's objectives

- 2.1. To prepare national financial plans that can be implemented by local, national, regional and international stakeholders.
- 2.2. To promote budgetary allocations for biological diversity, including for development assistance, in national budgets and all relevant sectoral and regional budgets.
- 2.3. To consider economic incentives that are supportive of the Convention's objectives at local and national levels, such as non-trade distortionary tax systems.
- 2.4. To establish enabling conditions for private sector involvement in supporting the Convention's objectives, including the financial sector.

Goal 3: Strengthen existing financial institutions and establish new and additional funding programmes to support the Convention's objectives

- 3.1. To mobilize co-financing, associated financing and other modes of project financing for biological diversity.
- 3.2. To establish new and additional funding programmes to support the Convention's objectives.
- 3.3. To mobilize international private and public sector investments in biological diversity.

Goal 4: Mainstream biological diversity in development cooperation plans and priorities including the linkage between Convention's work programmes and Millennium Development Goals

- 4.1. To integrate biological diversity into sectoral development cooperation and assistance programmes.
- 4.2. To promote effective integration of the Convention's objectives into the United Nations development system, as well as international financial institutions and development banks.
- 4.3. To strengthen cooperation and coordination among funding partners at the regional and subregional levels.
- 4.4. To enhance financial and technical cooperation with international organizations, in particular non-governmental organizations, for biological diversity.

Goal 5: Promote replication of successful financial mechanisms and instruments and explore innovative financial mechanisms

- 5.1. To support environmental funds at all levels as essential complements to national biodiversity resource base.
- 5.2. To promote valuation of ecosystem services to adequately reward environmental initiatives at all levels, while ensuring that these are not trade-distortionary.

- 5.3. To promote biological diversity in debt relief and cancellation initiatives, including debt-for-nature swaps.
- 5.4. To enhance revenue generation measures, in particular benefit-sharing arrangements and other thematic funding measures, as a contribution to sustainable resource mobilization.
- 5.5. To explore ways and means to integrate biological diversity in the development of new and innovative sources of international development finance

Goal 6: Build capacity for resource mobilization and utilization and promote South-South cooperation as a complement to necessary North-South cooperation

- 6.1. To build local capacity on resource mobilization skills and financial planning and support awareness raising activities.
- 6.2. To identify and intensify South-South Cooperation as a means of enhancing technical and financial cooperation.
- 6.3. To improve effectiveness of resource utilization for informing further resource mobilization, taking into account gender perspectives.

Goal 7: Raise public awareness and enhance the global engagement for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the Convention's three objectives

- 7.1. To raise public awareness of the importance of biological diversity and the goods and services that it provides at all levels.
- 7.2. To promote exchange of experience and good practice in financing for biological diversity.
- 7.3. To monitor and review implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

11. To effectively implement the strategy for resource mobilization will require an unremitting effort of all relevant stakeholders of the Convention at all levels. Political will and commitment to better recognize the importance of biological diversity in sustainable development must be reinforced in order to achieve the funding target.

12. The strategy for resource mobilization is intended to assist Parties in establishing national targets, goals and objectives as well as actions and timeframes to implement the financial provisions of the Convention at all levels, based on success stories and good practices. Each Party should appoint a "resource mobilization focal point" to facilitate national implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, including design and dissemination of a country-specific strategy up to 2015, with the involvement of key stakeholders such as non-governmental organizations, businesses and donors.

13. The Global Environment Facility, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary, should consider the following roles in the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization:

(a) Consider a plan to address the target of the strategy for resource mobilization through 2015, in consultation with the GEF Agencies;

(b) Review the need for additional resources and dedicated funds as required to address the funding target and needs at multiple levels;

(c) If requested consider supporting the development and implementation of pilot national strategies for resource mobilization in a few select countries;

(d) Contribute to the design and implementation of adequate mechanisms for periodic tracking, reporting, reviewing, and updating on progress towards the goals and objectives of the strategy for resource mobilization;

(e) Consider participating in an inter-agency task force on resource mobilization to advise Parties and relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, monitor progress in the implementation, and identify emerging funding opportunities and options.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (50 WEEKS P-STAFF, 50 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

13. The Conference of the Parties will review the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization at its regular meetings, with the following focus:

	Focus issues	Standing issues
COP 9	Adoption of the strategy	Capacity building (Goal 6)
COP 10	1. Information base (Goal 1) 2. New and additional funding (Goal 3)	Awareness raising and constituency building (Goal 7)
COP 11	1. Domestic funding (Goal 2) 2. Development cooperation (Goal 4)	Capacity-building (Goal 6)
COP 12	1. Innovative funding (Goal 5) 2. Comprehensive review	Awareness-raising and constituency-building (Goal 7)

14. The Executive Secretary, with support from the inter-agency task force on resource mobilization, should prepare periodic global monitoring reports on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties, and promote, in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility, exchange of experience and good practice in financing for biological diversity.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (50 WEEKS P-STAFF, 50 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

The following draft decision comes from document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/17

“The Conference of the Parties,

“*Recalling* Article 21, paragraph 3, of the Convention,

“*Recalling also* the Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility,

“*Having reviewed* the report of the Global Environment Facility to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties,

“*Having considered* the independent report on the third review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism of the Convention,

“1. *Notes* the reform measures introduced by the Chief Executive Officer of the Global Environment Facility to improve relevance and responsiveness of the financial mechanism;

“2. *Decides* to continue to explore ways and means to improve the effectiveness of providing guidance to the financial mechanism, including four-year frameworks for programme priorities related to utilization of GEF resources for biodiversity, coinciding with replenishments of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (12 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

“3. *Requests* the Council of the Global Environment Facility to take the following action in order to improve the effectiveness of the financial mechanism:

(a) Improve results-based reporting on the GEF’s contribution to financing the incremental costs of achieving the Convention’s objectives;

(b) Report on implementation of the four-year framework for programme priorities related to utilization of GEF resources for biodiversity to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(c) Enhance the role of the Global Environment Facility in mobilizing resources for achieving the Convention’s objectives;

(d) Address capacity constraints especially in SIDS, LDCs and EITs and factors related to the design and implementation of the Resource Allocation Framework;

(e) Improve project information system including data sets and web-based data tools to allow for increased accessibility and better tracking against the guidance from the Conference of the Parties;

(f) Promote exchange of experience and lessons learned in addressing sustainability of funded projects on biological diversity;

(g) Recognize and elaborate, in the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of the Global Environment Facility, the role of the conventions for which it operates the financial mechanism, including formal transmission of well-summarized evaluation products and full evaluation reports relevant to biological diversity to the Conference of the Parties;

(h) Include in its regular report findings, conclusions and recommendations of all relevant evaluations of the GEF Evaluation Office;

“4. *Encourages* the Executive Secretary, the Chief Executive Officer of the Global Environment Facility and the Director of the GEF Evaluation Office to continue to strengthen inter-secretariat cooperation on policy formulation, project development and oversight, as well as monitoring and evaluation;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (8 WEEKS P-STAFF)

“5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to, for consideration by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties:

(a) To conduct, in consultation with the Global Environment Facility, a preliminary assessment of the amount of funds that are necessary to assist with the implementation of the Convention for the sixth replenishment period of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility;

(b) To prepare, in consultation with the GEF Evaluation Office, a proposal on the terms of reference including cost options for the fourth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism.”

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (100 WEEKS P-STAFF, 100 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

IV. STRATEGIC ISSUES FOR EVALUATING OR SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Access and benefit-sharing

The following draft decision is taken from the draft recommendation of the sixth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/6, annex I).

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decisions VII/19 D and VIII/4 A-E on access and benefit-sharing,

Recalling also its decision VIII/5 C on collaboration and contribution of the Ad Hoc 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,

Further recalling that the Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising out of their Utilization are making a contribution to the development of national legislation,

Having considered the reports of the fifth and sixth meetings of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit Sharing, which were held, respectively, in Montreal from 8 to 12 October 2007, and in Geneva from 21 to 25 January 2008,

[*Acknowledging* the importance of awareness-raising and *noting*, in this regard, the potential contribution of the work program on communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) to increased understanding of access and benefit sharing in light of the ongoing elaboration and negotiation of the international regime,]

Recognizing the potential role of the United Nations Environment Programme, Parties, Governments and other relevant international organisations in further contributing to awareness-raising and in capacity-development,

[*Welcoming*] [*Taking note of*] the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples adopted by the General Assembly on 13 September 2007,[considering that some of the rights identified in the Declaration, particularly its Article 31 that relates to traditional knowledge and genetic resources will facilitate and guide Parties in their understanding of their commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity,]

Acknowledging the potential role of the clearing house mechanism of the Convention as a tool to facilitate the dissemination and exchange of information on access and benefit-sharing,

Welcoming the agreements and other work relating to access to genetic resources and sharing the benefits of their use in various forums, and in particular the International Treaty of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and the multi-year programme of work of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Recognizing the importance of the participation of indigenous and local communities in the elaboration and negotiation of an international regime on access and benefit sharing,

2.

Option A

[*Welcomes* the progress made in the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing in the elaboration and negotiation of the international regime and takes note of [the annex] the report of the Working Group at its sixth meeting [on the objective[, nature and scope] and main components of the international regime]];

Option B

[*Welcomes* the progress made in the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing and decides to transmit to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing at its seventh meeting [the annex to the present decision, on the objective, nature, scope, and main components of the international regime], for the purpose of continuing to elaborate and negotiate the international regime];

3. *Reiterates* its instruction to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing to complete its [mandate] [work] at the earliest possible time before the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, [in accordance with the mandate and terms of reference as contained in decisions VII/19 D and VIII/4 A] [, to elaborate and negotiate the international regime according to its terms of reference in decision VII/19 D, decision VIII/4 A, [and to the report of its sixth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/6)]] [to enable the adoption of the completed international regime by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties];

3. *Welcomes* the outcome of the meeting of the Group of Technical Experts on an Internationally Recognized Certificate of Origin/Source/Legal Provenance, held in Lima in January 2007, as a relevant contribution to the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing;

4. *Decides* that the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing should meet [] times [subject to the availability of funds] prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in order to complete its [work in accordance with its] mandate. [to [elaborate and] negotiate the international regime. The meetings should be preceded by two days of informal consultations;

[5. *Further decides* that the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing [should be convened as soon as possible after the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, subject to the availability of financial resources] [shall be convened in 2008] [and the eighth meeting in the first half of 2009];

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (WEEKS 14 P-STAFF, 12 WEEKS GS-STAFF); CONSULTANTS \$20K; AHOEWG \$300K; PARTICIPANT COSTS \$485K

[6.

Option A

[*Further instructs* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing to begin, at its seventh meeting, to draft the [legal] [legally binding] provisions of the international regime on access and benefit-sharing, on the basis of the annex to report of the sixth meeting of the Working Group and in accordance with decisions VII/19 D and VIII/4 A of the Conference of the Parties, [taking full advantage of the annex to decision VIII/4 A (“the Granada text”) and as a means of speedily implementing the third objective of the Convention;]]

Option B

[*Further instructs* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing to begin, at its seventh meeting, to draft a mix of legally binding and non legally binding provisions of the international regime on access and benefit sharing, on the basis of the annex to the report of the sixth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing and in accordance with decisions VII/19 D and VIII/4 A of the Conference of the Parties,]]

Option C

[*Further instructs* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing to begin, at its seventh meeting, to draft non legally binding provisions of the international regime on access and benefit sharing, on the basis of the annex to the report of the sixth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing and in accordance with decisions VII/19 D and VIII/4 A of the Conference of the Parties,]]

[7. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, international organizations and relevant stakeholders to submit operative text for the international regime on access and benefit-sharing and *requests* the Executive Secretary to compile these submissions and make these compilations available to Parties sixty days prior to the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing;]

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (2WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

< insert as necessary a paragraph on the establishment of a technical experts group or groups with clear terms of reference >

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: EXPERT MEETING \$60K; STAFF TIME (7 WEEKS P-STAFF, 5 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

[8. *Requests* the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing to carry out bilateral and regional [and interregional] consultations during the inter-sessional period in order to advance the negotiations and *calls upon* the donors countries and relevant organizations to provide the financial resources necessary for such consultations and for the timely [and successful] completion of the [negotiations] [work];]

9.

Option A

[*Invites* Parties, other 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 Inter-Sessional Open-ended Working Group Article 8(j) and Related Provisions and the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing;]

Option B

[*Encourages* Parties, other Governments, international organizations and all relevant stakeholders to provide the ways and means to allow for sufficient preparation and to facilitate effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the process of the negotiation and elaboration of an international regime, in accordance with decision VIII/5 C;]

[10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to convene an international expert meeting/seminar on traditional knowledge prior to the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing;]

/...

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: EXPERT MEETING \$60K; STAFF TIME (7 WEEKS P-STAFF, 5 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

[11. *Invites* indigenous and local communities, Parties, donors, and other interested bodies to support national and regional workshops, the input of which shall feed into the international expert meeting/seminar;]

12. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to strengthen the efforts to implement its strategic programme on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing in order to enable Parties to elaborate, negotiate and implement the international regime, mobilizing available resources of the fourth replenishment and to provide appropriate resources in its fifth replenishment, and *urges* Parties to make full use of the programmes of the Global Environment Facility, including for the full implementation of the articles of the Convention related to access and benefit-sharing;

13. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme, Governments and relevant intergovernmental organizations, in close consultation with the Secretariat, to support or continue supporting and facilitating, as appropriate, regional and interregional consultations, to carry out capacity-development activities related to access and benefit-sharing and to contribute to raising awareness to the issue of access and benefit-sharing among decision makers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders, and encourage countries to include activities related to access and benefit-sharing among the priorities for external funding;

[14. *Invites* Parties to fully utilize the Bonn Guidelines in the formulation of their national legislation for access and benefit-sharing and related arrangements;]

[15. *Also invites* Parties to fully utilize the annex to decision VIII/4 A in the formulation of their national legislation for access and benefit-sharing and related arrangements;]

[16. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, as part of its programme of work on communication, education and public awareness outlined in decision IX/..., to implement activities with a view to increasing the awareness [and education] of decision-makers and relevant stakeholders;]

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: PUBLIC AWARENESS MATERIALS \$20K

17. *Invites* Parties to make optimal use of the access and benefit-sharing component of the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention in order to facilitate the exchange of information related to access and benefit-sharing, including relevant literature, legislation, analytical studies, and case-studies, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, and *invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to take further measures to build the capacity of Parties for access to, and use of, the clearing-house mechanism.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

Annex

THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME

I. OBJECTIVE 3/

Effectively implement the provisions [in Articles 15, 8(j), 1, 16 and 19.2] of the Convention [and its three objectives], specifically by:

3/ These proposals were neither negotiated nor agreed.

- [[Facilitating] [regulating transparent] access to genetic resources, [their derivatives] [and products] [and associated traditional knowledge];]
- Ensuring [the conditions and measures for] the [effective,] fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of their utilization, [their derivatives] [and products] [and associated traditional knowledge] [and to prevent their misappropriation and misuse];
- [Securing compliance in user countries with national laws and requirements, including PIC and MAT, of the country [of origin] providing those resources or of the Party that has acquired those resources in accordance with the CBD].

[taking into account all rights over those resources, including the rights of indigenous and local communities, and ensuring compliance with PIC.]

II. SCOPE

Compilation of proposals on scope ^{4/}

1. Recommendation of Co-Chairs of the Working Group

All genetic resources, and associated traditional knowledge, covered under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the benefits resulting from their use.

2. Submissions

Option 1

The scope of the international regime on access and benefit-sharing shall include, among others:

- (a) All relevant provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- (b) All biological resources, genetic resources, derivatives, products and associated traditional knowledge, innovations and practices
- (c) All benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of biological resources, genetic resources, derivatives, products and associated traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.
- (d) All benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of biological resources, genetic resources, derivatives, products and associated traditional knowledge, innovations and practices from the entry into force of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- (e) All continuing benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of biological resources, genetic resources, derivatives, products and associated traditional knowledge, innovations and practices taken prior to the coming into force of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- (f) All biological resources, genetic resources, derivatives, products and associated traditional knowledge, innovations and practices within national jurisdiction and of a transboundary nature.

The scope of the international regime on access and benefit-sharing shall exclude:

^{4/} These proposals were neither discussed, negotiated nor agreed.

All species listed in Annex I of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture unless they are used beyond the purpose of the said treaty.

Option 2

The international regime applies to all genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, innovations and practices covered by the Convention on Biological Diversity, subject to other international obligations, with the exclusion of human genetic resources and genetic resources beyond national jurisdiction.

Option 3

1. Will cover:

- Access to genetic resources and promotion and safeguarding of fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources in accordance with relevant provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices in accordance with Article 8(j).

2. Outside the scope will be:

- Genetic resources that were acquired before the entry into force of the Convention on Biological Diversity on 29 December 1993;
- Human genetic resources.

3. The international regime on access and benefit-sharing established in the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity should provide flexibility to respect existing and allow for the implementation and potential and further development of other, more specialized international access and benefit-sharing systems.

4. Special consideration will be given to:

- Genetic resources covered by the FAO International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture when these are accessed for research, breeding or training for the purpose for food and agriculture;
- The relationship with the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV);
- Marine genetic resources found in areas beyond national jurisdiction;
- Genetic resources located in the Antarctic Treaty area;
- Animal genetic resources for food and agriculture;
- Work within the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore;
- Genetic resources within the remit of the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

Option 4

The scope covers the subject-matter that should be included in an international regime. This subject matter should necessarily include:

- (a) All types of genetic resources and their derivatives but excludes human genetic resources;
- (b) Any traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and their derivatives.

The international regime will not preclude the benefit-sharing provisions of the International Treaty of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture included in its Multilateral System, and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Option 5

All genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, innovations and practices covered by the Convention on Biological Diversity and benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of such resources should be covered by the international regime, with the exclusion of human genetic resources.

Option 6

All genetic resources, derivatives and associated traditional knowledge provided derivatives must be clearly defined within the scope of Convention on Biological Diversity.

Option 7

1. The international regime should provide—in accordance with national and international laws and other international obligations—for:

- (a) Conditions to facilitate access to and transboundary utilization of genetic resources for environmentally sound uses – and associated traditional knowledge;
- (b) Fair and equitable sharing of the monetary and non-monetary benefits arising out the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

2. The international regime shall be without prejudice to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and should take into account the work of the WIPO on the intellectual property aspects of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, as well as the work by the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

3. The following materials should be excluded from the scope of the international regime:

- (a) Human genetic resources;
- (b) Genetic material acquired prior to the national ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity and since then cultivated *ex situ*;
- (c) Genetic material already made freely available by the country of origin.

4. The term “utilization of genetic resources” needs further clarification to delimit the scope of the international regime.

III. MAIN COMPONENTS

A. *Fair and equitable benefit-sharing*

1. *Components to be further elaborated with the aim of incorporating them in the international regime*
 - 1) Linkage of access to the fair and equitable sharing of benefits
 - 2) Benefits to be shared on mutually agreed terms
 - 3) Monetary and/or non-monetary benefits
 - 4) Access to and transfer of technology
 - 5) Sharing of results of research and development on mutually agreed terms
 - 6) Effective participation in research activities, and/or joint development in research activities
 - 7) Mechanisms to promote equality in negotiations
 - 8) Awareness-raising
 - 9) Measures to ensure participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities in mutually agreed terms and sharing of benefits with traditional-knowledge holders
2. *Components for further consideration*
 - 1) Development of international minimum conditions and standards
 - 2) Benefit-sharing for every use
 - 3) Benefits directed towards conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and socio-economic development, in particular the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in accordance with national legislation
 - 4) Multilateral benefit-sharing options when origin is not clear or in transboundary situations
 - 5) Establishment of trust funds to address transboundary situations
 - 6) Development of menus of model clauses and standardized benefits for potential inclusion in material transfer agreements
 - 7) Enhanced utilization of Bonn Guidelines

B. *Access to genetic resources ^{5/}*

1. *Components to be further elaborated with the aim of incorporating them in the international regime*
 - 1) Recognition of the sovereign rights and the authority of Parties to determine access

^{5/} The title is without prejudice to the eventual scope of the international regime.

- 2) Linkage of access to fair and equitable sharing of benefits
- 3) Legal certainty, clarity and transparency of access rules

2. *Components for further consideration*

- 1) Non-discrimination of access rules
- 2) International access standards (that do not require harmonization of domestic access legislation) to support compliance across jurisdictions
- 3) Internationally developed model domestic legislation
- 4) Minimization of administration and transaction costs
- 5) Simplified access rules for non-commercial research

C. Compliance

1. *Components to be further elaborated with the aim of incorporating them in the international regime*

- 1) Development of tools to encourage compliance:
 - (a) Awareness-raising activities
- 2) Development of tools to monitor compliance:
 - (a) Mechanisms for information exchange
 - (b) Internationally recognized certificate issued by a domestic competent authority
- 3) Development of tools to enforce compliance

2. *Components for further consideration*

- 1) Development of tools to encourage compliance:
 - (a) International understanding of misappropriation/misuse
 - (b) Sectoral menus of model clauses for material transfer agreements
 - (c) Codes of conduct for important groups of users
 - (d) Identification of best-practice codes of conduct
 - (e) Research funding agencies to oblige users receiving research funds to comply with specific access and benefit-sharing requirements
 - (f) Unilateral declaration by users
 - (g) International access standards (that do not require harmonization of domestic access legislation) to support compliance across jurisdictions

- 2) Development of tools to monitor compliance:
 - (a) Tracking and reporting systems
 - (b) Information technology for tracking
 - (c) Disclosure requirements
 - (d) Identification of check points
- 3) Development of tools to enforce compliance:
 - (a) Measures to ensure access to justice with the aim of enforcing ABS arrangements
 - (b) Dispute settlement mechanisms:
 - (i) Inter-State
 - (ii) Private international law
 - (iii) Alternative dispute resolution
 - (c) Enforcement of judgments and arbitral awards across jurisdictions
 - (d) Information exchange procedures between national focal points for access and benefit-sharing to help providers obtain relevant information in specific cases of alleged infringements of prior-informed-consent requirements
 - (e) Remedies and sanctions
- 4) Measures to ensure compliance with customary law and local systems of protection

D. Traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources 6/

1. Components to be further elaborated with the aim of incorporating them in the international regime

- 1) Measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing with traditional-knowledge holders of benefits arising out of the utilization of traditional knowledge in accordance with Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity
- 2) Measures to ensure that access to traditional knowledge takes place in accordance with community level procedures
- 3) Measures to address the use of traditional knowledge in the context of benefit-sharing arrangements
- 4) Identification of best practices to ensure respect for traditional knowledge in ABS related research
- 5) Incorporation of traditional knowledge in development of model clauses for material transfer agreements

6/ The title is without prejudice to the eventual scope of the international regime.

- 6) Identification of individual or authority to grant access in accordance with community level procedures
- 7) Access with approval of traditional-knowledge holders
- 8) No engineered or coerced access to traditional knowledge

2. *Components for further consideration*

- 1) Prior informed consent of, and mutually agreed terms with, holders of traditional knowledge, including indigenous and local communities, when traditional knowledge is accessed
- 2) Internationally developed guidelines to assist Parties in the development of their domestic legislation and policies
- 3) Declaration to be made on the internationally recognized certificate as to whether there is any associated traditional knowledge and who owners of traditional knowledge are
- 4) Community-level distribution of benefits arising out of traditional knowledge

E. Capacity

1. *Components to be further elaborated with the aim of incorporating them in the international regime*

- 1) Capacity-building measures at all relevant levels for:
 - (a) Development of national legislation
 - (b) Participation in negotiations, including contract negotiations
 - (c) Information and communication technology
 - (d) Development and use of valuation methods
 - (e) Bioprospecting, associated research and taxonomic studies
 - (f) Monitoring and enforcing compliance
 - (g) Use of access and benefit-sharing for sustainable development
- 2) National capacity self-assessments to be used as a guideline for minimum capacity-building requirements
- 3) Measures for technology transfer and cooperation
- 4) Special capacity-building measures for indigenous and local communities

2. *Components for further consideration*

- 1) Establishment of a financial mechanism

IV. NATURE

Compilation of proposals on nature 7/

1. Recommendation of Co-Chairs of the Working Group

Options

1. One legally binding instrument
2. A combination of legally binding and non-binding instruments
3. A non-binding instrument

2. Submissions

Option 1

The international regime should be legally binding. In addition, it should stress more cooperative enforcement between parties and *not* refer conflicts primarily to private international law, which is not only expensive, but also a strain on resource poor countries.

Option 2

1. One legally binding instrument
2. A combination of legally binding and/or non-binding instruments
3. A non-binding instrument

Option 3

The international regime shall be composed of a single legally binding instrument containing a set of principles, norms, rules and compliance and enforcement measures.

Option 4

The nature should be discussed after deliberations of the substance of an international regime are completed. For the time being, Japan suggests the following: the international regime could be composed of one or more non-binding instruments within a set of principles, norms, rules and decision-making procedures.

Option 5

The international regime should be composed of one or more legally binding and/or non-binding instruments within a set of principles, norms, rules and procedures, legally binding and non-binding.

7/ These proposals were neither discussed, negotiated nor agreed.

4.2 *Article 8(j) and related provisions*

The following draft decision is taken from the recommendation 5/1 of the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/7, annex I).

A. *Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions*

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Encourages* further progress in the integration of the objectives of Article 8(j) and related provisions, including Articles 10(c), 17, paragraph 2 and 18, paragraph 4, into the thematic programmes of the Convention and other important scientific and cross-sectional issues and notes the progress made in integrating Article 8(j) tasks as reflected through the national reports;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to report on progress in the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions based on information submitted in national reports and on the integration of the objectives of Article 8(j) and related provisions, including Article 10(c), into the thematic areas, for the sixth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (1 WEEK P-STAFF)

3. *Requests* Parties, and especially Parties that have not yet submitted information regarding the implementation of the programme of work for Article 8(j) and related provisions, including information on national participation of indigenous and local communities to do so through, *inter alia*, the fourth national reports, where possible, and in time for the sixth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and *requests* the Executive Secretary to summarize and compile this information in a framework of best conservation and sustainable-use practices at the national, regional and community levels and make it available to the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its sixth meeting;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (1 WEEK P-STAFF)

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to compile case-studies, analyse and report on work concerning related provisions, focusing on Article 10(c), and to provide advice to the Working Group at its sixth meeting on how this related provision may be further advanced and implemented as a priority;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (1.5 WEEKS P-STAFF, 0.5 WEEK GS-STAFF)

[5. *Decides* that one meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions be organized prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, preferably back to back with a meeting of the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing to further advance the implementation of the work programme on Article 8(j) and related provisions;]

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: ahoewg \$300k (24 WEEKS P-STAFF, 24 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

6. *Decides* to continue work on the tasks of the first phase of the programme of work that have not yet been completed or are ongoing, namely tasks 1, 2, and 4;

[7. *Decides* to [commence work on tasks 7, 10, and 12, taking into account the contributions already made to these tasks by the *sui generis* systems and the code of ethics and requests the Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to initiate work on those tasks at its sixth meeting]

[and to commence work on guidelines on access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of their utilization];]

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10k (0.5 WEEK P-STAFF)

[8. *Decides* to initiate task 15 of the programme of work for Article 8(j) and related provisions, to develop guidelines that would facilitate repatriation of information, including cultural property, in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Convention on Biological Diversity in order to facilitate the recovery of traditional knowledge of biological diversity;]

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K; (0.5 WEEK P-STAFF)

[9. *Invites* Parties, Governments and international organizations, indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders to provide to the Secretariat their views on tasks referred to in paragraph 7 of the present decision, taking into consideration the ongoing work concerning *sui generis* systems and the code of ethical conduct and the relationship of all this work to the ongoing elaboration and negotiations of the international regime on access and benefit-sharing and *requests* the Executive Secretary to compile those views and submit them to the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;]

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (1 WEEK P-STAFF, 0.5 WEEK GS-STAFF)

10. *Requests* that the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) continue to collaborate and contribute 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 the 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.

The following draft decision is taken from the recommendation 5/2 of the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/7, annex I).

B. Composite report on the status and trends regarding the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity: (i) revised regional reports – identification of obstacles for traditional knowledge; (ii) indigenous and local communities highly vulnerable to climate change; (iii) protecting the rights of indigenous and local communities living in voluntary isolation

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the mandate of the Convention on Biological Diversity, while *being mindful* of the mandate of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Recognizing the need to respect, preserve and maintain the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and to promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices,

Concerned by the impacts of climate change [and of the activities aimed at the mitigation and adaptation of the impacts of climate change] on indigenous and local communities and their knowledge innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,

Mindful of the cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities, including those in voluntary isolation, and the role played by their knowledge, innovations and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,

Noting the research made available by the Secretariat, concerning guidelines for documenting traditional knowledge; indigenous and local communities highly vulnerable to climate change; and protecting the rights of indigenous and local communities living in voluntary isolation,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the completion of phase two of the composite report concerning the identification of national processes that may threaten the maintenance, preservation and application of traditional knowledge and the identification of processes at the local-community level that may threaten the maintenance, preservation and application of traditional knowledge;

2. *Invites* Parties and Governments and relevant international organisations to assist indigenous and local communities to address the underlying and community-specific causes of the decline of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity through capacity-building and practical measures to develop community action plans for its preservation, maintenance and respect;

3. *Notes with concern* the specific vulnerabilities of indigenous and local communities to the impacts of climate change and of activities aimed at the [mitigation and] adaptation of the impacts of climate change, including resulting accelerated threats to traditional knowledge;

4. *Notes* also the unique value of biodiversity related traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, especially those of women, in contributing to the understanding and evaluation of impacts of climate change, including vulnerabilities and adaptation options and other forms of environmental degradation, and encourages Parties, Governments, and relevant international organizations, with the full and effective participation [and prior informed consent]

of indigenous and local communities, to document, analyse and apply, as far as possible and where appropriate, and in accordance with Article 8(j) of the Convention, such knowledge in ways that complement science-based knowledge;

5. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to take note of the implications of climate change on biodiversity related traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities;

6. *Encourages* Parties to the Convention to consider, as far as possible and as appropriate, introducing necessary measures, administrative as well as legislative, for ensuring the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in formulating, implementing and monitoring of activities aimed at [mitigation and] adaptation to the impacts of climate change where this could effect biological diversity and biodiversity related traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities;

7. *Further encourages* Parties to make such information available to the Executive Secretary for dissemination through the most appropriate mechanism for exchange of information and sharing of experiences and *requests* the Executive Secretary to explore the usefulness of the Convention's clearing-house mechanism and the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal in this respect, as well as opportunities for cooperation with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (0.5 WEEK P-STAFF, 0.5 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

8. *Notes* the report on possible measures to ensure respect for the rights of unprotected and voluntarily isolated communities taking into account their traditional knowledge (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/5/INF/17);

9. *Invites* Parties to develop appropriate policies that ensure the respect for the rights of voluntarily isolated peoples living within the protected areas, reserves and parks, and proposed areas for protection, including their choice to live in isolation.

C. Considerations for guidelines for documenting traditional knowledge

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision VIII/5 B, paragraph 5, in which it requested the Working Group on Article 8(j) to explore the possibility of developing technical guidelines for recording and documenting traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and to analyse the potential threats of documentation to the rights of the holders of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities,

Affirming the central role of traditional knowledge in the cultures of indigenous and local communities and rights of indigenous and local communities to their knowledge, innovations and practices,

Recognizing that the documentation and recording of traditional knowledge should primarily benefit indigenous and local communities and that their participation in such schemes should be voluntary and not a prerequisite for the protection of traditional knowledge,

1. *Requests* Parties and Governments and international organizations to support and assist indigenous and local communities to retain control and ownership of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, through the repatriation of traditional knowledge [and cultural property] in databases, as appropriate, and by supporting capacity building [and the development of necessary infrastructure and resources] with the aim [of enabling] [, as appropriate, and in accordance to their national law, of enabling or ensuring the PIC of] indigenous and local communities to make informed decisions regarding the documentation of traditional knowledge;

2. *Recalling* decision VI/10 F, paragraphs 35-38, *g/ requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the United Nations Forum on Indigenous Issues, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the World Intellectual Property Organization, to address both the potential benefits and threats of the documentation of traditional knowledge to make the results available to the sixth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K (0.5 WEEK P-STAFF)

^{8/} In decision VI/10 F, paragraphs 35-38, the Conference of the Parties requested that WIPO make relevant information on the protection of traditional knowledge available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention.

D. Plan of action for the retention of traditional knowledge: – measures and mechanisms to address the underlying causes for the decline of traditional knowledge

The following draft decision is taken from the recommendation 5/3 of the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/7, annex I).

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Notes with appreciation* the advancement of the elements of the plan of action for the retention of traditional knowledge and, in particular, elements B and D, and *decides* that the priority for future work on the plan of action should focus on section E, on capacity-building;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: REGIONAL W/S \$80K (6 WEEKS P-STAFF, 3 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

2. *Urges* Parties and Governments to develop their own toolkit of measures and mechanisms to address the underlying causes for the decline of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices based on their own unique national circumstances and diversity of indigenous and local communities, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities and to report on experiences, emphasising positive measures, through the national reporting process and through the clearing-house mechanism and the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal;

3. *Invites* the financial mechanism of the Convention and other possible donors to provide funding for the development of national action plans for the retention of traditional knowledge relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: REGIONAL W/S \$80K (6 WEEKS P-STAFF, 3 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

4. *Invites* Parties and Governments, with the input of indigenous and local communities, to report on positive measures for the retention of traditional knowledge in areas relevant for the conservation and the sustainable use of biological diversity, such as those contained in but not limited to the annex hereto.

Annex

- (a) Strengthening traditional health-care systems based on biodiversity;
- (b) Strengthening opportunities to learn and speak indigenous and local languages;
- (c) Culturally appropriate sport and tourism policies;
- (d) Research on indigenous and local communities way of life and their environment;
- (e) Building of culturally appropriate business structures within indigenous and local communities (such as cooperatives);
- (f) Developing technologies that focus on traditional methods of cultivation, harvesting and post-harvesting activities (i.e., storage and seed preparation activities);
- (g) Re-establishment of traditional spiritual/religious institutions;

- (h) Creation of media, such as radio, newspapers and television stations controlled by indigenous and local communities and with traditional content, according to national law;
- (i) Creation of protected areas, nature parks and others, in consultation with indigenous and local communities and also involving them in their management, consistent with national law;
- (j) Initiatives bringing together women, youth and Elders;
- (k) Promotion of the creation of businesses offering traditional products and services;
- (l) Strengthening institutions that foster traditional collection and distribution of food, traditional medicine and other resources;
- (m) Culturally appropriate education-curriculum development and implementation initiatives, in indigenous and local communities;
- (n) Initiatives of indigenous and local communities for culturally appropriate and sustainable development.

E. Participatory mechanisms for indigenous and local communities in the Convention

The following draft decision is taken from the recommendation 5/4 of the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/7, annex I).

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Welcomes* the convening of the Capacity-building Workshop on Networking and Information Exchange for National Focal Points and Indigenous and Local Communities in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region, held in Quito from 14 to 16 December 2006, with the generous support of the Governments of Spain and the Netherlands;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and other indigenous and local community organizations to promote the understanding of the work of the Convention among indigenous and local communities, and to promote their participation in the meetings of the Convention;

3. *Notes* the need for the translation, into the six official languages of the United Nations, of notifications and other information resources for indigenous and local communities, as appropriate;

4. *Invites* Parties, Governments and relevant funding institutions and mechanisms to donate to the General Trust Fund for Voluntary Contributions to Facilitate the Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities in the Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in accordance with the criteria for the operation of the voluntary funding mechanism as adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting in decision VIII/5 D, in order to enable the continuation of this important initiative;

5. *Encourages* Parties, Governments and relevant international organizations, as appropriate, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary, *inter alia* through the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) and the clearing-house mechanism, to develop, including in local languages, as appropriate, alternative means of communicating public information on traditional knowledge related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in plain language and diverse community friendly-formats, such as video, including television, audio for community radio, songs, posters, theatre/drama, and film, in order to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, including women and youth, at local, national and international levels, while supporting the development by indigenous and local communities of their own media tools;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$20K (1 WEEK P-STAFF, 1 WEEK GS-STAFF)

6. *Notes with appreciation* the revitalization of the Article 8(j) homepage on the website of the Secretariat and the creation of the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal, and welcomes the development of related initiatives including a number of less-technology intensive communication and information exchange tools for use by indigenous and local communities by the Executive Secretary;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (1 WEEK P-STAFF, 1 WEEK GS-STAFF)

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Convene, subject to the availability of financial resources, further regional and subregional workshops on community-friendly communication tools on traditional knowledge related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, to assist local and indigenous communities in their use and to facilitate the establishment of communication networks, noting the need for adapting them to local languages and for involving trainers from indigenous and local communities;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: REGIONAL W/S \$80K; (6 WEEKS P-STAFF, 3 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

(b) Continue to develop and translate, subject to the availability of financial resources, the various electronic communication mechanisms, such as the Article 8(j) homepage and the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal, establish links to relevant existing, new and upcoming web-based initiatives such as Indigenousportal.com, and report on progress to the next meeting of the Working Group;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: SHORT TERM STAFF \$60K/YEAR (1 WEEK P-STAFF, 1 WEEK GS-STAFF)

(c) Monitor the use of the Convention website and, in particular, the Article 8(j) homepage and the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal, and to consult with Parties, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations, including youth and women, and other relevant national and regional 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 next meeting of the Working Group on progress made in establishing networks with indigenous and local communities;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (1 WEEKS P-STAFF, 1 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

(d) Make available, through the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal and other means, information on possible opportunities and sources of funding that may offer support to indigenous and local communities in States Parties and the networks of those communities, to disseminate information, in appropriate and accessible languages, and through appropriate media, to indigenous and local communities on Article 8(j)-related issues including the issue of access and benefit-sharing;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: TRANSLATION COSTS \$10K (1 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

(e) Provide to the national focal points, in a timely fashion, documentation for meetings under the Convention in the six United Nations languages, in order to facilitate the consultation process with, between and within indigenous and local communities;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (1 WEEK P-STAFF, 1 WEEK GS-STAFF)

(f) Intensify efforts to promote the General Trust Fund for Voluntary Contributions to Facilitate the Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities in the Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (1 WEEK P-STAFF, 1 WEEK GS-STAFF)

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Executive Secretary, expressed in decision VIII/5 C, 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 meetings, where possible, otherwise as stated in the rules of procedure of this Convention, to facilitate consultations with representatives of indigenous and local communities.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (1 WEEK P-STAFF, 0.5 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

F. Development of elements of *sui generis* systems for the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices

The following draft decision is taken from the recommendation 5/5 of the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/7, annex I).

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the chapeau to decision VIII/5, which states 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)”,

1. *Takes into account* the elements of *sui generis* systems for the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices as further developed in the note by the Executive Secretary on the subject (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/5/6) and, recognizes that they provide useful elements to consider as and when Parties and Governments develop *sui generis* systems to protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities;

2. *Invites* Parties and Governments to consider that the development, adoption or recognition of effective *sui generis* systems be local, national or regional in nature, taking into consideration the relevant customary law of the indigenous and local communities concerned, and recognized or created with the full and effective participation of those communities, in order to protect, respect, preserve, maintain and promote their knowledge, innovations and practices, while ensuring fair and equitable benefit-sharing;

3. *Invites* Parties, Governments, indigenous and local communities and relevant organizations to share their experience in the development, adoption or recognition of *sui generis* systems, and to submit to the Executive Secretary concise case-studies and other experiences that underpin the elements of *sui generis* systems relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on development of elements of *sui generis* systems for the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/5/6), [including the effective implementation of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms] with practical empirical information;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to make case-studies and experiences received available through the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal in the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and other means;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (1 WEEK P-STAFF)

5. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to update his note (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/5/6) in light of case-studies and experiences received, for consideration by the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its sixth meeting;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF)

6. [Notes the clear linkage between the effective *sui generis* systems as may be developed, adopted or recognized and the implementation of access and benefit-sharing provisions [and the prevention of misappropriation of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources] [and the need to halt the misuse and misappropriation of knowledge, innovation and practices of indigenous and local communities, as stated in decision VII/16 H].

G. Elements of a code of ethical conduct

The following draft decision is taken from the recommendation 5/6 of the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/7, annex I).

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Takes note* of the further revised draft elements of a code of ethical 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 annex of the present recommendation;

2. *Requests* Parties and invites 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 revised draft elements, at least six months prior to the sixth 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 elements of a code of ethical conduct;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (1 WEEK P-STAFF, 5.5 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

4. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to compile views and comments provided and make the compilation available at least three months prior to the sixth meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions for its consideration;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (0.5 WEEK GS-STAFF)

5. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to further develop the draft elements of a code of ethical conduct and to submit them to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting for its consideration and possible adoption.

Annex

DRAFT ELEMENTS OF A CODE OF ETHICAL CONDUCT TO [PROMOTE] [ENSURE] RESPECT FOR THE CULTURAL AND INTELLECTUAL HERITAGE INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES RELEVANT TO THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

[Recalling [the request in] recommendations 1, 8 and 9 of the report of the second session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues endorsed by the Conference of Parties in decision VII/16, paragraph 5, and decision VIII/5 F, concerning elements of an code of ethical 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, and taking into account task 16 of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions,

Emphasizing, that for the purposes of this code “cultural and intellectual heritage” refers to the cultural heritage and intellectual property of indigenous and local communities and is interpreted within the context of the Convention, as the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,

[*Aiming to promote*] [promote] full respect for the cultural and intellectual heritage of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,

Recalling that Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity have subject to their respective national legislation, undertaken, pursuant to Article 8(j) of the Convention, to[, as far as possible and as appropriate,] respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (hereafter referred to as “traditional knowledge”), and to promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices,

Recognizing that respect for traditional knowledge, requires that it is valued equally with and complementary to western scientific knowledge, and that this is fundamental in order to promote full respect for the cultural and intellectual heritage of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,

Recognizing also that any measure to respect, preserve and maintain the use of traditional knowledge, such as codes of ethical conduct, will stand a much greater chance of success if it has the support of indigenous and local communities and is designed and presented in terms that are comprehensible, [and enforceable],

Further recognizing the importance of implementing 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,

[*Recalling* that access by indigenous and local communities to lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities, together with the opportunity to practice traditional knowledge on those lands and waters, is paramount for the retention of traditional knowledge, and the development of innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,]

Bearing in mind the importance of preserving [and developing] traditional languages used by indigenous and local communities as rich sources of traditional knowledge regarding medicines, traditional [farm] practices, including agricultural diversity and animal husbandry, lands, air, water and whole ecosystems that have been shared from one generation to the next,

Taking into account the holistic concept of traditional knowledge and its multi-dimensional characteristics which include but are not limited to spatial, ^{9/} cultural ^{10/}, [spiritual], and temporal qualities, ^{11/}

Further taking into account the various international bodies, instruments, programmes, strategies, standards, reports and processes of relevance and the importance of their harmonization and complementarity and effective implementation, in particular and where applicable:

- (a) The International Bill of Human Rights (1966);

^{9/} Territorially-based/locally-based.

^{10/} Rooted in the broader cultural traditions of a peoples.

^{11/} Evolves, adapts and transforms dynamically over time

- (b) International Labour Organization Convention No.169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, (1989);
- (c) The Convention on Biological Diversity (1992);
- (d) The Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples (2005-2014);
- (e) United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; ^{12/}
- (f) Universal Declaration On Bioethics And Human Rights (UNESCO 2005);
- (g) Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (UNESCO, 2001);
- (h) The Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions adopted on 20 October 2005,
- (i) [The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (UNESCO 2003)]

[Have agreed] [Proclaim] as follows:]

Section 1

[NATURE AND SCOPE] [INTRODUCTION]

1. The following [draft] elements of a code of ethical conduct are voluntary and are intended to provide guidance [in activities/interactions with indigenous and local communities and for the development of local, national, or regional codes of ethical conduct], with the aim of promoting respect, preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices [relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity].

Section 2

RATIONALE

2. [These elements of an code of ethical conduct aim to promote respect for the cultural and intellectual heritage of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. In this way, they contribute to the achievement of the objectives of Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Plan of Action for the retention and use of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities.]

3. [These elements are intended to provide guidance to help Parties and Governments in establishing or improving national legal frameworks required for activities/interactions with indigenous and local communities [and in particular, for development or research on lands and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities] while enabling the indigenous and local communities to promote respect of their traditional knowledge and associated biological and genetic resources.]

Option A: delete para

Option B: new text:

^{12/} As adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 September 2007.

These elements are intended to provide guidance to help Parties [to the Convention] and Governments in establishing or improving national legal frameworks required for [all] activities/interactions with indigenous and local communities [by inter alia government departments and agencies, academic institutions, private sector developers, potential stakeholders in development and/or research projects, extractive industries, forestry and any other actors eventually involved] [and in particular, for development or research on lands and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities while enabling the indigenous and local communities to promote respect of their traditional knowledge and associated biological and genetic resources.]

4. [One of the aims of the elements of this code of ethical conduct is that all State Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as relevant international organizations, whether governmental or non-governmental, actively cooperate in their promotion, understanding and implementation among those interacting with indigenous and local communities and in relevant research specifically involving traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity to [ensure] [promote] respect for that knowledge.]

Section 3

ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

5. [The following ethical principles apply to activities/interactions with indigenous and local communities, relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including development and/or research proposed or being conducted on sacred sites, culturally significant sites [and lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities.]]

6.

Option A

The ethical principles below are intended to [facilitate] [acknowledge] the rights of indigenous and local communities to enjoy, protect and pass on to future generations, their cultural and intellectual heritage [relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity] and it is according to these principles that others should engage with indigenous and local communities.

Option B

The ethical principles below are intended to [facilitate] [acknowledge] the overarching principle, that indigenous and local communities have the right to enjoy, protect and pass on to future generations, their cultural and intellectual heritage [relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity] and it is according to these principles that others should engage with indigenous and local communities.

Option C

The ethical principles below suggest the over-arching principle, that indigenous and local community members [are entitled to] to enjoy their culture ^{13/} and this implies the ability to, if they so desire, pass on their culture [relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity] to future generations, and it is on this basis that others are encouraged to engage with indigenous and local communities.

^{13/} The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 27.

It is highly desirable that activities/interactions with indigenous and local communities be based on the following:

A. General ethical principles

Respect for existing settlements

7. This principle recognizes the [predominance and] importance of mutually agreed settlements or agreements at national level which exists in many countries and that respect must be applied to such arrangements at all times.

Intellectual property

8. Community and individual concerns over, and claims to, intellectual property relevant to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity should be acknowledged and addressed in the negotiation with traditional knowledge holders and/or indigenous and local communities, as appropriate, prior to starting activities/interactions . [Knowledge holders should be allowed to retain existing rights, including the determination of intellectual property rights, over their traditional knowledge.]

Non-discrimination

9. The ethics and guidelines for all activities/interactions should be non-discriminatory, taking into account affirmative action particularly in relation to gender, disadvantaged groups and representation.

[Transparency/full disclosure]

10. Indigenous and local communities should be [fully] informed [to the fullest extent possible] about the nature, scope and purpose of any proposed activities/interactions carried out by others [that may involve the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity] [, occurring on or likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities]. [Subject to national law,] this information should be provided in a manner that takes into consideration and actively engages with the body of knowledge and cultural practices of indigenous and local communities.

[Approval] [Free prior informed consent] of the knowledge holders

11.

Option A

Any activities/interactions related to biological diversity, conservation and sustainable use occurring on or likely to impact on [sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by] indigenous and local communities and impacting upon specific groups, must be carried out [only] [as far as possible and as appropriate] with the [approval] [free prior informed consent] of those indigenous and local communities concerned [in accordance with existing national and international obligations].

Option B

Traditional knowledge should only be used with the approval of the knowledge holders.

Option C

Activities/interactions developed [in the lands and waters of indigenous and local communities] should gain the approval of these indigenous and local communities on sacred sites and culturally significant sites as well this should recognize and acknowledge that indigenous and local communities may be reluctant to provide information that would allow for the clear identification of sacred sites.

Respect

12. Traditional knowledge must be respected as a legitimate expression of the culture, traditions, and experience of relevant indigenous and local communities. It is highly desirable that those interacting with indigenous and local communities respect the integrity, morality and spirituality of the cultures, traditions and relationships of indigenous and local communities and avoid the imposition of external concepts, standards and value judgements in inter-cultural dialogue. Respect for cultural heritage, ceremonial and sacred sites, as well as sacred species and secret and sacred knowledge ought to be given specific consideration in any activities/interactions.

[Protection of] collective or individual ownership

13. The resources and knowledge of indigenous and local communities can be collectively or individually owned. Those interacting with indigenous and local communities should seek to understand the balance of collective and individual rights and obligations.. [The right of indigenous and local communities to protect, collectively or otherwise, their cultural and intellectual heritage should be respected.]

Fair and equitable sharing of benefits

14. [Indigenous and local communities ought to receive fair, and equitable benefits for their contribution to any activities/interactions related to biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge [proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities]. Benefit sharing should be regarded as a way of strengthening indigenous and local communities and promoting the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and ought to be equitable within and among relevant groups.]

Protection

15. Proposed activities/interactions within the mandate of the Convention should make reasonable efforts to protect and enhance the relationships of affected indigenous and local communities with the environment and thereby promote the objectives of the Convention.

[Precautionary approach [including the concept of “do no harm”]

16. Reaffirming the precautionary approach contained in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and in the preamble to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the prediction and assessment of potential biological and cultural harms should include local criteria and indicators, and should fully involve the relevant indigenous and local communities.]

B. Specific considerations

17.

Option A

[Recognition of sacred sites, [culturally significant sites] and [lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities]] [14/] [in accordance with international standard ILO 169, part II, Land]

[This principle recognizes the inalienable connection of indigenous and local communities to their sacred sites, culturally significant sites [and lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by them] and associated traditional knowledge and that their cultures, lands and waters are inseparable.] Parties [to the Convention are] [ought to be] encouraged, in accordance with national [domestic] law and international obligations, [to recognize traditional land tenure of indigenous and local communities, as access to traditional lands and waters [and sacred sites]] is fundamental to the retention of traditional knowledge and associated biological diversity. Sparsely populated lands and waters ought not to be presumed to be empty or unoccupied [but may in fact be lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and/or local communities].

Option B

Recognition of [lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities]

[Identifying indigenous and local communities whose interests may be affected by activities/interactions within the mandate of the Convention requires the recognition of lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities.]

Recognition of sacred sites and culturally significant sites

Proponents of an activity/interaction should gain the approval of indigenous and local communities for activities/interactions on sacred sites and culturally significant sites. Proponents of an activity/interaction should recognize that indigenous and local communities may be reluctant to provide information that would allow for the clear identification of sacred sites.]

[Access to traditional resources

Option A:

18. Traditional resources are [often] collectively owned [but may include individual interests and obligations] and apply to traditional resources [occurring on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities]. Indigenous and local communities ought to determine for themselves, the nature and scope of their respective traditional resource regime(s) according to their customary law(s). Access to traditional resources is crucial for the sustainable use of biological diversity and cultural survival.

Option B:

Research should not interfere with access to traditional resources except with the approval of the community concerned. Research should respect customary rules governing access to resources where this is required by the community concerned.]

[14/ Refer establish international standard ILO 169, part II, Land.
<http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>.]

Option C:

Traditional resource rights

These rights are collective in nature but can include individual rights and apply to natural and/or traditional resources occurring on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities. Indigenous and local communities should determine for themselves, the nature and scope of their respective resource rights regime according to their customary law/s. Recognition of traditional resource rights is crucial for the sustainable use of biological diversity and cultural survival.

Not being arbitrarily removed and relocated

19. [Activities/interactions related to biological diversity, and the objectives of the Convention, such as conservation, including related research, ought not to cause indigenous and local communities to be removed from lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by them, by force or coercion and without their approval. Where they consent to removal from lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by them with their agreement, they should be compensated and given assurance of the possibility to return. ^{15/} It is highly desirable that any such activities/interactions ought not to cause indigenous and local community members, especially the elderly, the disabled and children to be removed from their families by force or coercion.]

Traditional guardianship/custodianship

[20. Traditional guardianship/custodianship recognizes the holistic interconnectedness of humanity with ecosystems and obligations and responsibilities of indigenous and local communities, to preserve and maintain their traditional role as traditional guardians and custodians of these ecosystems through the maintenance of their cultures, spiritual beliefs and customary practices. [Because of this, cultural diversity, including linguistic diversity, ought to be recognized as keys to the preservation of biological diversity. Therefore, indigenous and local communities should, where relevant, be actively involved in the management of lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by them, including sacred sites and protected areas.] Indigenous and local communities may also view certain species of plants and animals as sacred and as custodians of biological diversity have responsibilities for their well-being and sustainability and this should be respected and taken into account in all activities/interactions, including research.]

Restitution and/or compensation

21. [This consideration recognizes that] Every effort will be made to avoid any adverse consequences to indigenous and local communities and their cultures [and lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by them], their sacred sites and sacred species, and their traditional resources from all activities/interactions affecting or impacting on them related to biological diversity, conservation and sustainable use, including related research and its outcomes [and that, s] [. S]hould any such adverse

[15/ See ILO 169: Article 16, paragraph 1. Subject to the following paragraphs of this Article, the peoples concerned shall not be removed from the lands which they occupy. 2. Where the relocation of these peoples is considered necessary as an exceptional measure, such relocation shall take place only with their free and informed consent. Where their consent cannot be obtained, such relocation shall take place only following appropriate procedures established by national laws and regulations, including public inquiries where appropriate, which provide the opportunity for effective representation of the peoples concerned. 3. Whenever possible, these peoples shall have the right to return to their traditional lands, as soon as the grounds for relocation cease to exist. 4. When such return is not possible, as determined by agreement or, in the absence of such agreement, through appropriate procedures, these peoples shall be provided in all possible cases with lands of quality and legal status at least equal to that of the lands previously occupied by them, suitable to provide for their present needs and future development. Where the peoples concerned express a preference for compensation in money or in kind, they shall be so compensated under appropriate guarantees. 5. Persons thus relocated shall be fully compensated for any resulting loss or injury. Article 17.]

consequences occur, consideration may be given to appropriate restitution or compensation , through mutually agreed terms. [, between indigenous and local communities and the proposer of such activities/interactions.]]

Repatriation

22. Repatriation efforts ought to be made to facilitate the repatriation of information in order to facilitate the recover of traditional knowledge of biological diversity.

Peaceful relations

23. [The exacerbation of any tensions caused by conservation or sustainable use activities/interactions [, between indigenous and local communities and local or national Governments] should be avoided. [Should this not be possible, national and culturally appropriate conflict resolution mechanisms should be put in place to resolve disputes and grievances, subject to national legislation.] Those interacting with indigenous and local communities, including researchers should also avoid involvement in intra-indigenous and local community disputes.]

Supporting indigenous research initiatives

24. Indigenous and local communities should have the opportunity to actively participate in research that affects them or which makes use of their traditional knowledge related to the objectives of the Convention, and decide on their own research initiatives and priorities, conduct their own research, including building their own research institutions and promoting the building of cooperation, capacity and competence.

Section 4

METHODS

Negotiations in good faith

25. Those employing the elements of this code are encouraged to interact, and to commit formally to a process of negotiation, in good faith.

Subsidiarity and decision-making

26.

Option A:

[[All decisions regarding activities/interactions related to biological diversity including research impacting on sacred sites, sacred species and lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities, ought to [, where appropriate,] be made at the lowest possible level [in accordance with free and prior informed consent] to ensure community empowerment and [full and] effective participation and the recognition of indigenous and local community institutions, governance and management systems.]

Option B:

Formal activities/interactions regarding activities related to the objectives of the Convention should be made at the appropriate level to ensure community empowerment and effective participation, bearing in mind that activities/interactions should reflect indigenous and local community decision-making structures.]

Option A

Partnership and cooperation

27. Partnership and cooperation should guide all activities/interactions in pursuit of the draft elements of the code of ethical conduct, in order to support, maintain and ensure the sustainable use of biodiversity and traditional knowledge.

Gender considerations

28. Methodologies should take into account the vital role that indigenous and local community women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, affirming the need for the full and effective participation of women at all levels of policy-making and implementation for biological diversity conservation, as appropriate.

Full and effective participation/participatory approach

29. This principle recognizes the crucial importance of indigenous and local communities fully and effectively participating in activities/interactions related to biological diversity and conservation that may impact on them.

Confidentiality

30. [Confidentiality of information and resources should be respected, subject to national law. Information imparted by the indigenous and local communities should not be used or disclosed for purposes other than those for which it was [collected or] consented to and cannot be passed on to a third party without the consent of the knowledge holder/s and/or the collective, as appropriate.] In particular, confidentiality ought to be applied to sacred and/or secret information. Those working with indigenous and local communities should be aware that concepts such as “the public domain” may be foreign concepts that may not be within the cultural parameters of many indigenous and local communities.

Responsible research

31. [The ethics of interaction between researchers and others, and the people/s who are the source of traditional knowledge is not only a responsibility of the individual and the organization and/or professional society to which the individual belongs, but also of national Governments having jurisdiction over the activity/interaction, researcher and/or the territory. [The cultural and intellectual property of indigenous and local community members, in relation to knowledge, ideas, cultural expressions and cultural materials relevant to biological diversity, conservation and sustainable use should be respected] [Furthermore, all others should respect] the cultural [rights] and intellectual property [rights] of indigenous and local community members, in relation to knowledge, ideas, cultural expressions and cultural materials relevant to biological diversity, conservation and sustainable use].]

32. [This document is not legally binding under international law, and should not be construed as altering or interpreting the obligations of Parties to the Convention of Biological Diversity or any other international instrument.]

Paragraphs for further checking against the principles:

[Inter-cultural respect

33. Ethical activities/interactions including research relationships ought to be based on respect for indigenous and local communities’ equal but different knowledge systems, decision-making processes and timeframes, their diversity, their distinctive spiritual and material relationship with their sacred sites

[and lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by them,] and their cultural identities. Proponents should always be sensitive to [and respect] secrets and sacred knowledge, sacred species and sacred places/sites [related to biological diversity]. Furthermore, proponents should respect the cultural property of indigenous and local communities relevant for biological diversity, conservation and sustainable use. Ethical conduct ought to acknowledge that it may be legitimate for indigenous and local communities in [specific] [some] instances to restrict access to traditional knowledge and associated biological diversity and genetic resources, based on ethical and cultural grounds.]

Reciprocity

34. [Indigenous and local communities should benefit from activities/interactions which affect them and/or involves them, their sacred sites [and lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by them,] and/or their resources, and traditional knowledge. [Most importantly,] Information obtained should be given back to them in an understandable and culturally appropriate format/manner. This should promote inter-cultural exchanges and access to each other's knowledge to promote synergies and complementarity.]

Recognition of indigenous and local community social structures -Extended families, communities and indigenous nations

35. For indigenous and local communities all activities/interactions, take place in a social context. Extended "families" are the chief vehicles for cultural dissemination and the role of Elders and youth is paramount in this cultural process, which depends upon intergenerational transfer [of knowledge, innovation and practices]. Therefore the societal structure/s of indigenous and local communities should be respected, including the right to pass on their cultures and knowledge in accordance with their traditions and customs. No activities/interactions should cause the removal by force or coercion and without the [approval] [free and prior informed consent], of indigenous and local community individuals, especially the elderly, the disabled and children from their families and social structures.

H. Indicators for assessing progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target: status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices

The following draft decision is taken from the recommendation 5/7 of the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/7, annex I).

The Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing that the status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages is one useful indicator for the retention and use of traditional knowledge, if used along with other indicators, and there is a need for additional indicators more specific for indigenous and local communities, traditional knowledge, and biological diversity,

Considering the framework provided by decision VIII/15 for the monitoring of implementation of the achievement of the 2010 target and integration of targets into the thematic programmes of work,

1. *Notes* the importance of both qualitative and quantitative indicators to provide a broad picture of the status and trends of traditional knowledge and capture indigenous and local community realities within the framework of the Strategic Plan and the 2010 biodiversity target;

2. *Welcomes* the work carried out under the auspices of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, and in particular the regional and international expert workshops organized by the Working Group on Indicators of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, to identify a limited number of meaningful, practical and measurable indicators on the status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, to assess progress towards achieving the Convention's Strategic Plan and the 2010 biodiversity target;

3. *Recommends* that a maximum of two additional indicators on the status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices are selected for inclusion into the framework by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its sixth meeting;

4. *Warmly thanks* the Governments of Norway, Spain, and Sweden for the generous financial support for this initiative;

5. *Takes note* of the proposed indicators contained in annex I of the report of the International Experts Seminar on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Millennium Development Goals, organized by the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) in Banaue, Philippines, from 5 to 9 March 2007 (UNEP/CBD/WG-8J/5/8);

6. *Invites* Parties, Governments and relevant organizations, in consultation with, and, as requested, active participation of, indigenous and local communities, to design and, as appropriate, test, indicators at the national level for status and trends of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, in order to assess progress towards to 2010 biodiversity target, as well as to assess progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan, *noting* that the annex referred to in paragraph 5 above could provide useful information for consideration in this work;

7. *Also invites* Parties, Governments and relevant organizations, in consultation with indigenous and local communities, to submit information on experiences and lessons learned in designing and, as appropriate, testing, national indicators for status and trends of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, in order to assess progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target, as well as to assess progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan, to the Executive Secretary, and *also invites* Parties, in consultation with indigenous and local communities, to report thereon in the fourth national reports;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile and assess data availability the information received, and to transmit the compilation and analysis to the sixth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, as basis for further work;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (0.5 WEEK P-STAFF, 0.5 WEEK GS-STAFF)

9. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its sixth meeting to continue its work on the identification of a limited number of meaningful, practical and measurable indicators on the status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, for assessing progress towards achieving the Convention's Strategic Plan and the 2010 biodiversity target.

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to maintain coordination with the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Inter-Agency Support Group on related work on indicators relevant for indigenous peoples, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Millennium Development Goals.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (1 WEEK P-STAFF, 0.5 WEEK GS-STAFF)

I. Recommendations of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

The following draft decision is taken from the recommendation 5/8 of the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/7, annex I).

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Welcomes* the continued close cooperation between the Convention process and the United Nations 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;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to the work of the Convention and, in particular, its organization of the International Expert Group Meeting on the Convention on Biological Diversity's International Regime on Access and Benefit-sharing and Indigenous Peoples' Human Rights, held in New York from 17 to 19 January 2007 (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/5/INF/10), and the report on indigenous traditional knowledge prepared by the secretariat of the Permanent Forum (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/5/INF/12);

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to draw attention to the important role of indigenous and local communities in activities related to 2010 as the International year of Biological Diversity, and to cooperate closely with the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, to explore opportunities for common activities as related to information exchange and awareness-raising under the guidance of the Bureau.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (1 WEEK P-STAFF, 0.5 WEEK GS-STAFF)

4.3 *Technology transfer and cooperation.*

The following draft decision is taken from the draft strategy prepared by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Technology Transfer and Scientific and Technological Cooperation (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/18)

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Technology Transfer and Scientific and Technological Cooperation, the cooperation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and of the United Nations Environment Programme, and the financial support provided by the Government of Spain;
2. *Adopts* the strategy for the practical implementation of the programme of work on technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation as annexed to the present decision;
3. *Considers* following the suggestions of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group contained in paragraph 35 of the suggested strategy for the practical implementation of the programme of work, on funding mechanisms (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/18);
4. *Takes note* of the exploration contained in document the note by the Executive Secretary on exploring possibilities of developing a Biodiversity Technology Initiative, taking into account the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/18/Add.1);
5. *Identifies* activities to be included in a prospective BTI and, as necessary and appropriate, further develop the elements identified in the exploration to be taken into consideration in the establishment of a BTI;
6. *Invites* interested Parties to establish such an initiative, taking into consideration the elements as identified in the exploration and further developed by the Conference of the Parties;
7. *Takes note* of the technical study on the role of intellectual property rights in technology transfer in the context of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/7);
8. *Notes* with appreciation the cooperation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Intellectual Property Organization, in the preparation of the study;
9. *Invites* relevant international organizations and initiatives, as well as research institutions at all levels, to undertake further research on the role of intellectual property rights in technology transfer in the context of the Convention, along the lines provided in paragraph of the note by the Executive Secretary on the draft strategy for the implementation of the programme of work on technology transfer and cooperation;
10. *Takes note* of the progress made in enhancing the clearing-house mechanism as a key mechanism in technology transfer and technological and scientific cooperation.

*Annex***SUGGESTED STRATEGY FOR THE PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
PROGRAMME OF WORK ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND SCIENTIFIC AND
TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION****I. OBJECTIVES AND BACKGROUND**

1. The present framework identifies strategic activities for the practical implementation of the programme of work on technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation. The programme of work was adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting, in Kuala Lumpur, in February 2004, in order to develop meaningful and effective action to enhance the implementation of Articles 16 to 19 as well as related provisions of the Convention, by promoting and facilitating the transfer of and access to technologies from developed to developing countries as well as among developing countries and other Parties. According to Article 16 (1) of the Convention, relevant technologies under the Convention are those that contribute to meeting the three objectives of the Convention, that is, technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.

2. Biodiversity is under massive and increasing pressure as a result of global changes such as population growth, poverty alleviation, reduction of available arable land and water, environmental stress, climate change, and the need for renewable resources, and this requires that the full range of technologies, ranging from traditional to modern technologies, is made widely available in order to address the challenges associated with the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention. Much scientific and technological cooperation, including the transfer of technologies, is already undertaken, in particular on a smaller scale. This strategy aims to increase the visibility of such cooperation, and to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation under the Convention.

**II. CONCEPTUALIZING AND DEFINING TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION**

3. It is important to recognize the crucial **links between technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation** – the two elements addressed by the programme of work. Technology transfer, in particular in the context of the third objective of the Convention, will not be effective as an on-off and one-way activity, but needs to be **embedded in a participatory decision-making process** as well as in **integrated, long-term scientific and technological cooperation**, which, as based on reciprocity, would also provide a key mechanism for the effective building or enhancement of capacity in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

4. The concrete process leading to technology transfer, as well as the cooperative mechanisms applied, will necessarily differ in accordance with the largely varying socio-economic and cultural conditions among countries, as well as the type of technologies transferred. Hence, this process needs to be **flexible, participatory, and demand-driven**, moving along different cells of matrices of potential types of technologies and cooperative mechanisms.

5. The concept of technology as generally understood under the Convention includes both **“hard” and “soft” technology**. The notion of hard technology refers to the actual machinery and other physical hardware that is transferred, while the category of soft technology refers to technological information or know-how. Such “soft” technology is often transferred within long-term scientific and technological cooperation.

6. Consistent with the programme of work, **local solutions to local issues** should be identified and their transfer and use facilitated, as the most innovative solutions are often developed locally, but remain unknown to the a wider community of potential users even though they could be transferred comparatively easily.

7. Strategic activities can be distinguished according to whether they focus on fostering the *provision* of technologies or on the *reception, adaptation and diffusion* of technologies. While many countries may be mainly providing or mainly receiving technologies, it has to be borne in mind that individual countries may sometimes simultaneously provide and receive technologies from abroad. The programme of work recognizes that **enabling environments are necessary in both developed and developing countries** as a tool to promote and facilitate the successful and sustainable transfer of technologies for the purpose of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Consequently, the strategic elements identified below cover measures to be taken both on the providing as well as on the receiving end.

8. Development of a strategy for implementing the programme of work on technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation suggests applying a rational, structured approach. However, the reality of effective technology transfer is to take advantage of opportunities as they arise, implying that the **implementation of the strategy should not delay the immediate transfer of relevant technologies** in those cases where technology needs and opportunities are identified and the institutional, administrative, policy and legal environment does not prevent their successful transfer and adaptation.

III. ENABLING ENVIRONMENT ON THE RECEIVING END

9. Based on knowledge of the range of available technologies, **assess priority technology needs through consultative multi-stakeholder processes** on the national or regional level, possibly in collaboration with regional or international organizations such as for instance FARA, IICA, CGIAR, or others.

10. Design and implement **policies and regulations** of relevance to the transfer and application of technology that are **consistent, clear to all relevant actors, and conducive** to the transfer of technology.

11. Design and implement an **institutional and administrative framework and governance system** which is **conducive to technology transfer** by ensuring, *inter alia* through effective **internal coordination**, that administrative processes do not put an onerous administrative burden on prospective technology users and providers.

12. Consider the designation of appropriate existing institutions that could act, in close cooperation with National Focal Points to the Convention and to its clearing-house mechanism, as a **central consulting point on technology access and transfer** for other national or international actors to turn to. This function could also be assumed, as appropriate, by the National Focal Points to the clearing house mechanism.

13. Consider the use of **incentives** to encourage foreign actors to provide access to and transfer of technology to domestic public or private institutions.

14. Generate an **environment conducive to the application of a participatory approach**, including by establishing mechanisms for effective public information and public participation.

IV. ENABLING ENVIRONMENT ON THE PROVIDING END

15. Provide, through multiple channels, **information on available technologies**, including on projected costs, risks, benefits, constraints; necessary infrastructure, personnel, capacity; sustainability, etc. (see also section V below).

16. **Pre-assess the adaptability of prospective technologies** to be transferred.

17. **Be aware, foster understanding of, and comply with relevant regulations** of recipient countries – build trust.

18. **Recognize, and act on, any capacity-building needs** of recipients and ensure sustainability of the transferred technology.

19. Consider the designation of appropriate existing institutions that could act, in close cooperation with National Focal Points to the Convention and to its clearing-house mechanism, as a **central consulting point on technology access and transfer** for other national or international actors to turn to. This function could also be assumed, as appropriate, by the National Focal Points to the clearing-house mechanism.

20. Establish or strengthen programmes that **enhance access to capital markets**, in particular for small and medium enterprises in recipient countries, for instance through the establishment of small-scale loan facilities that provide seed capital, the bundling of projects, or the provision of collateral and/or performance guarantees.

21. Consider the use of measures and mechanisms that **provide incentives** to the private sector to enhance the transfer of pertinent technology, in accordance with international law, for instance:

(a) The use or adaptation of existing provisions in domestic tax systems on **tax breaks or deferrals for charitable activities**, with a view to provide adequate incentives for private companies to engage in the transfer of relevant technologies and related capacity-building activities;

(b) The adaptation of existing guidelines for eligibility to **research-oriented tax breaks or deferrals** with a view to generate incentives for private-sector actors that engage in research making use of genetic resources, to implement adequate mechanisms for the promotion and advancement of priority access to the results and benefits arising from the biotechnologies that result from such research, in accordance with Article 19, paragraph 2 of the Convention;

(c) The application of **subsidized export credits or loan guarantees** that act as insurance against risks in international transactions with a view to provide incentives to private sector actors to engage in technology transfer for the purpose of the Convention.

22. Review the **principles and guidelines that govern the funding of public research institutions** and develop them further with a view to provide adequate incentives to follow the pertinent provisions and guidance of the Convention on technology transfer. In particular, the guidelines could foresee the implementation of adequate mechanisms for the promotion and advancement of priority access to the results and benefits arising from the biotechnologies that result from such research, in accordance with Article 19 (2) of the Convention.

23. Incite relevant institutions to **provide funds** (see also section VII below).

V. FACILITATING MECHANISMS

24. Generate and disseminate **information on available relevant technologies**, including small-scale technologies that were developed locally, by, *inter alia*:

(a) Establishing or strengthening relevant **databases**;

(b) **Strengthening the clearing house mechanism** of the Convention as a central gateway for technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation, in accordance with element 2 of the programme of work, by **linking relevant databases** to the clearing house mechanism, **establishing interoperability** as appropriate, and by the more active use of the clearing house mechanism as a **communication platform**;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K; STAFF TIME: (6 WEEKS P-STAFF, 5 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

(c) Using **offline tools for information dissemination**, such as print material as well as CD-Roms;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: PRINTING MATERIAL \$8K; STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF, 6 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

(d) Convening **technology fairs** and **workshops**, such as the planned technology fair on the margins of COP/MOP-4 and COP-9.

25. Encourage the work of **intermediate institutions** and **networks** with pertinent experience in different areas, such as CGIAR, which can assist in the establishment of partnerships by, *inter alia*: translating priority needs of countries into clearly formulated requests for technology transfer, facilitating fact-based negotiations of transfer agreements, and facilitating access to financing facilities.

26. The Executive Secretary could be requested to compile and analyse, in cooperation with relevant organizations and initiatives and with assistance by the expert group on technology transfer, existing **technology transfer agreements** or **technology transfer provisions/clauses** in other agreements such as for instance contractual agreements relating to access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of their utilization. This compilation and analysis could also include existing templates for standard technology transfer agreements/provisions/clauses, and could be used to develop **international guidance** that could act as reference for good/best practice on the application of technology transfer agreements/provisions/clauses.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (11 WEEKS P-STAFF, 8 WEEKS GS-STAFF); EXPERT MEETING \$60K

27. Encourage the development of **cooperative partnerships** involving governmental agencies, public and private research institutions, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, indigenous and local communities and national and local stakeholders, including south-south cooperation, through, among others:

(a) Support the establishment of **research consortia** among research institutions in developing countries, including through for instance the establishment and work of patent pools or intellectual property commercialization agents;

(b) Foster cooperation between universities and other research institutions of developed and developing countries through for instance the establishment and financing of **twinning arrangements**;

(c) Promote the interaction between universities and other institutions of education and training as well as of research and development on the one side and the private sector on the other side, through **alliances, joint ventures or public-private partnerships**;

(d) Support the set-up of long-term technological cooperation between private firms in developed and developing countries, including the co-financing of local businesses with little or no access to long-term investment capital, through for instance the establishment and strengthening of so-called **matchmaking programmes**.

28. Establish or strengthen **cooperation with relevant processes** in other conventions and international organizations, with a view to ensure consistency and mutual supportiveness, maximize possible synergy, and avoid duplication of work, by requesting the Executive Secretary to:

(a) **Link relevant existing systems** of national, regional and international information exchange to the clearing-house mechanism, including, as appropriate, through interoperability mechanisms;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K; STAFF TIME (1 WEEK P-STAFF, 2 WEEKS GS-STAFF) (SEE PARAGRAPH 24 (b) ABOVE)

(b) Continue to **exchange information** on activities with other relevant expert bodies, such as the Expert Group on Technology Transfer under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as through the joint liaison groups of the three Rio conventions and the biodiversity-related conventions;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (5 WEEKS P-STAFF, 2 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

(c) Explore options for **joint workshops** with other conventions, for instance on technologies of joint interest and relevance;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: SHARED WORKSHOP COSTS \$50K; STAFF TIME (5 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

(d) Cooperate with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to explore the nature and scope of the **Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-Building** with a view to identify possible collaborative activities and options to synergize.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (1 WEEK P-STAFF, 1 WEEK GS-STAFF)

VI. THE ROLE OF CHAMPIONS AND THE POSSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BIODIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE

29. Committed Parties and organizations that act as **champions of technology transfer** can play an important role in promoting and supporting the effective implementation of Articles 16 to 19 and the programme of work on technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation, in particular if competitive mechanisms are put in place. For example, the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI), which was launched in 1995 by 23 OECD/International Energy Agency member countries and the European Commission to support the technology-related objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, indicates the useful role of such an international network of champions for the effective implementation of provisions on technology transfer. The establishment of a similar **'Biodiversity Technology Initiative'** would be useful and welcome if effectively contributing to the implementation of the present strategy. Several open questions remain, including on the funding needs, the potential portfolio of activities, and other questions as identified in the draft report prepared by the

Executive Secretary for consideration by the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. 16 Parties and relevant organizations could be invited to provide their views on these open questions, for inclusion into the report.

30. A **Biodiversity Award** could be established for the best contribution made by projects, individuals, non-governmental organizations, Governments (including local governments) etc, to attaining the 2010 biodiversity target, including best practices on technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation. The international award would highlight and recognize relevant good practices that could be replicated (with modifications as appropriate) by others in the future.

VII. FUNDING MECHANISMS

31. After a decade of continuous recognition of the continual need for the effective transfer of technologies of relevance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment, including biotechnology and traditional technologies, the Ad hoc Technical Expert Group on Technology Transfer and Scientific and Technological Cooperation is amazed to note that:

- (a) Implementing the objectives of the Convention has not been the aim of many existing technology transfer activities and mechanisms;
- (b) There is a lack of synergy among existing funding mechanisms dedicated to technology transfer for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention; and
- (c) The long-standing needs of many countries with regard to the implementation of the objectives of the Convention have not been well-addressed.

32. Underlining the need for a **diversity of sustainable funding mechanisms**, such as the Global Environmental Facility, bi- and multilateral funding organisations, private charitable foundations, and others, there is a need to:

- (a) **Think creatively** about fund-raising, for instance by mobilizing *pro bono* activities; use technology fairs for mobilizing seed money, etc;
- (b) **Cluster funding needs** with other Rio conventions and biodiversity-related conventions, at all levels;
- (c) **Integrate technology transfer** modules into existing capacity building and training programmes;
- (d) **Raise the biodiversity agenda**, and subsequent funding needs, within existing funding programmes;

33. Generate **information on potential funding sources** for different sectors, thus creating awareness of available funding.

34. Sustainable funding *inter alia* needs to be provided:

- (a) For **training of technology transfer personnel**;

(b) For the **establishment and maintenance of databases** on available technologies as well as on transactional instruments;

(c) For the proposed **Biodiversity Technology Initiative**.

35. The Conference of the Party may wish to consider:

(a) Ensuring that the **strategy for resource mobilization** fully reflects the technology needs, and related capacity-building needs, for effective implementation of the Convention;

(b) Encouraging Parties and other Governments to honour their **commitments under Agenda 21**, and reiterated at the World Summit, by intensifying their contribution to technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation, and thereby implementing their obligations under Articles 16 to 19 of the Convention;

(c) Providing **guidance to the Global Environmental Facility**, acting as financial mechanism of the Convention, to the effect that:

(a) GEF provides support the preparation of **national assessments of technology needs** for implementation of the Convention, analogous to the support provided to the preparation of Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) under UNFCCC;

(b) GEF establishes a programme to **support ongoing national programmes** for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through improved technologies.

(c) GEF establishes a **fast-track programme in order to provide training** on (i) technologies for conservation and sustainable use; (ii) legal aspects associated with technology transfer and negotiation skills; (iii) design and implementation of relevant public policies.

4.4 *Monitoring, assessments and indicators*

The following draft decision is taken from para 1 of recommendation XII/3 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/2) (also from UNE/CBD/COP/9/13, which contains the same draft decision and new text)

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to promote and support, through various mechanisms, integrated national, regional and subglobal ecosystem assessments including, where appropriate, response scenarios that build on the framework and experiences of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment;

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, stakeholders and indigenous and local communities to consider, when designing integrated local, national or subglobal assessments, as appropriate, to take into account:

(a) The engagement of stakeholders, including local and national decision makers, and indigenous and local communities in the assessment;

(b) The conceptual framework of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and its principles, including the services provided by ecosystems, as a contribution to the Millennium Development Goals;

(c) The relevance of including documented case studies contributed by indigenous and local communities, including those highlighting economic values as well as traditional non-market benefits of sustainable ecosystem management;

(d) The particular value of assessments such as the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment for capacity development among participants and stakeholders;

(e) The usefulness of providing, whenever possible, free and open access to all past, present and future research results, assessments, maps and databases on biodiversity, in accordance with national and international legislation;

(f) The relevance of supporting further elaboration of coherent standardized formats for the collection and integration of biodiversity data and information for future assessments and analyses.

3. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to:

(a) Take note of the need for further improvement of the availability and interoperability of biodiversity data and information; and

(b) Support, contribute and promote synergy to the ongoing efforts to digitize data in a standardized format, make data and analytical tools widely available, and further develop analytical tools to use this data for policy and management purposes;

4. *Takes into account* the framework, and experiences of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment in preparing

(a) In-depth reviews of programmes of work under the Convention in accordance with the guidelines for review of programmes of work under the Convention contained in annex III to decision VIII/15, including an analysis of the extent to which these programmes of work address ecosystem services;

(b) A revision of the Strategic Plan beyond 2010;

5. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to make full use of the framework, experiences and findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment when they review, revise and implement their national biodiversity strategy and action plans, relevant development plans, and development cooperation strategies, as appropriate.

The following elements come from UNEP/CBD/COP/9/13.

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to carry out tasks specified in SBSTTA recommendation XII/3, as necessary;

The Conference of the Parties further,

Recalling decision VII/9,

Emphasizing that priority should be given to promoting the application of the MA framework, methodologies and findings at national and other sub-national levels and that there is an urgent need for capacity building in this regard,

Noting that a regular assessment is needed to provide decision-makers with the necessary information base for adaptive management and to promote the necessary political will for action in addressing biodiversity loss and the degradation of ecosystem services and their implications for human well-being,

1. *Welcomes* the global strategy for follow-up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment aimed at addressing knowledge gaps, promoting subglobal assessments, promoting application of the MA framework, methodologies and findings, and outreach, contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/26 and summarized in annex 1 to this note and *invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, indigenous and local communities and stakeholders and *requests* the Executive Secretary to contribute actively to its implementation;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (11 WEEKS P-STAFF, 12 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

2. *Welcomes also* the outcomes of the consultative process towards an international mechanism of scientific information on biodiversity (IMoSEB);

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (12 WEEKS P-STAFF, 12 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

3. *Noting* the congruence between the follow up to the MA and the outcomes of the IMoSEB consultation and the opportunity to build upon both processes together to streamline the provision of scientific information on biodiversity, *welcomes* the agreement of the Executive Director of UNEP to convene an intergovernmental meeting to consider establishing an efficient international science-policy interface on biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being; and *invites* this process to, *inter alia*, propose a means to provide improved scientific information, as related to the interests of the Convention on Biological Diversity taking into account the role of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, for consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;

4. *Welcomes* the initiation of a Biodiversity Observation Network, established under the Group on Earth Observations, and the development of an implementation plan for the network, as part of the implementation of the societal benefit area on biodiversity of the Global Earth Observation System of Systems, and *invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, scientists and other relevant stakeholders to support this endeavour;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue collaborating with the Biodiversity Observation Network with a view to promoting coherence in biodiversity observations with regard to data architecture, scales and standards, observatory network planning and strategic planning for its implementation.

4.5. *Biodiversity and climate change.*

The following draft decision comes from UNEP/CBD/COP/9/20.

The Conference of the Parties

(a) *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to strengthen collaboration with the Ramsar Convention and interested organizations in the implementation of the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands;

(b) *Invites* the Global Environment Centre, subject to available resources, to translate and further disseminate the global Assessment on Peatlands Biodiversity and Climate Change;

(c) *Welcomes* the initiative of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Ramsar Convention to consider wetlands and climate change as an important emerging issue and invite the Secretariat and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Ramsar Convention, subject to available resources, to further assess the contribution of biodiversity to climate-change mitigation and adaptation in peatlands and other wetlands;

(d) *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, and subject to available resources, to conduct an analysis of the potential of incentive measures and funding mechanisms under climate change adaptation and mitigation in supporting biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in wetlands; and

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K;

(e) *Invites* the Conference of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention, at its tenth meeting, to consider appropriate action in relation to wetlands, water, biodiversity and climate change in view of the importance of this subject for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and human welfare.

The following draft decision is taken from paragraph 1 of recommendation XII/5 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/2)

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Decides* that, in conducting future in depth reviews of the programmes of work of the Convention, advice on potential climate-change impacts and [the impact of climate-change] response activities on biodiversity should be integrated into each programme of work where relevant, taking into account, *inter alia*, the reports and recommendations of the Third and Fourth Assessment Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Technical Series No. 10 and No. 25 of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the global Assessment on Peatlands, Biodiversity and Climate Change, and considering the following:

(a) Indications or predictions of climate-change impacts and [the impacts of climate change] response activities on relevant ecosystems;

(b) The most vulnerable components of biodiversity;

(c) The risks and consequences for ecosystem services and human well-being;

(d) The threats and likely impacts of climate change and [the impacts of climate change] response activities on biodiversity and opportunities they provide for the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use;

(e) Monitoring of the threats and likely climate-change impacts and [the impacts of climate-change] response activities on biodiversity;

(f) Appropriate monitoring and evaluation techniques, related technology transfer and capacity-building initiatives within the programmes of work;

(g) Critical knowledge needed to support implementation, including inter alia, scientific research, availability of data, appropriate measurement and monitoring techniques technology and traditional knowledge; and

(h) The ecosystem-approach principles and guidance and the precautionary approach;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (12 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

2. *Encourages* Parties to enhance the integration of climate-change considerations related to biodiversity in their implementation of the Convention, including:

(a) Identifying, within their own countries, vulnerable regions, subregions and ecosystem types, including vulnerable components of biodiversity within these areas;

(b) Integrating concerns relating to climate-change impacts and [the impacts of climate change] response activities on biodiversity within national biodiversity strategy and action plans;

(c) Assessing the threats and likely impacts of climate change and [the impacts of climate-change] response activities on biodiversity;

(d) Identifying and adopting, within their own countries, monitoring programmes for regions, sub-regions and ecosystems affected by climate change and promote international cooperation in this area;

(e) Enhancing scientific tools, methodologies, knowledge and approaches to respond to climate change impacts and [the impacts of climate change] response activities on biodiversity, including socio-economic and cultural impacts;

(f) Enhancing the methodology and the knowledge needed to integrate biodiversity considerations in climate change response activities, such as baseline information, scenarios, potential impacts on and risks to biodiversity, and resilience and resistance of ecosystems and species populations and communities/assemblages;

(g) Increasing stakeholder involvement in the decision-making process relating to climate change impacts and [the impacts of climate change] response activities on biodiversity;

(h) Applying the principles and guidance of the ecosystem approach such as adaptive management, the use of traditional knowledge, the use of science and monitoring;

(i) Taking appropriate actions to address and monitor climate change impacts and the impacts of climate-change response activities on biodiversity;

(j) Enhancing cooperation with relevant organizations and among national focal points;

3. *Urges* Parties, other Governments, donors and relevant organizations to support further action, such as the ones listed in the global Assessment of Peatlands, Biodiversity and Climate Change, that could contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of peatlands and assessment of their positive contributions to climate change response activities;

4. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, donors and relevant organizations to support capacity-building activities to enable developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, to implement activities related to climate change impacts and [the impacts of climate change] response activities on biodiversity;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, to convene a workshop for small island developing States to support the integration of climate-change impacts and [the impacts of climate-change] response activities within programmes of work and national biodiversity strategy and action plans, with a view to holding similar capacity-building workshops in other groups of countries;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: 6 REGIONAL W/S \$480K; STAFF TIME (12 WEEKS P-STAFF, 12 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

6. *Recognizes* the importance of wetlands, and in particular peatlands in the global carbon cycle, and the potential of their conservation and sustainable use as a cost-effective tool to address climate change and *welcomes* the findings of the global Assessment on Peatlands, Biodiversity and Climate Change;

[7. *Reiterates* that reduced deforestation provides opportunities for multiple benefits for biodiversity and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to contribute to discussions on deforestation in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.]

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF)

The following draft decision is taken from section A of recommendation XIII/6 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/3)

***Biodiversity and climate change: options for mutually supportive actions
addressing climate change within the three Rio conventions***

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Notes with appreciation* the reports of the seventh and eighth meetings of the Joint Liaison Group and the document prepared jointly by the three Rio conventions (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/1/7/Add.1) containing proposals on mutually supportive activities for the secretariats of the Rio conventions;

2. *Welcomes* the High Level Conference on World Food Security and the Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to be held from 3 to 5 June, 2008, that will address issues related to climate change adaptation and mitigation;

3. *Notes* the information notes on forests and adaptation highlighting the links between biodiversity, desertification/land degradation and climate change drafted jointly by the secretariats of the three Rio conventions ;

4. *Recognizing* the distinct mandates and independent legal status of each convention and the need to avoid duplication and promote cost savings, *requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the secretariats of the three Rio conventions in order to:

(a) Continue with the activities that are already ongoing or have been called for by Parties in the framework of the three Rio conventions, including those activities listed in annex II below;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF)

- (b) Implement the following:
 - (i) Publish a newsletter on synergies between the three Rio conventions including reports on progress from Parties;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: PUBLICATION COSTS \$10K; STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF, 2 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

- (ii) Create tools to inform Parties about relevant activities on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, on combating environmental degradation, desertification/land degradation and climate change, including through updating existing tools and publications such as the clearing-house mechanism under the Convention and national biodiversity information systems;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K; STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF)

- (iii) Produce educational materials bearing in mind cultural circumstances and delivery methods based on the needs of the target audiences; and

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K; STAFF TIME (8 WEEKS P-STAFF,)

- (iv) Develop web-based communication tools;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K; STAFF TIME (8 WEEKS P-STAFF)

- (c) Identify further opportunities for mutually supportive activities and continue deliberating on streamlining reporting;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF)

- (d) Pursue opportunities to support activities linked to national capacity self assessment projects towards implementation of the three Rio conventions;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF)

5. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to continue discussions within the Joint Liaison Group on the following activities:

- (a) Make available relevant notifications to other conventions' focal points through the web;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF)

- (b) Compile, where available, lessons learned and case studies on national mechanisms for coordination among focal points in order to enhance cooperation;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (6 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

- (c) Share reports and reviews of national planning processes, where available, and highlight lessons learned that may be relevant across conventions in order to improve integrated planning;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF)

(d) Provide case-studies and lessons learned on the integration of biodiversity and desertification issues within national adaptation plans of action under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (6 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

(e) Improve ways to communicate the three Rio conventions' research needs on synergies to the scientific community; and

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF)

(f) Provide the focal points of all three conventions with up-to-date information on relevant assessments, research programmes and monitoring tools;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF)

6. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, as far as possible in collaboration with the secretariats of the other three Rio conventions, to examine multiple nutrient loading and acidification as a threat to biodiversity and report the findings to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its fourteenth meeting;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K; STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF, 2 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile case-studies, good-practice examples and lessons learned on activities, tools and methods to promote synergies between activities addressing biodiversity, desertification/land degradation and climate change at the national and local levels; and report on this, during the in-depth review of the ongoing work under the cross-cutting issue of biodiversity and climate change at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K; STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF, 2 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore, *inter alia*, with the Global Environment Facility, in collaboration with the Joint Liaison Group, ways and means to achieve biodiversity co-benefits and benefits for combating desertification/land degradation in climate change activities, including through capacity building, with a view to presenting a specific proposal to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (6 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, recalling the Memorandum of Cooperation with the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention, to enhance cooperation with regard to changing risk for biodiversity resulting from climate change effects on plant pests in order to gather relevant scientific information so as to inform policy;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (8 WEEKS P-STAFF, 8 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to notify focal points of key meetings and invitations for submissions from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF, 2 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore with the United Nations Environment Programme, and as far as possible in collaboration with the Joint Liaison Group, the nature and scope of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building with a view to identify how it might support the achievement of synergies between the three Rio conventions in national implementation, and report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K; STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF)

12. *Invites* the secretariats of the three Rio conventions to build on and strengthen existing tools and synergies with members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), including the CPF web platform, for forest-related activities;

13. *Noting* that efforts at the national and local levels are of high importance to the achievement of synergies between activities addressing biodiversity, combating desertification/land degradation and climate change, [*urges*] [*invites*] Parties and other Governments, where appropriate based on national circumstances, to implement the activities contained in the indicative list in annex I to the present recommendation;

14. *Further invites* Parties and other Governments to support, as appropriate, the implementation of relevant components of existing national climate change adaptation plans in developing countries, particularly least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition;

15. *Requests* SBSTTA to include a consideration of progress in the implementation of mutually supportive activities in the context of the in-depth review of the ongoing work under the cross-cutting issue on biodiversity and climate change prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

16. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, as appropriate, to apply the ecosystem approach, to make use of existing publications such as Convention on Biological Diversity Technical Series Nos.10 and 25, and the UNEP/IUCN TEMATEA Issue-Based Module on Climate Change and Biodiversity when planning or implementing mutually supportive activities among the three Rio conventions with regard to biodiversity, combating desertification/land degradation and climate change at the national and international levels;

17. *Invites* relevant organizations to provide support to Parties, as appropriate and based on national circumstances, in implementing the activities laid out in annex I to the present recommendation in order to enhance cooperation and coordination between the three Rio conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements;

18. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, considering the negative impacts of climate change on biodiversity and related traditional knowledge, to apply, as appropriate, the ecosystem approach in the implementation of climate change [mitigation and] adaptation measures;

19. *Notes* the Rio Principles when developing synergies;

20. *Recognizes* the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition, when developing synergies;

21. *Welcomes* the decision of the twenty-ninth Consultative Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter,

1972 (“the London Convention”) and the second meeting of Contracting Parties to the 1996 Protocol, held from 5 to 9 November 2007, which (i) endorsed the June 2007 “Statement of Concern regarding iron fertilization of the oceans to sequester CO₂” of their Scientific Groups, (ii) urged States to use the utmost caution when considering proposals for large-scale ocean fertilization operations and (iii) took the view that, given the present state of knowledge regarding ocean fertilization, such large-scale operations were currently not justified, and:

(a) *Requests* the Executive Secretary to bring this issue to the attention of the Joint Liaison Group; and

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF)

(b) *Urges* Parties and other Governments to act in accordance with the decision of the London Convention;

[(c) *Urges* Parties and other Governments in light of questions about the effectiveness of ocean fertilization for climate change mitigation and its potential adverse impacts on marine biodiversity to adopt a moratorium on all ocean fertilization activities;]

22. *Welcomes* the priority given to the issue of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), *invites* the Framework Convention to take full account of opportunities for its work to provide benefits for biodiversity, including through collaboration among [the subsidiary bodies of] the three Rio conventions, and *invites* the Framework Convention to work to ensure that traditional knowledge, innovations and practices related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are adequately addressed bearing in mind relevant provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

23. *Recalling* paragraph 11 of decision 1/CP.13, on the Bali Action Plan, in which Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed that this process shall be informed by, *inter alia*, the best available scientific information, experience in implementation of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, and processes there under, outputs from other relevant intergovernmental processes and insights from the business and research communities and civil society:

(a) *Recognizes* the need to provide biodiversity relevant input in a timely manner;

[(b) *Establishes* in this regard a possible Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change with a mandate, to develop advice on biodiversity, relevant to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) decision on the Bali Action Plan (1/CP.13) as well as the UNFCCC Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, drawing, *inter alia*, from the reports of the previous ad hoc technical expert groups on biodiversity and climate change and the relevant reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;]¹⁷

[(c) *Requests* the Executive Secretary to convey the report of this Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for appropriate consideration;]

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF)

24. *Invites* Parties to support efforts by developing countries to monitor, at the national level, the impacts of climate change on biodiversity.

^{17/} Proposed terms of reference for this possible Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change are contained in UNEP/CBD/COP/9/20/Add.3.

*Annex I***PROPOSALS FOR ACTIVITIES BY PARTIES TO PROMOTE SYNERGIES AMONG THE RIO CONVENTIONS*****Collaboration amongst national focal points***

1. Schedule periodic meetings between focal points and focal point teams.
2. Establish a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio Conventions including, as appropriate, mainstreaming into sustainable development strategies, the Millennium Development Goals and other relevant sectors and strategies.
3. Build institutional linkages between the ministries responsible for implementation of each convention.
4. Engage, when relevant, focal points from other conventions when forming a position for negotiations.

Cooperation on national – level planning

5. Review existing national plans to identify gaps in synergies.
6. Identify relevant sector plans and policies that could benefit from cooperation on biodiversity, desertification and climate change.
7. Revise relevant plans and policies, as appropriate to enhance cooperation.
8. Build institutional and scientific capacity and raise awareness among different ministries, policy makers and non-governmental organizations dealing with the three Rio conventions and other relevant conventions.

Collaboration at the level of convention bodies and secretariats

9. Provide input, as appropriate, to the Joint Liaison Group.

Technology transfer

10. Provide inputs to the technology transfer databases of the three conventions.
11. Prepare, as appropriate, transparent impact assessments and risk analysis on the transferred technologies taking into consideration economic viability, social acceptability and environmental benefits.
12. Enhance cooperation among national focal points for the implementation of the programme of work on technology transfer under the Convention on Biological Diversity through, for example, the designation of appropriate institutions acting as a central consulting point for technology transfer.
13. Identify technologies of joint interest and relevance at a regional and global scale.

Forests and climate change

14. Integrate biodiversity, climate change and desertification/land degradation issues in forest sector planning.
15. Involve focal points from the United Nations Forum on Forests and relevant forest conventions and other conventions in discussions on relevant issues, such as, reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, including through afforestation and reforestation, and, the in-depth review of implementation of the programme of work on forest biodiversity and other relevant issues.

Climate-change adaptation

16. Enhance the integration of biodiversity and desertification/land degradation issues within climate change adaptation planning.
17. Enhance consideration of the benefits for climate change adaptation of cross-sector planning in the context of the ecosystem approach.
18. Evaluate, as appropriate, the extent to which biodiversity and desertification/land degradation issues are integrated into existing climate change adaptation plans.
19. Subject to national capacity and the availability of funds, identify areas which are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, contain high levels of biodiversity or biodiversity at risk, and are exposed to desertification/land degradation.

Capacity-building

20. Clearly express capacity-building needs to the secretariats.

Research and monitoring/systematic observation

21. Conduct, as appropriate, national and local assessments of climate-change impacts on biodiversity and desertification/land degradation.
22. Identify, as appropriate, local and indigenous knowledge that can contribute to synergies.
23. Identify research and/or monitoring needs and establish mechanisms or processes by which such needs could be met.
24. Encourage additional research on the impacts of climate change on oceans and marine biodiversity.
25. Encourage additional research and monitoring on the impacts of increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events on biodiversity and associated resources.
26. Identify actions that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of peatlands and other wetlands and enhance their positive contribution to climate change response activities.
27. Identify the impacts of climate change on ecosystem services.
28. Harmonize temporal and spatial scales in data collection and analysis considering climate change and biodiversity status and trends.

Information exchange and outreach

29. Share at regional and global levels, experiences and lessons learned on communicating synergies.
30. Develop a common pool of experts on the interrelated issues of climate change, biodiversity and combating desertification/land degradation to address the information gaps on the status, trends and threats to biodiversity, particularly within dry and sub-humid lands.

Harmonized reporting

31. National focal points share, to the extent possible, databases containing reporting data and information sources.
32. Where relevant, focal points work together on drafting the national reports for each convention.

*Annex II***ACTIVITIES THAT ARE ALREADY ONGOING OR HAVE BEEN CALLED FOR BY
PARTIES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE RIO CONVENTIONS**

1. Keep staff in other secretariats informed of discussions and decisions on relevant synergistic activities or programmes.
2. Continuing the sharing of experiences by secretariat staff in forums such as the Convention on Biological Diversity Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Technology Transfer and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Expert Group on Technology Transfer or its successor.
3. Continue the provision by the secretariats, of inputs and views on forest issues and adaptation as requested by the subsidiary bodies of the conventions.
4. Share experiences reported by Parties on communication, education and public-awareness events.

4.6 Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands.

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation XII/6 of the twelfth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/2).

The Conference of the Parties

(a) *Invites* relevant organizations and donor agencies to provide technical and financial support to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, to identify and conduct land use options for dry and sub-humid lands that promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and generate income for indigenous and local communities including through involving private sector and public partnerships;

(b) *Encourages* Parties to consider land-use options, drawing on ecosystem approach, that promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and generate income for indigenous and local communities;

(c) *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and other relevant organizations and collaborators to:

- (i) Compile and publish a list of case-studies on scientific and technical knowledge including traditional knowledge regarding the management, and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (6 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

- (ii) Carry out a feasibility study for the development of a tool-kit to support the efforts of local and indigenous communities with regard to: sustainable pastoralism, adapted agricultural practices, control of soil erosion, valuation of natural resources, water and land-use management and carbon capture;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K AND STAFF TIME (6 WEEKS P-STAFF, 2 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

- (iii) Prepare a compilation of experiences in the field of adaptation to climate change, soil management and pastoralism in dry and sub-humid lands;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (8 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

(d) *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to explore, with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations the means to strengthen the collaboration in pastoralism and agricultural use of dry and sub-humid lands in line with paragraph 11 (c) of decision VIII/2, and to produce a report on the actions that have already been undertaken and actions that needs to be carried out, taking into account the specific needs of dry and sub-humid lands and the people living in these lands, for further consideration by SBSTTA at one of its meetings prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K; STAFF TIME (PLUS 4 WEEKS P-STAFF, 2 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

4.7 *Protected areas*

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 2/1 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/8).

The Conference of the Parties,

Welcoming the progress made by Parties in implementing the programme of work on protected areas and *noting* that further efforts are needed to achieve the 2010 and 2012 biodiversity target for terrestrial and marine protected areas, respectively, and other targets set in the programme of work on protected areas,

Welcoming with appreciation the organization of regional workshops in some regions by the Executive Secretary in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy, WWF, Conservation International, BirdLife International, Wildlife Conservation Society, IUCN–World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), the European Commission, the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, the Governments of Germany, Canada, France, India, South Africa and Gabon and taking note that such workshops need to be held in all the regions and that they provide an important platform for the participating countries to exchange information on the status of implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, to discuss challenges and constraints to implementation and practical ways and means to address these challenges for enhancing the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas,

Welcoming with appreciation the efforts by World Conservation Monitoring of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC) and IUCN to:

(a) Develop new transparent mechanisms including verification and review to improve the quality of data in the World Database on Protected Areas;

(b) Develop additional datasets associated with the World Database on Protected Areas on protected-area management effectiveness, local livelihoods, and relevance for carbon storage, among others;

[[*Welcoming*] [*Taking note of*] the efforts of the Lifeweb Initiative promoted by the Government of Germany and other countries[, and *urging* the Parties and other relevant organizations to actively participate and implement this initiative].]

1. *Recognizes* that the limited availability of information continues to be a major shortcoming for the purpose of review exercises;

2. *Recalls* paragraph 4 of decision VIII/24 in which the Conference of the Parties urged 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 on protected areas 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 on protected areas;

3. [*Requests*] [*Invites*] Parties to:

(a) Not later than 2009, to finalize ecological-gap analysis [[independently or] with assistance of donors] to achieve the 2010 and 2012 targets where this has not been done, as a matter of urgency as well as other targets of the programme of work on protected areas aimed to be finalized;

1. (b) Promote the application of appropriate tools and policy measures including, as appropriate, integrated spatial planning in order to better integrate protected areas into broader land and seascapes and relevant sectors and plans, including aiming at poverty eradication;

2. (c) Give special attention to improving, in collaboration with partners and donors, the management-effectiveness of protected areas by enhancing human technical and financial resources, *inter alia*, through capacity-building measures, particularly for developing countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, including for monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity at site- and system-level;

3. (d) Give special attention to the implementation of programme element 2 of the programme of work on protected areas;

4. 4. *Encourages* Parties to:

(a) [[Transmit] [Consider mechanisms for transmitting] to the Executive Secretary, as appropriate, information on scientifically assessed candidate sites that would contribute to the completion of their national system of protected areas, with a view to mobilize [new and additional resources from] donors to support developing countries;]

or

(a) [Transmit to the Secretariat, as appropriate, information on those sites identified on the basis of the gap analysis that they may wish to designate as protected areas with the purpose of facilitating access to the information by Parties and organizations interested in supporting these efforts;]

(b) Establish, as appropriate, multisectoral advisory committees which may consist of representatives from, *inter alia*, relevant government agencies and departments, indigenous and local communities, land and resource managers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, experts and academia in support of the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas at national and sub-national levels by providing advice on how to:

- (i) Better coordinate and communicate among various organizations and agencies involved with protected areas;
- (ii) Help develop national targets and action plans for implementing the programme of work on protected areas in both terrestrial and marine environments, in the context of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and in accordance with national legislation;
- (iii) Increase public awareness and develop a communication strategy for the programme of work on protected areas for both terrestrial and marine protected areas;
- (iv) Monitor implementation and support reporting on progress in implementing the programme of work on protected areas;
- (v) Support coordinated implementation of the programme of work on protected areas with other programmes under the Convention on Biological Diversity and other biodiversity-related conventions;
- (vi) Support technical capacity-building and fund programmes to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas;

/...

- (vii) Identify policy and legislative barriers and knowledge gaps, and improve enabling conditions for implementation, including the development of innovative financial mechanisms, guidance, tools and implementation strategies;

(c) Develop and facilitate the exchange and use of appropriate tools adapted, where appropriate and necessary, to local conditions including traditional natural resource management practices of indigenous and local communities and translate them into required languages, as appropriate, and identify the need for additional tools, including for assessing the status of biodiversity in protected areas.

5. [Requests] [Invites] Parties to:

(a) Improve [and diversify] [and harmonize] [and strengthen] protected-area governance types [in accordance with national legislation,] by recognizing and taking into account, where appropriate, community-based organizations [as co-managers];

(b) [Consider incorporation] [Recognize the contribution] of, where appropriate, co-managed protected areas, private protected areas and indigenous and local community conserved areas within the national protected area system [through acknowledgement in national legislation or other effective means];

(c) [Promote the development and importance of functional ecological networks both terrestrial and marine areas, at national, regional and sub-regional levels, where appropriate;]

(d) Establish effective processes for the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, in full respect of their rights and recognition of their responsibilities, in the governance of protected areas, consistent with national law and applicable international obligations;

(e) [Further develop measures for benefit sharing as well as measures to make protected areas an important component of local sustainable development consistent with national laws and applicable international obligations];

(f) Support the establishment or strengthening of regional or subregional forums that contribute to the effective implementation of the programme of work on protected areas at the sub-regional level *inter alia* for undertaking cooperation in the establishment, in accordance with national legislation, of transboundary protected areas [and ecological networks,] as appropriate, in both terrestrial and marine environments; exchanging regional lessons on implementation of the programme of work on protected areas; coordinating the implementation of regional capacity-building plans; establishing regional networks of marine and terrestrial protected area specialists for various thematic areas of the programme of work on protected areas; and convening regional donor roundtables in collaboration with various donors and multi-lateral agencies;

6. Urges Parties to facilitate and improve transfer of technologies to developing countries in order to enhance management effectiveness of protected areas;

7. 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 other members of the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) Consortium, [upon request], to further develop tools to assist in the monitoring of progress in implementing the programme of work on protected areas [, and to maintain and improve the United Nations list component of the World Database];

8. Reaffirms paragraph 31 of decision VII/28, which recognizes the value of a single international classification system for protected areas and the benefit of providing information that is comparable across countries and regions and therefore welcomes the ongoing efforts of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas to refine the IUCN system of categories and encourages Parties, other

Governments and relevant organizations to assign protected-area management categories to their protected areas, providing information consistent with the refined IUCN categories for reporting purposes;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary in consultation with Parties and with support from UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, IUCN, among others, to develop as part of national reporting on biodiversity a streamlined reporting process through standardized information gathering;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

10. *[Requests] [Encourages]* Parties to develop national or regional data networks in order to facilitate the exchange of, and access to, information on national or regional progress in implementation of the programme of work on protected areas including providing information to the World Database on Protected Areas, where appropriate;

11. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant inter-governmental organisations, with the support of national and international non-governmental organizations, research and academic institutions and agencies, to enhance activities and resources [toward organizing and forming regional technical support networks] to assist countries in implementing the programme of work on protected areas by:

(a) Making available tools for example through innovative systems such as e-learning programmes;

(b) Facilitating the sharing of public information and knowledge;

(c) Supporting and/or coordinating sub-regional workshops;

(d) Convening regional/subregional technical training on key themes of the programme of work on protected areas;

(e) Enhancing partnerships and exchange programmes between agencies and protected areas of various countries; and

(f) Strengthening national and regional training institutions;

12. *Invites* the IUCN-WCPA and other relevant organizations to support strengthening of national and regional capacity training institutions through the development of an open curriculum framework in order to strengthen the capacity of professionals in the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas;

13. *[[Encourages Parties to] [consider the use of] [use] [consider]] [Notes]* the UNEP/IUCN TEMATEA Issue Based Module on Protected Areas [which provides a useful and practical tool for national capacity building [as well as to ensure coherence] [and assists in achieving coherence] in national implementation of different relevant agreements with regard to protected areas];

14. *Encourages* [donor] [donors and developed country] Parties, other Governments and organizations to provide adequate financial and technical support to assist the Executive Secretary in organizing regional and sub-regional workshops in all regions on key themes of the programme of work on protected areas, and [facilitate] [ensure] appropriate representation in the workshops;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: 3 REGIONAL W/S \$240K; STAFF TIME (16 WEEKS P-STAFF, 16 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary [, subject to available funds], to further develop and make available through the clearing-house mechanism a range of implementation tools for the programme of work on protected areas aimed at different audiences and translated into [United Nations] languages;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K; TRANSLATION COSTS \$10K

16. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, [subject to available funds], in collaboration with other partners to facilitate the development of a user-friendly, comprehensive central website on the programme of work on protected areas;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K; STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

17. *Encourages* Parties to ensure that conservation and development activities in the context of protected areas contribute to the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and ensure that benefits are equitably shared [in accordance with national legislation] [in accordance with national laws and circumstances];

18. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations to collate existing best practices related to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, in the context of the present recommendation and make this available through the clearing-house mechanism and other mechanisms;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (11 WEEKS P-STAFF, 8 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

19. *Requests* Parties to designate national focal point[s] for [the coordination of] the programme of work on protected areas in support of the Convention's national focal point[s] to facilitate the effective and coordinated development and implementation of national and regional terrestrial and marine protected area strategies and action plans, taking into account the Convention's programme of work on protected areas and other relevant programmes of work and decisions;

20. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, *encourages* Parties and *invites* relevant organizations to:

(a) Increase public awareness and develop communication activities on the role and the importance of the benefits of protected areas in overall sustainable development and poverty eradication as a way to sustain human wellbeing; and

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (5 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

(b) [Enhance awareness of the role that protected areas and the connectivity of networks of protected areas play in [addressing] [the mitigation and adaptation to] climate change and take into account ecologically coherent networks of protected areas [in any response measures and mechanisms];]

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

21. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to draw to the attention of the IUCN 4th World Conservation Congress to be held in October 2008 the report of the second meeting of the Working Group on Protected Areas and *invites* IUCN to further contribute to the strengthening of capacity for the

implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and the process of its review leading to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF)

22. *Decide* on the process for continued monitoring of the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and preparing for its in depth review at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation II/2 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/8).

[Options for mobilizing, as a matter of urgency, through different mechanisms adequate and timely financial resources for the implementation of the programme of work]

or

[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 as well as countries with economies in transition]

The Conference of the Parties,

1. *Recognizes* the urgency of mobilizing adequate financial resources and, as a matter of urgency, [*urges*] [*requests*] [*invites*] [*developed country*] Parties, other Governments and international financial institutions [*including the GEF, the Regional Development Banks, and other multilateral financial institutions*] to provide the necessary adequate predictable and timely financial support to developing country Parties, [*in particular the least developed countries and small island developing states as well as countries with economies in transition*] [*including through new and additional financial resources*], to enable [*them to fully implement*] [*the full implementation of*] the programme of work on protected areas [*including the implementation of the results of the ecological and financial gap analysis and of the capacity building plans*]; taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness;

2. *Recognizes* that innovative mechanisms, [*including market-based approaches*] can [*complement*] [*strengthen*] but not replace public funding and development assistance;

3. [*Urges* Parties when considering options for financing protected areas that where applicable full consideration be given to the equitable sharing and distribution of finances;]

4. *Invites* Parties to:

(a) Undertake [*speedy completion of*] country-level financial needs assessments, and develop sustainable financing plans including, as appropriate, a diversified portfolio of financial mechanisms, [*among the ones listed in the annex*] in accordance with Agenda 21, Article 20 of the Convention and relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties; further exploring, as appropriate, the concept of payment for ecosystem [*goods*] and services [*in accordance with international law*] [*while ensuring*][*while taking into account*] the equitable sharing of benefits with indigenous and local communities consistent with national laws and applicable international obligations; and exploring the potential of biodiversity offsets as a financing mechanism;

(b) Develop, in accordance with their specific circumstances, necessary measures to administer and implement the sustainable financing plan including by creating protected area management environments that encourage innovation in the development and use of financial mechanisms, including *inter alia*, public-private partnerships; and identifying and, as appropriate, removing barriers that may hinder the diversification of sources of income for protected areas

[(c) Enhance the effectiveness of financial resource utilization by further improving the quality of protected-area project proposals;]

[(d) Develop a socio-economic justification for increased funding for protected areas by linking protected areas to development agendas [and human well-being] and by showcasing how protected areas can contribute to [poverty eradication and] the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;]

or

[(d) Promote the valuation of ecosystem services in protected areas to achieve a better integration of conservation and development processes and to ensure that protected areas contribute to the eradication of poverty and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;]

(e) Mainstream and integrate protected areas planning and management within the development agendas of both donors and developing countries by exploring the full potential of both public- and private-sector financing mechanisms which could achieve the Millennium Development Goals

(f) Consider, as appropriate, a national fund-raising target from national and international sources for implementing the programme of work;

[(g) Explore funding opportunities, [including UNFCCC] [under UNFCCC], for design, establishment, and effective management of protected areas [in the context of global efforts] to address climate change, [inclusive of adaptation and mitigation][and ecosystem restoration] [in compliance with decision VIII/30]]

[(h) Consider allocation of resources to strengthen capacity for analysis of threats and pressures on national protected areas systems exploring the possibility of exchanging experiences and harmonizing methodologies and mechanisms for this analysis]

[(i) Explore funding opportunities for protected area design, establishment and effective management in the context of climate change adaptation and mitigation, recalling that effective actions to reduce deforestation could constitute a unique opportunity for biodiversity protection, as noted by the Conference of Parties in decision VIII/30]

5. *Urges* donor countries to:

(a) Enhance financial support for implementation of new and additional protected areas and report on measures taken to carry out activities in subparagraphs (b), (c) and (d) of paragraph 24 of decision VIII/24;

(b) Support the reporting process of developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States as well as countries with economies in transition, with regard to protected areas;

(c) Take further actions by collaborating with developing countries in the development of comprehensive and targeted programs for capacity development and cooperation to meet the targets and timelines of the programme of work in support of the implementation of the programme of work by developing countries based on priorities identified in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other strategies and action plans;

[(d) Take reasonable steps to facilitate proposals for increasing the level of Official Development Assistance above the already promised 0.7% GDP contribution by the developed countries to the establishment and management of protected areas directed to support the design,, establishment and management of protected areas based on priorities identified in National Biodiversity Strategies and

Action Plans and other strategies and action plans taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness]; and

or

[(d) Take reasonable steps to facilitate proposals for increasing the level of support for implementation of programme of work on protected areas based on priorities identified in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and other strategies and action plans taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness;]

[(e) Recognize the critical role that the GEF has played in advancing the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, and ensure that the protected areas remain a GEF priority for the foreseeable future;]

or

[(e) Ensure the increased new and additional fund to assist the implementation of programme of work on protected areas in developing countries, including by significantly increasing contribution to the biodiversity focal areas of GEF in the next replenishment]

6. *Requests* donor countries to significantly increase the level of Official Development Assistance directed to support the establishment and management of protected areas with the full participation of indigenous and local communities and urges developing country Parties to prioritise the implementation of the programme of work and ensure the use of Official Development Assistance funding for this purpose;]

7. *Urges* bilateral and multilateral donors, non-governmental organizations and other funding organizations to:

(a) Make adequate, timely, and predictable funding available, [including new and additional financial resources] to allow for the designation and effective management of new protected areas [and the establishment of protected area functional ecological networks] that are necessary in order to complete comprehensive and ecologically representative national and regional systems of protected areas, and for improving management of [highly under-funded] existing protected areas, including [areas under community management] [community conserved] [shared-managed] areas;

(b) Provide [enhanced financial and technical] support to [conservation] endowment funds and other long-term protected area financing mechanisms aimed at conservation and sustainable development;

c) Support proposals for undertaking financial needs assessments, sustainable financial plans for protected area systems, and valuation of protected areas [ecosystem] goods and services;

[(d) Provide financial and technical cooperation for the development and implementation of financial strategies and plans for national protected area systems;]

[(e) Increase the level of official development assistance directed to support projects that demonstrate the role that protected areas can play in protected areas projects that can contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation and recovery of degraded environments, and earmark funds for this purpose especially funds from the GEF and World Bank];

(f) Support proposals on public-private partnerships in the developing countries;

(g) [Allocate] [Support] [financial resources to build and enhance] capacity building for communities and/or indigenous and local communities to participate in the establishment and management of protected areas to improve their standard of living;

(h) [Provide] [Support] [funding to support] the revival and strengthening of traditional knowledge of biodiversity conservation and management in protected areas;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

[(a) Take a proactive role in promoting the importance of financing for protected areas, in appropriate forums and mobilizing financial resources from all available international sources;]

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (8 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

[(b) Develop in cooperation with relevant organizations, tools for the implementation of innovative financial mechanisms and disseminate them through the clearing house mechanism and other means;]

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K; STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

or

[(b) Submit for the consideration at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties a proposal on tools and increased financial and technical support and capacity building, including innovative financial mechanisms, to further the implementation of the programme of work by developing countries;]

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K; STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF, 2 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

[(c) Further analyse and develop the concept of payment for ecosystem services [and its contribution to][while ensuring] the conservation of biological diversity and the equitable sharing of [both costs and] benefits with local communities;]

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K; STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

or

[(c) Submit for the consideration of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties a report containing an analysis of the concept of payment for ecosystem services while ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources;]

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K; STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF, 2 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

(d) Prepare a progress report as part of the in depth review of the programme of work on protected areas by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, drawing on the information provided by Parties in their fourth national reports.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF, 2 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

9. *Welcomes* the UNDP/GEF project “Supporting Country Action on the CBD programme of work on protected areas” and *notes* the limited access by countries in Africa region;

10. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to:

[(a) [Provide new and additional resources] [Consider focusing resources] [Continue to provide, and facilitate easier access to new and additional resources] for protected areas in the biodiversity envelope of GEF including the UNDP/GEF “Supporting Country Action on the CBD programme of work on protected areas”, so as to extend support to developing countries, small island developing States, least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition, taking into account the goals and targets set in the programme of work]

[(b) Support proposals that demonstrate the role protected areas can play in climate-change adaptation in the context of the climate change focal area and related funding mechanisms;]

[11. *Urges* Parties, other Governments, bilateral and multilateral funding bodies and mechanisms to provide the new and additional financial support 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 Articles 8(m) and 20 of the Convention and the strategy for the mobilization of financial resources under the Convention, to enable them to build capacity and implement the programme of work on protected areas;]

[12. *Considers* the further exploration of [one or more specific] voluntary innovative international financing mechanisms [including *inter alia*] [of the annex to the present decision] and decides on a process of further analysis, development and possible implementation;]
or

[12. *Requests* Executive Secretary to further refine table 3 contained in document UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/4, aiming at providing reference to Parties in efforts to explore innovative financing mechanisms;]

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (8 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

[13. *Invites* G8 countries at their next summit to initiate as a matter of urgency, a financial initiative for biodiversity conservation with new and additional substantial financing commitments to reach the 2010 biodiversity target;]

14. *Welcomes* the offer by Ecuador to host the regional workshop on protected areas pursuant to paragraph 10 of decision VIII/24.

*[Annex**Innovative financial mechanisms**(Modified from Gutman and Davidson, 2007*

The following text was neither discussed nor negotiated by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas at its second meeting.

Financial Mechanism	Main actors	Comments
High income countries budgetary allocation 1. Contributions to a global environmental fund, or bilateral investment based on the donor global ecological impact. 2. Joint implementation of the programme of work on protected areas in which high and low income countries, agree to jointly implement the POWPA	Governments	Current Importance: None or minimal Recent trend: Technical and policy discussions stage Future prospect: Moderately good. Suitable for: Protected areas / Buffer Zones
Specific taxes as a source of revenue 3. A tax on international aviation 4. A tax on international navigation 5. A tax on the use of the stratosphere 6. A tax on trade on tropical woods 7. A tax on the use of oceans (fisheries and ocean bed) 8. A tax on greenhouse gasses 9. National (or international) auction of (some) carbon credits or other cap-and-trade permits.	Governments	Current Importance: Low Recent trends: France has recently implemented mechanism 3 to pay for health aid ¹⁸ Future prospect: Slow progress. Some (e.g. mechanism 7) have made it to international treaties, but information on implementation not available. Others (e.g. mechanisms 3, 8) have been tabled many times. Mechanism 9 medium. Suitable for: Protected areas / Buffer Zones
Sharing the costs with future generations 10. A long-term Green Bond	Governments	Current Importance: None Recent trends: Technical and policy discussions stage Future prospect: Moderately good. Suitable for: Protected areas / Buffer Zones / Production landscape
11. Green lotteries	Governments Non-Profit organizations, Business (voluntary)	Current Importance: Low Recent trends: Growing Future prospect: Large opportunities Suitable for: Protected areas / Buffer Zones / Production landscape
Newer good-will fund-raising instruments 12. Sister Parks (North/South or South/South) 13. Adopt a Park 14. Round ups 15. Internet charity shopping 16. Affinity credit cards 17. Cell phone based donations	Non-Profit organizations, Business (Voluntary)	Current Importance: Low Recent trends: Growing Future prospect: Good. Suitable for: Protected areas / Buffer Zones

^{18/} http://www.rfi.fr/francais/actu/articles/092/article_55734.asp

Financial Mechanism	Main actors	Comments
Businesses initiatives 18. International businesses good will environmental investments 19. Businesses' codes of conduct and voluntary standards 20. Private-Public Partnerships 21. Private- NGOs Partnerships	Non-Profit organizations, Business	Current Importance: Medium Recent trends: Growing Future prospect: Good Suitable for: Production landscape
Green markets 22. Eco Labelling schemes 23. Promotion of green consumption and production 24. International trade in organic, fair-trade, sustainable products 25. International green investment funds	Non-Profit organizations, Business	Current Importance: Medium Recent trends: Growing Future prospect: Mechanisms 22 and 23 very large opportunities, mechanism 24 slow growth outside the clean energy sector Suitable for: Production landscape
Payments for ecosystem services 26. Regulated International market for bio-carbon offsets 27. Voluntary International market for bio-carbon offsets 28. Voluntary payment for ecosystem services (PES) for watershed protection 29. Voluntary households environmental offsets 30. GEF payments for global biodiversity conservation 31. Voluntary international business biodiversity offsets 32. Regulated international business biodiversity offsets	Non-profit organizations, Business	Current Importance: Mechanisms 26 to 30 Medium to low / 31 Low/ 32 None Recent trends: Mechanisms 26 to 31 Growing / 32 None Future prospect: Mechanisms 26, 27, and 28 Very large opportunities / 29 and 31 Moderate growth, 30 and 32 Low Suitable for: Protected areas / Buffer Zones /Production landscape
Long term ODA Commitments 33. An International Financial Facility International Taxes 34. A tax on currency transactions (CTT /Tobin tax) 35. A tax on international trade 36. A tax on international arms trade 37. A surcharge on international post and telecommunication 38. A tax on the internet or bit tax 39. Charges for exploration in or exploitation of Antarctica	Governments	Current Importance: None Recent trends: Discussions in the UN. Some European country Governments have at times endorsed some of them. Academic and technical discussions. Future prospect: Very improbable Suitable for: Protected areas / Buffer Zones /Production landscape

4.8 *Biodiversity of inland waters*

The following draft decision is taken from paragraph 3 of recommendation XIII/4 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/3).

The Conference of the Parties

(a) *Welcomes with appreciation* the progress of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention in achieving a more comprehensive coverage of wetlands supporting a wider range of inland water biodiversity through the designation of Ramsar sites; *notes* the outcomes in this regard of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention including, *inter alia*, resolutions IX.1, annex A (“A Conceptual Framework for the wise use of wetlands and the maintenance of their ecological character”), IX.1, annex B (“Revised Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance”) and IX.21 (“Taking into account the cultural values of wetlands”); and *extends its gratitude* to the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention for addressing decision VII/4, paragraphs 29 and 30, of the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity; and *invites* the Ramsar Convention to continue to review the criteria for the designation of Ramsar Sites, as appropriate, in the light of practical experience concerning their application in the light of the features listed in paragraph 29 (a) of decision VII/4 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

[(b) *Welcomes* the ongoing work of the Ramsar Convention on the allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions and international cooperation on water resources management; and *encourages* Parties and other Governments to use the existing guidance, as appropriate, including, *inter alia*, resolutions IX.1 annex C (an integrate framework for the Ramsar Convention’s water-related guidance) and VII.19 (on international cooperation) of the Ramsar Convention;]

[(c) *Notes* the importance of improved international cooperation to the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, and, *recognizing* decision VIII/27, paragraph 22, *encourages* Parties and other Governments to ratify and implement the 1997 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses ^{19/} also as a means to achieve improved international cooperation regarding the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and to support, as appropriate, other instruments for international cooperation on water resources management operating at the regional, multilateral and bilateral levels;]

(d) *Endorses* the joint work plan (2007–2010) between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/5, annex);

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (50 WEEKS P-STAFF, 100 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

(e) *Invites* the Ramsar Convention, the United Nations Environment Programme and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre to continue their joint work on harmonized reporting between the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the potential role of the Ramsar Information Sheet for Ramsar Sites;

(f) *Invites* the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to report on progress on, and the implications of,

^{19/} General Assembly resolution 51/229 of 21 May 1997, annex.

harmonized reporting to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (1 WEEK P-STAFF)

(g) *Recognizing* the vulnerability of inland water ecosystems to climate change, and the consequent need to improve their management, *welcomes* the ongoing and planned work of the Ramsar Convention on wetlands and climate change and *invites* the Ramsar Convention, at its tenth meeting, to consider appropriate action in relation to wetlands, water, biodiversity and climate change to further improve synergy and collaboration between the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity on their climate change work.

4.9 Marine and coastal biodiversity.

The following draft decision is taken from paragraph 2 of recommendation XIII/3 of the thirteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/3).

The Conference of the Parties,

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,

Recalling the section of decision VIII/24 on options for cooperation for the establishment of marine protected areas in marine areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, in particular paragraph 42, in which the Conference of the Parties 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 the 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, 20/

Recalling also paragraph 38 of the same decision which recognizes 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;

1. *Takes note of* the synthesis and review of the best available scientific studies on priority areas for biodiversity conservation in marine areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, which was undertaken in pursuance of paragraph 44 (a) of decision VIII/24;

2. *Taking into account* the role of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *requests* the Executive Secretary in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Parties, other Governments, and relevant international [and regional] organizations, to compile and synthesize available scientific information on the impacts of destructive fishing practices and illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing on marine biodiversity and habitats, and make such information available for consideration, as appropriate, of the future meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K;

3. *Taking into account* the role of International Maritime Organization, *requests* the Executive Secretary in collaboration with the International Maritime Organization, Parties, other Governments, and international [and regional] organizations, to compile and synthesize available scientific information on potential impacts of direct human-induced ocean fertilization and its impacts on marine biodiversity, and make such information available for the future meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

20/ One delegation expressed the view that since the adoption of decision VIII/24, further developments might suggest modifications in the language used with regard to the application of the ecosystem approach, and that the World Summit on Sustainable Development established more than one target related to biodiversity, as contained in paragraph 44 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$10K; PUBLICATION \$10K

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties, other Governments, and international [and regional] organizations, to compile and synthesize available scientific information on ocean acidification and its impacts on marine biodiversity, which is identified as a potentially serious threat to cold-water corals and other marine biodiversity, and make such information available for consideration of the future meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: EXPERT MEETING \$60K; CONSULTANT \$10K; PUBLICATION \$10K

5. *Welcomes* the review of spatial databases containing information on marine areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and the development of an Interactive Map (IMap), which was prepared in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP - WCMC) in pursuance of paragraph 44 (c) of decision VIII/24, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the UNEP – WCMC, to invite the International Maritime Organization and other international [and regional] organizations, to promote wide use of the Interactive Map (IMap), including, where appropriate, its integration into the World Database on Protected Areas, and continue, within the mandates of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to update relevant information, incorporating information on ecosystem functions and connectivity, threats and habitats in the water column, and further linkages with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other relevant international and [regional] organizations, as appropriate;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANT \$20K;

6. *Takes note* of the various options that are being applied and/or under development to prevent and mitigate the adverse impacts of human activities to selected seabed habitats, as referred to in paragraph 5 of decision VIII/21;

[7. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and international [and regional] organizations, including in the context 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, to cooperate in further developing guidelines for the implementation of environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments for activities and processes under their jurisdiction and control which have a potential to adversely impact marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, with a view to ensuring such activities are regulated in such a way that they do not compromise ecosystem integrity, and to report to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting on progress made in that regard;]

8. *Also invites* Parties, other Governments and international [and regional] organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea and the International Maritime Organization, to cooperate in further developing and applying effective options for preventing and mitigating the adverse impacts of human activities to selected seabed habitats, and make available information on their experiences and case-studies on and lessons learned from developing and applying options, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant international [and regional] organizations, to compile and disseminate such information through the clearing-house mechanism and other means of communication;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME

9. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Portugal for hosting and providing financial support for the Expert Workshop on Ecological Criteria and Biogeographic Classification Systems for

Marine Areas in Need of Protection, held in the Azores, Portugal, from 2 to 4 October 2007, and to other Governments and organizations for sponsoring the participation of their representatives;

10. *Welcomes* the report of the Expert Workshop on Ecological Criteria and Biogeographic Classification Systems for Marine Areas in Need of Protection;

11. *[Adopts][Takes notes of]* scientific criteria, in annex I to the present recommendation, for identifying ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in need of protection, [in open ocean waters and deep-sea habitats], [in marine areas beyond the national jurisdiction,] as well as scientific guidance, in annex II to the present recommendation, for designing representative networks of marine protected areas, as recommended by the Expert Workshop on Ecological Criteria and Biogeographic Classification Systems for Marine Areas in Need of Protection;

12. *[Adopts][Takes note of]* of the four initial steps to be taken in annex III to the present recommendation, in the development of such networks, [in open ocean waters and deep-sea habitats], as recommended by the Expert Workshop on Ecological Criteria and Biogeographic Classification Systems for Marine Areas in Need of Protection;

[13. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other international [and regional] organizations, to submit to the Executive Secretary their views on [the use of] the scientific criteria in annex I, the scientific guidance in annex II, and the four initial steps in annex III below, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to compile these views and make them available to Parties as part of the efforts to further improve the criteria, scientific guidance, and steps[, and with a view to eventually being endorsed by the Conference of the Parties]];

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME

[14. *Recognizes* the need to scientifically review these criteria in annex I and scientific guidance in annex II, when new scientific information as well as evidences and results from the practical application are made available, and *decides* to consider the need to establish a mechanism for such a review at a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice after the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties];

15. *[Invites] [Urges]* Parties, other Governments, and relevant international [and regional] organizations to apply [, as appropriate,] the scientific criteria in annex I below, the scientific guidance in annex II, and initial steps in annex III, along with national policies and criteria, to identify ecologically significant and/or vulnerable marine areas in need of protection, [in open ocean waters and deep sea habitats,] for implementation of conservation and management measures including the establishment of representative networks of marine protected areas in accordance with international law[, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea];

[16. *Acknowledges and welcomes* the work undertaken by regional agreements and conventions in setting up such networks, in accordance with international law, and *encourages* cooperation and collaboration and capacity building amongst existing bodies [and *urges* Parties and other Governments to accelerate their efforts and increase collaboration and capacity-building among existing bodies]];

17. *Recognizes* that overwhelming evidence has been compiled, which emphasizes the need for urgent action to [promote the conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity in marine areas and] protect biodiversity in selected seabed habitats and marine areas in need of protection using the precautionary approach in accordance with the principle 15 of Rio Declaration and the Preamble of the Convention, [and international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea];

18. *Urges* Parties, other Governments and relevant international [and regional] organizations to undertake further research to improve understanding of marine biodiversity, specially in selected seabed habitats and marine areas in need of protection, including, in particular, elaboration of inventories and baselines to be used for *inter alia* assisting in the assessment of the status and trends of biodiversity, paying special attention to those ecosystems and critical habitats that are relatively unknown;

19. *Calls upon* Parties, other Governments and relevant international [and regional] organizations to collaborate on capacity development in developing countries, particularly least developed countries, small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, for the application of the scientific criteria in annex I below and the scientific guidance in annex II, and for the mitigation of the adverse impacts of human activities in marine areas;

20. *Calls upon* Parties, other Governments and relevant international [and regional] organizations to collaborate with developing countries, particularly least developed countries, small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, in enhancing their scientific, technical and technological capacities to engage in activities aimed at conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity, including through specialized training, participation in research, and regional and subregional collaborative initiatives;

21. *Invites* Parties to promote full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, in accordance with the national legislation and applicable international obligations, when establishing new marine protected areas, taking into account, as appropriate, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

[Annex I

SCIENTIFIC CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING ECOLOGICALLY OR BIOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT MARINE AREAS IN NEED OF PROTECTION [IN OPEN-OCEAN WATERS AND DEEP-SEA HABITATS]

Criteria	Definition	Rationale	Examples	Consideration in application
Uniqueness or rarity	Area contains either: (i) unique (“the only one of its kind”), rare (“occurs only in few locations”) or endemic species, populations or communities, and/or (ii) unique, rare or distinct, habitats or ecosystems; and/or (iii) unique or unusual geomorphological or oceanographic features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irreplaceable • Loss would mean the probable permanent disappearance of diversity or a feature, or reduction of the diversity at any level. 	<p><i>Open ocean waters</i> Sargasso Sea, Taylor column, persistent polynyas.</p> <p><i>Deep-sea habitats</i> endemic communities around submerged atolls; hydrothermal vents; sea mounts; pseudo-abyssal depression</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of biased-view of the perceived uniqueness depending on the information availability • Scale dependency of features such that unique features at one scale may be typical at another, thus a global and regional perspective must be taken
Special importance for life-history stages of species	Areas that are required for a population to survive and thrive.	Various biotic and abiotic conditions coupled with species-specific physiological constraints and preferences tend to make some parts of marine regions more suitable to particular life-stages and functions than other parts.	Area containing: (i) breeding grounds, spawning areas, nursery areas, juvenile habitat or other areas important for life history stages of species; or (ii) habitats of migratory species (feeding, wintering or resting areas, breeding, moulting, migratory routes).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectivity between life-history stages and linkages between areas: trophic interactions, physical transport, physical oceanography, life history of species • Sources for information include: e.g. remote sensing, satellite tracking, historical catch and by-catch data, Vessel monitoring system (VMS) data. • Spatial and temporal distribution and/or aggregation of the species.

Criteria	Definition	Rationale	Examples	Consideration in application
Importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats	Area containing habitat for the survival and recovery of endangered, threatened, declining species or area with significant assemblages of such species.	To ensure the restoration and recovery of such species and habitats.	Areas critical for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats, containing (i) breeding grounds, spawning areas, nursery areas, juvenile habitat or other areas important for life history stages of species; or (ii) habitats of migratory species (feeding, wintering or resting areas, breeding, moulting, migratory routes).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes species with very large geographic ranges. In many cases recovery will require reestablishment of the species in areas of its historic range. Sources for information include: e.g. remote sensing, satellite tracking, historical catch and by-catch data, vessel-monitoring system (VMS) data.
Vulnerability, Fragility, Sensitivity, or Slow recovery	Areas that contain a relatively high proportion of sensitive habitats, biotopes or species that are functionally fragile (highly susceptible to degradation or depletion by human activity or by natural events) or with slow recovery.	The criteria indicate the degree of risk that will be incurred if human activities or natural events in the area or component cannot be managed effectively, or are pursued at an unsustainable rate.	<i>Vulnerability of species</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inferred from the history of how species or populations in other similar areas responded to perturbations. Species of low fecundity, slow growth, long time to sexual maturity, longevity (e.g. sharks, etc). Species with structures providing biogenic habitats, such as deepwater corals, sponges and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interactions between vulnerability to human impacts and natural events Existing definition emphasizes site specific ideas and requires consideration for highly mobile species Criteria can be used both in its own right and in conjunction with other criteria.

Criteria	Definition	Rationale	Examples	Consideration in application
			<p>bryozoans; deep-water species.</p> <p><i>Vulnerability of habitats</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ice-covered areas susceptible to ship-based pollution. • Ocean acidification can make deep sea habitats more vulnerable to others, and increase susceptibility to human induced changes. 	
Biological productivity	Area containing species, populations or communities with comparatively higher natural biological productivity.	Important role in fuelling ecosystems and increasing the growth rates of organisms and their capacity for reproduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frontal areas • Upwellings • Hydrothermal vents • Seamounts polynyas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be measured as the rate of growth of marine organisms and their populations, either through the fixation of inorganic carbon by photosynthesis, chemosynthesis, or through the ingestion of prey, dissolved organic matter or particulate organic matter • Can be inferred from remote-sensed products, e.g., ocean colour or process-based models • Time-series fisheries data can be used, but caution is required

Criteria	Definition	Rationale	Examples	Consideration in application
Biological diversity	Area contains comparatively higher diversity of ecosystems, habitats, communities, or species, or has higher genetic diversity.	Important for evolution and maintaining the resilience of marine species and ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea-mounts • Fronts and convergence zones • Cold coral communities • Deep-water sponge communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversity needs to be seen in relation to the surrounding environment • Diversity indices are indifferent to species substitutions • Diversity indices are indifferent to which species may be contributing to the value of the index, and hence would not pick up areas important to species of special concern, such as endangered species • Can be inferred from habitat heterogeneity or diversity as a surrogate for species diversity in areas where biodiversity has not been sampled intensively.
Naturalness	Area with a comparatively higher degree of naturalness as a result of the lack of or low level of human-induced disturbance or degradation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect areas with near natural structure, processes and functions • To maintain these areas as reference sites • To safeguard and enhance ecosystem resilience 	Most ecosystems and habitats have examples with varying levels of naturalness, and the intent is that the more natural examples should be selected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority should be given to areas having a low level of disturbance relative to their surroundings • In areas where no natural areas remain, areas that have successfully recovered, including reestablishment of species, should be considered. • Criteria can be used both in its own right and in conjunction with other criteria.

]

[Annex II

SCIENTIFIC GUIDANCE FOR SELECTING AREAS TO ESTABLISH A REPRESENTATIVE NETWORK OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS, INCLUDING IN [OPEN OCEAN WATERS AND DEEP-SEA HABITATS]

Required network properties and components	Definition	Applicable site specific considerations (<i>inter alia</i>)
Ecologically and biologically significant areas	Ecologically and biologically significant areas are geographically or oceanographically discrete areas that provide important services to one or more species/populations of an ecosystem or to the ecosystem as a whole, compared to other surrounding areas or areas of similar ecological characteristics, or otherwise meet the criteria as identified in annex I.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uniqueness or rarity • Special importance for life history stages of species • Importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats • Vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity or slow recovery • Biological productivity • Biological diversity • Naturalness
Representativity	Representativity is captured in a network when it consists of areas representing the different biogeographical subdivisions of the global oceans and regional seas that reasonably reflect the full range of ecosystems, including the biotic and habitat diversity of those marine ecosystems.	A full range of examples across a biogeographic habitat, or community classification; relative health of species and communities; relative intactness of habitat(s); naturalness
Connectivity	Connectivity in the design of a network allows for linkages whereby protected sites benefit from larval and/or species exchanges, and functional linkages from other network sites. In a connected network individual sites benefit one another.	Currents; gyres; physical bottlenecks; migration routes; species dispersal; detritus; functional linkages. Isolated sites, such as isolated seamount communities, may also be included.
Replicated ecological features	Replication of ecological features means that more than one site shall contain examples of a given feature in the given biogeographic area. The term “features” means “species, habitats and ecological processes” that naturally occur in the given biogeographic area.	Accounting for uncertainty, natural variation and the possibility of catastrophic events. Features that exhibit less natural variation or are precisely defined may require less replication than features that are inherently highly variable or are only very generally defined.
Adequate and viable sites	Adequate and viable sites indicate that all sites within a network should have size and protection sufficient to ensure the ecological viability and integrity of the feature(s) for which they were selected.	Adequacy and viability will depend on size; shape; buffers; persistence of features; threats; surrounding environment (context); physical constraints; scale of features/processes; spillover/compactness

]

[Annex III]

FOUR INITIAL STEPS BE TAKEN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE NETWORKS OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS:

1. *Scientific identification of an initial set of ecologically or biologically significant areas.* The criteria in annex I above should be used, considering the best scientific information available, and applying the precautionary approach. This identification should focus on developing an initial set of sites already recognised for their ecological values, with the understanding that other sites could be added as more information becomes available.

2. *Develop/choose a biogeographic, habitat, and/or community classification system.* This system should reflect the scale of the application and address the key ecological features within the area. This step will entail a separation of at least two realms—pelagic and benthic.

3. *Drawing upon steps 1 and 2 above, iteratively use qualitative and/or quantitative techniques to identify sites to include in a network.* Their selection for consideration of enhanced management should reflect their recognised ecological importance or vulnerability, and address the requirements of ecological coherence through representativity, connectivity, and replication.

4. *Assess the adequacy and viability of the selected sites.* Consideration should be given to their size, shape, boundaries, buffering, and appropriateness of the site management regime.]

4.10 *Island biodiversity.*

The Conference of the Parties is invited to welcome with appreciation the 2008-2010 Strategy of the Global Island Partnership (GLISPA) contained in document (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/6) and to take note of the activities included in the note by the Executive Secretary on thematic programmes of work (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/19), such as the production of a global database on island biodiversity (paragraph 90), regional challenges in the establishment of island protected areas (paragraph 69 to 77), and the dissemination and replication, at the global level, of successful experiences on reducing the impacts of invasive alien species on island ecosystems (paragraphs 78, 83 and 84).

Global Taxonomy Initiative

The following draft decision comes from UNEP/CBD/COP/9/20/Add.2

The Conference of the Parties

(a) *Welcomes* the progress made in the development of a widely accessible checklist of known species, as a step towards a global register of plants, animals, microorganisms and other organisms, and *encourages* all the organizations involved to continue developing and disseminating tools and techniques, gathering data, collecting and maintaining specimens, and building the related capacities so as to complete the work by 2010 for plants and 2012 for all other organisms;

(b) *Also welcomes* progress toward the establishment of a special fund for the GTI, and *encourages* BioNET-INTERNATIONAL and the Interim Steering Committee of the GTI Special Fund to continue seeking suitable funding sources so as to operationalise the Fund prior to 2010, and report on progress to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(c) *Recognises* the outcome-oriented deliverables contained in annex II to this note as outputs of the Programme of Work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative, and *urges* Parties, other Governments and relevant organisations to carry out the activities planned in the programme of work so as to produce the expected outputs by the targeted time, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to report on progress in these matters to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body of Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (24 WEEKS GS-STAFF); CONSULTANT \$10K; STAFF TRAVEL \$10K; TRAVEL OF GTI COMMITTEE MEMBERS \$23K; TRANSLATION COSTS \$108K; EXPERT MEETING \$60K; PUBLICATION COSTS \$12K

(d) *Emphasizes* the need for capacity-building, especially in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and the small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, in order to enable them to implement the planned activities to achieve and monitor progress towards the expected outputs; and

(e) *Invites* Parties, other Governments, international and funding organizations to provide adequate support for the development of a widely accessible checklist of known species, and timely support to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, as appropriate, for the implementation of the planned activities in annex II to this note, including related capacity-building.

Annex II

OUTCOME-ORIENTED DELIVERABLES FOR EACH OF THE PLANNED ACTIVITIES OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE GLOBAL TAXONOMY INITIATIVE

Operational objective 1: Assess taxonomic needs and capacities at national, regional and global levels for the implementation of the Convention.

Planned Activity 1: Country-based taxonomic needs assessments and identification of priorities.

Output 1.1.1. Develop an Assessment Support Pack to be made available through the GTI Portal by the end of 2009, building on assessments done to date, the GTI Guide, and the guidance on the

BioNET-INTERNATIONAL web site.²¹Actors: BioNET-INTERNATIONAL; the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative, and other compilers of Taxonomic Needs Assessments.

Output 1.1.2. A Taxonomic Needs Assessment in at least one sector to have been completed by 10% of Parties by 2010, and by 25% of all Parties by 2012. Actors: National Governments, with assistance from taxonomic institutions and networks and GTI National Focal Points.

Planned Activity 2: Regional taxonomic needs assessments and identification of priorities.

Output 1.2.1. Complete at least one pilot regional assessment within a UN subregion, integrated with implementation of a thematic area or cross-cutting issue of the CBD, by the end of 2009. Results and lessons learned can be placed before the fourteenth meeting of the SBSTTA and disseminated by the Clearing-House Mechanism. Actors include BioNET-INTERNATIONAL and CBOL.

Planned Activity 3: Global taxonomic needs assessments.

Output 1.3.1. Complete Global Taxonomic Needs Assessments for at least two thematic areas or cross-cutting issues of the CBD by the end of 2009. Actors include global initiatives such as, *inter alia*, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL, CABI, GBIF, The World Conservation Union (IUCN) and International Agriculture Research Centers (IARCs).

Planned Activity 4: Public awareness and education.

Output 1.4.1. Compile and disseminate a resource pack including background information and ideas for publicity to targeted groups by the end of 2009. Actors: the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative, the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA), the Clearing-House Mechanism of the CBD.

Output 1.4.2. Run at least one exhibition, at a national taxonomic institution, on the importance of taxonomy with mention of the Global Taxonomy Initiative by 2010, both physically and with a web presence. Actors: Parties, relevant bodies participating the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness, National Museums and Herbaria Consortium of Scientific Partners.

Output 1.4.3. Provide country web pages with species lists and identification materials for the national fauna and flora by 2015 (derived from the available information in the literature as baseline information for further research). Actors: GBIF and partners.

Operational objective 2: Provide focus to help build and maintain the human resources, systems and infrastructure needed to obtain, collate, and curate the biological specimens that are the basis for taxonomic knowledge.

Planned Activity 5: Global and regional capacity-building to support access to and generation of taxonomic information.

Output 2.5.1. Create an online registry of repositories of biological collections that provides globally unique identifiers for these collections, and initiate an analysis of countries and regions that lack essential collection infrastructure by 2012. Actors: CBOL, GBIF, CETAF, NSCA, MOSAIC.

Output 2.5.2: All Parties to develop national and regional priorities and action plans for taxonomic capacity-building by 2015, based on national and regional taxonomic needs assessments. Actors: National Governments, with assistance from taxonomic institutions and networks and GTI National Focal Points and the GTI Coordination Mechanism.

Output 2.5.3: Increase long-term positions for taxonomists with the goal to establish adequate taxonomic expertise for all major organism groups in all regions, and to double the taxonomic workforce by 2020. Actors: All Parties and Countries.

²¹/ www.bionet-intl.org/tna

Output 2.5.4: Formulate and promote international standards for maintaining and curating biological specimens/cultured organisms as resource for taxonomic studies by 2012. Actors: Taxonomic institutions, Clearing-house mechanism of the CBD, Global Science Forum (GSF) of the OECD, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL, CGIAR, WFCC, European Culture Collection Organisation (ECCO).

Output 2.5.5: Develop and maintain taxonomic collections as basic knowledge infrastructure for CBD implementation with the goal of each Party by 2020 to maintain or have access to at least one institutional centre of taxonomic excellence at national or, where appropriate, at regional level. Actors: National Governments, taxonomic institutions and networks, GSF, CGIAR, European Distributed Institute of Taxonomy (EDIT), BioNET-INTERNATIONAL, WFCC, European Culture Collection Organization (ECCO).

Output 2.5.6. Identify national biological reference collections for all Parties by 2010. Actors include all Parties and Countries.

Planned Activity 6: Strengthening of existing networks for regional cooperation in taxonomy.

Output 2.6.1: Include all taxonomic institutions in appropriate networks to assess and build capacity by 2012. Actors include BioNET-INTERNATIONAL, other taxonomic networks, national taxonomic institutions, GSF, CGIAR, WFCC, European Culture Collection Organisation (ECCO).

Output 2.6.2. Strengthen taxonomic technical cooperation networks in ten UN sub-regions through the publication of a best practice handbook by end 2009. Actors include BioNET-INTERNATIONAL.

Output 2.6.3. Identify regional hubs for DNA barcoding and incorporate them into CBOL's Leading Labs Network. Actors: CBOL.

Operational objective 3: Facilitate an improved and effective infrastructure/system for access to taxonomic information; with priority on ensuring countries of origin gain access to information concerning elements of their biodiversity.

Planned Activity 7: Develop a coordinated taxonomy information system

Output 3.7.2. Develop an internationally-accepted standard for collections-level descriptions to enable clarity on collections holdings before all specimens are included in the database. Actors: GBIF, TDWG, Genbank/EMBL/DBJ.

Output 3.7.3. Produce a widely accessible checklist of known species, as a step towards a global register of plants, animals, microorganisms and other organisms, by 2012. Actors: GBIF, Species 2000, ITIS, taxonomic institutions, Encyclopedia of Life (EOL), BioNET-INTERNATIONAL.

Output 3.7.4. Make 1 billion specimen records digitally available by the end of 2008. Actors: GBIF, collection-holding institutions.

Output 3.7.5. Increase the means and rate of digitisation of taxonomic literature, incorporating simple and effective interfaces for location and access to biological content; interoperable with major biological projects; and structured in accordance with appropriate data standards. Milestones from the Biodiversity Heritage Library Programme are: 6,000,000 pages available by end of 2008; 15,000,000 pages available by end of 2009; and 25,000,000 pages available by end of 2010. Actors: Biodiversity Heritage Library, libraries of major taxonomic institutions, AnimalBase, BiodivHeritage, the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO), Society for General Microbiology (IJSEM Online Issues), as well as other Open Access platforms.

Output 3.7.6. Develop at least 5 Web-based taxonomic treatments covering large taxonomic groups, ecosystems and regions to be completed by 2010 in order to enable comparison of their utility. Actors: include, *inter alia*, the Creating a Taxonomy e-science Project (CATE), European Distributed Institute of Taxonomy (EDIT), the INtegrated Open TAXonomic Access (INOTAXA), Plozi.org, .

Output 3.7.7: Develop a prototype for an openly accessible Global Species Information System (GSIS) as requested by the "Potsdam Initiative 2010" by 2010, and a comprehensive GSIS

version with information on all species by 2020. Actors include, *inter alia*, Encyclopedia of Life (EOL), Fishbase, TDWG, GBIF, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL.

Output 3.7.8. Develop a system of species web pages, with community involvement, and a programme for their growth and sustainability by 2010. (Actors: Encyclopedia of Life (EOL), FishBase, GBIF, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL)

Output 3.7.9. Sustainably populate one or more systems with links and references to extant keys, guides and other identification tools, to cover all regions, by 2012. Actors include, *inter alia*, : EOL, International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), BioNET-INTERNATIONAL.

Operational objective 4: Within the major thematic work programmes of the Convention include key taxonomic objectives to generate information needed for decision-making in conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components.

Planned Activity 8: Forest biological diversity.

Output 4.8.1: Establish an inventory of important species for forest biological diversity, their conservation status, ecology, and distribution, including a potential indicators of below-ground biodiversity, and appropriate sampling systems, by 2015. Actors include forest departments, taxonomic institutions, GBIF, the Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility Programme of the CGIAR;

Output 4.8.2. Create a mechanism to address data on forest extent and specimen data accessible through TDWG standards, to facilitate inventory work, by 2010. Actors: GBIF, TDWG, UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC).

Planned Activity 9: Marine and coastal biological diversity.

Output 4.9.1. Create a centre for exchange of information on taxonomic guides and other identification tools for invertebrates of mangroves by 2010, populated with all available information. Actors include EOL, taxonomists, Census of Marine Life, OBIS, Clearing-House Mechanism.

Output 4.9.2. Create a centre for exchange of information on taxonomic guides and other identification tools for ballast water organisms by 2010, populated with all available information. Actors: Smithsonian, EOL, taxonomists, Clearing-House Mechanism.

Output 4.9.3. Produce a guide to the major groups of marine algae. Actors include taxonomic institutions, OBIS.

Planned Activity 10: Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity.

Output 4.10.1. Produce and trial one identification toolkit for one dryland habitat, including lichens and other crustal biota, by 2012.

Planned Activity 11: Inland waters biological diversity.

Output 4.11.1. Create centre for exchange of information on taxonomic guides and other identification tools for fresh-water fish by 2010, populated with all available information. Actors include EOL, taxonomists, the Clearing-House Mechanism.

Output 4.11.2. Generate a gap analysis on a global basis of identification guides to freshwater fish by 2010.

Planned Activity 12: Agricultural biological diversity.

Output 4.12.1. Create a centre for exchange of information on taxonomic guides and other identification tools for pollinators by 2010, populated with all available information. Actors include FAO, EOL, GBIF, ITIS, CBOL, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL, taxonomists, Clearing-House Mechanism

Output 4.12.2. Produce keys to all genera of bees of the world by 2012. Actors include FAO, taxonomic institutions.

Output 4.12.3. Develop and begin testing by 2010 identification systems for pilot taxa (e.g. tephritid fruit flies or scale insects) using DNA barcodes that can be used by agricultural border inspectors. Actors include CBOL, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL, taxonomists.

Planned Activity 13: Mountain biological diversity.

Output 4.13.1. Create working lists of organisms known to be occurring in mountain areas. Actors: GBIF, GMBA.

Output 4.13.2: Using specimen occurrence data, identify risks from climate change for existing protected areas in mountain regions and provide information to reduce impact of climate change on small protected areas. GBIF, ecological institutions, CONABIO.

Output 4.13.6: Identify 6-10 priority areas to better research Mountain Biodiversity on each continent.

Planned Activity 13b: Island biological diversity

Operational objective 5: Within the work on cross cutting issues of the Convention include key taxonomic objectives to generate information needed for decision-making in conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components.

Planned Activity 14: Access and benefit-sharing (ABS).

Output 5.14.1. Provide guidelines on benefits of taxonomy in the context of ABS, and outline requirements for Prior Informed Consent and Material Transfer Agreements for taxonomic institutions, by COP 10.

Output 5.14.2. Convene an international workshop of Competent National Authorities and National Focal Points for GTI and Access and Benefit Sharing to discuss the obstacles to international transfer of biomaterials for non-commercial research, and to develop efficient and mutually beneficial approaches to creating Prior Informed Consent, Mutually Agreed Terms, and Material Transfer Agreements. Actor: SCBD, EDIT, CETAF, NSCA, taxonomic institutions, CBOL, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL.

Output 5.14.3: Guarantee free and open online access of the ABS-relevant information as soon as possible, consistent with legal obligations, through mechanisms such as the GBIF-mediated architecture, protocols and standards.

Planned Activity 15: Invasive alien species

Output 5.15.1: Provide IAS lists/information for all countries by 2010. 1. Actors: GBIF, IUCN-ISSG, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL, GISIN.

Output 5.15.2: Provide relevant taxonomic information (ID tools, including keys and DNA-barcodes) for customs & quarantine services on IAS at national and regional levels, by 2012.

Output 5.15.3: Identify species with high potential to become IAS and prepare customs/quarantine information by 2012, as described in the annex of VIII/3 as additional planned activities. Actors: GISP, GISIN, Fishbase, GBIF, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL.

Output 5.15.4: Complete the online information system for actual and potential invasive species for each continent and assess threats by future potential invasive species by 2010. Actors: GISIN.

Output 5.15.8: Correlate and manage updated taxonomy for all known invasive species, following the call in the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) Global Strategy by 2010. Actors: GBIF, COL

Output 5.15.9: Develop protocols (including precision and rapidity) for IAS identifications, perhaps building on relevant IPPC standards already in place and being developed. Protocols should be agreed by 2010. Actors include IPPC.

Output 5.15.10: Produce and disseminate working identification keys for known IAS associated with at least one key invasion pathways by 2010. Actors include IPPC, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL.

Planned Activity 16: Support implementation of Article 8(j).

Output 5.16.1: Working with indigenous communities, identify indigenous taxonomic knowledge to be incorporated under the Global Names Architecture by 2020. Actors: GBIF

Planned Activity 17: Support for ecosystem approach and CBD work on assessment including impact assessments, monitoring and indicators.

Output 5.17.1: Provide metadata information on geo-referenced species occurrence to assist GIS mapping of ecosystems by 2012. Actors: GBIF

Planned Activity 18: Protected Areas.

Output 5.18.1: Provide inventories for each Protected Area for at least mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, and butterflies by 2010 (decision VIII/24, paragraphs 44(a) and 44(c)).

Output 5.18.2: Automate the development of lists of the IUCN-The World Conservation Union (IUCN) Red List taxa for all Protected Areas with Categories Ia, Ib, and II by 2010, and for all Protected Areas by 2016. Actors: IUCN, GBIF

Output 5.18.3. Create a pilot project to demonstrate identification of habitats and priority setting for establishing new Protected Areas, through plotting distributions of species at local, national and regional levels to be identified and disseminated through the Clearing-House Mechanism by 2009.

4.12 *Liability and redress.*

The Conference of the Parties is invited to review the synthesis report prepared by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/20/Add.1) and decide on future work on this issue.

4.13 Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations and initiatives, and engagement of stakeholders.

A. Promoting business engagement

The following draft decision comes from document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/21/Add.1. The annex comes from section V of that document.

The Conference of the Parties

Recalling its decision VIII/17,

Noting with appreciation the initiative of the Portuguese Presidency of the Council of the European Union to hold a high level conference on business and biodiversity in November 2007,

Welcoming the efforts of Germany, including through its Business and Biodiversity Initiative, to mobilize the business community for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties,

Welcoming the support of The Netherlands for the organization of a third informal ‘business and the 2010 biodiversity challenge’ meeting, to further 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,

Welcoming also the development by initiatives such as the Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme of tools for biodiversity offsets as input into the above meeting,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Secretariat to engage the business community, including through the designation of a focal point for business;

1. *Urges* Parties to enhance the engagement of the business community in the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention;

2. *Welcomes* the framework for priority actions to be undertaken by the Secretariat contained in annex to the present draft decision and *requests* the Executive Secretary, where possible and appropriate, to take into account relevant initiatives by Parties and organizations.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: PRIORITY AREA 1: \$100K; PRIORITY AREA 2: \$60K; PRIORITY AREA 3: \$60K

Annex

FRAMEWORK OF PRIORITY ACTIONS ON BUSINESS, 2008-2010

1. While there has been notable progress in mobilizing the business community on biodiversity since the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, relatively few companies are aware of the business and biodiversity linkages or the relevance to business of negotiations carried out under the Convention. With this in mind, and in the continuity of decision VIII/17, the present note sets out the priority actions to be undertaken by the Secretariat in 2008-2010:

Priority area 1: Build and promote the business case for biodiversity

2. Continue the compilation and dissemination of information on the business case for biodiversity, including through the clearing-house mechanism and the CBD newsletter on business as well as mainstream business forums.

3. Partner with business schools to determine options for incorporating biodiversity into course curricula, including through the development of case studies and other teaching material.
4. Produce and disseminate a synthesis of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook for the business community.

Priority area 2: Disseminate tools and best practice

5. In collaboration with the ISEAL Alliance and other relevant organizations, compile information on the impact of international voluntary certification schemes towards the implementation of the objectives of the Convention and develop knowledge sharing and technical assistance tools to encourage the wider uptake of best practice. Activities would include:

- (a) Compile of the use of international voluntary certification schemes in national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- (b) Draft a gap analysis;
- (c) Make information on international voluntary certification schemes available on clearing-house mechanism;
- (d) Develop training sessions on certification schemes.

6. In collaboration with the Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme (BBOP), and other relevant organizations and initiatives, compile and make available (a) case studies, (b) methodologies, tools and guidelines on biodiversity offsets as well as (c) relevant national and regional policy frameworks in view of informing the drafting of a legislative study.

7. Compilation and dissemination, including through the clearing-house mechanism and the CBD newsletter on business, of information on procurement policies which are in line with the objectives of the Convention

Priority area 3: Facilitate business participation in Convention processes

8. Prepare and disseminate guidance notes for business delegates ahead of Convention meetings, including through the business newsletter.
9. Develop options, with the Host Government, for the participation of business at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, including at the High Level Segment.
10. Organize, with the Host Government, a technology fair and workshops on the margins of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
11. Prepare a statistical report identifying business participation in different bodies of the Convention, participation from different countries, participation in government delegations as well as outside of government delegations.

B. Promoting engagement of cities and local authorities

The following draft decision is taken from UNEP/CBD/COP/9/21/Rev1.

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling chapter 28 of Agenda 21 adopted at the Earth Summit in 1992, on the role of local authorities, and objective 4.4 of the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity (“Key actors and stakeholders are engaged in partnership to implement the Convention and are integrating biodiversity concerns into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes, and policies”);

Noting that, while responsibilities for implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity rest primarily with the Parties, there are multiple reasons for promoting the engagement of cities and local authorities in the implementation of the Convention, including the following:

(a) The accelerated rate of urbanization, particularly in developing countries, increasingly concentrates decision-making and resources in cities, creating opportunities for managing better the consumption of resources that impact on biological diversity;

(b) Urban experiences in ecosystem conservation and sustainable use can contribute to strengthening national policies, regional strategies, and global agendas on biodiversity;

(c) Cities and local governments play a critical role in designing and implementing land-use and zoning planning tools, urban development and infrastructure guidelines, investment promotion, and consumer awareness campaigns, all of which have direct effects on biodiversity, and in particular on water, climate change, protected areas, agriculture and forests, marine and coastal biodiversity and communication, education, and public awareness,

Recalling recommendation 2/1, item 8(r), on the implementation of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan, adopted by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its second meeting at UNESCO, Paris, 9-13 July 2007, which urges Parties to support local action by developing sub-national and local biodiversity strategies and/or action plans consistent with National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans,

Recalling the meeting on Cities and Biodiversity held in Curitiba, Brazil, on March 26 to 28, 2007, which highlighted the crucial importance of the involvement of local authorities in the global efforts towards the protection of biodiversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and

Noting the contribution of UN-Habitat, UNESCO, the UNEP Urban Environment Unit, and other United Nations agencies and organizations, in mobilizing key cities and promoting the exchange of experience on urban biodiversity best practices, and the importance of voluntary initiatives such as ICLEI—Local Governments for Sustainability and its Local Action for Biodiversity (LAB) Project, IUCN’s Countdown 2010 initiative, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), the World Mayors’ Council on Climate Change (WMCCC) and its biodiversity component, the World Association of Major Metropolises (“Metropolis”), and the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, *inter alia*, in addressing biodiversity issues efficiently through local action,

Recognizing the importance of the cooperation between key cities for the Convention on Biological Diversity, which also stand as global references for their initiatives on urban biodiversity, such as Bonn, as host of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, Curitiba, as host of the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, Nagoya, as representative of candidate cities for the hosting of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and Montreal as host of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Acknowledging the contribution made by the Mayor's Conference on Cities and Biodiversity held in Bonn, Germany, on May 26-27, 2008, organized by the City of Bonn, InWent and ICLEI, prior to the high-level segment of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

1. *Takes note of* the Declaration on Cities and Biodiversity adopted in March 2007 in Curitiba, Brazil (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/10), by 24 cities and international organizations, and *invites* other cities to consider its conclusions;
2. *Encourages* Parties to recognize the role of cities and local authorities in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, to assist cities in adopting practices that support the implementation of these strategies and action, and to encourage the development of local biodiversity strategies and action plans;
3. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and regional and international development agencies and banks engaged in projects that include infrastructure development for cities and local authorities, to integrate biodiversity considerations into those projects, and to include specific capacity building and programmes on biodiversity for local officials responsible for their implementation and maintenance.
4. *Invites* cities and their associations to use relevant tools and guidance developed under the Convention with a view to contributing to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention and its goals and targets, to share information on biodiversity status and trends, and to prepare and communicate to National governments any commitments that will contribute to CBD targets;
5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to compile information on the role of cities in achieving the three objectives of the Convention, and to make this information available through the clearing-house mechanism and other appropriate means; and to prepare and/or adapt relevant materials to facilitate access to CBD tools and guidance by cities, and to address the needs of cities and local authorities in their initiatives to implement the Convention.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (15 WEEKS P-STAFF, 24 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

C. South-South cooperation

The following draft decision comes from UNEP/CBD/COP/9/21/Rev.1

The Conference of the Parties,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the strengthening of cooperation with other conventions, international and regional organizations and initiatives as well as the engagement of all relevant stakeholders and, in this regard, notes with appreciation the agreement reached with the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions;

2. *Welcomes* the joint meetings of the scientific bodies of the biodiversity-related Conventions and invites them to continue this practice with a view to developing maximum synergies in the scientific and technical work among the Conventions;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF, 2 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to liaise with the conventions, organizations and initiatives with which the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity has already signed or is in the process of signing memoranda of cooperation, including in particular the UNESCO conventions on Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diversity of Cultural Expressions, with a view to advancing implementation of the Convention in accordance with the decisions of the Conference of the Parties, including the development of joint activities as appropriate;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue collaborating with WHO and COHAB as well as relevant organisations to support the work of Parties on biodiversity and health related issues above, including by developing compendiums of CBD tools that could be used for capacity-building and awareness-raising in the health sector

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to renew its pending applications for observer status in relevant bodies of the World Trade Organization, and to continue, and further strengthen, liaising and cooperation with the WTO on, *inter alia*, trade-related intellectual property rights, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, and environmental goods and services;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue enhancing the collaboration with relevant relevant regional and inter-regional processes with a view of promoting the implementation of the objectives of the convention at regional and sub-regional levels.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (8 WEEKS P-STAFF, 8 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

4.14 Operations of the Convention.

A. Periodicity of meetings and organization of work of the Conference of the Parties

[To be inserted: options on periodicity of meetings and organization of work based on recommendations in documents UNEP/CBD/COP/22/Add.1]

B. Review and revision of the administrative arrangements between the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Secretariat of the Convention

The Conference of the Parties

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 *urges* the Executive Director of UNEP and the Executive Secretary to finalize the revision for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting, taking into consideration decisions IV/17, VII/33, and VIII/10 and *requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the President and the Bureau between the ninth and tenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties on progress on this matter.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (0.5 WEEK P-STAFF, 1 WEEK GS-STAFF)

C. Consolidated modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice: new and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation XIII/7 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/3).

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling that, according 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 by the Conference of the Parties,

Also recalling that in accordance with decision VIII/10, annex III, paragraph 1, 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,

Further recalling that in accordance with VIII/10, annex III, paragraph 5, that 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,

Underlining 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 (VIII/10, annex III, para. 14),

Also recalling that in accordance with decision VIII/10, annex III, appendix A, paragraph (d), one of the specific functions of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice is to identify new and emerging issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,

Emphasizing that this decision is without prejudice to the rules of procedure and to the *modus operandi* contained in annex III to decision VIII/10,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to notify Parties and relevant organizations after each meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the latest date by which proposals submitted for new and

emerging issues based on the information requested in paragraph 4 below and the criteria listed in paragraph 5 will still be included into the compilation mentioned below;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (1 WEEK P-STAFF, 2 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

2. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to compile the submissions in the form in which they are received and notify Parties and relevant organizations of the opportunity to contribute relevant information and views related to the proposals taking into account the criteria listed in paragraph 5 below;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

3. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare a document compiling the original submissions and the information and views received for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

4. *Decides* that proposals for emerging issues should, where possible, be accompanied with information on:

(a) Why the issue needs urgent attention by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (including how it impacts biodiversity);

(b) How it affects the attainment of the objectives of the Convention (citing relevant articles);

(c) Thematic programmes of work and/or cross-cutting issues that could contribute to the resolution of the issue;

(d) Work already under way by relevant organizations addressing the issue; and

(e) Credible sources of information, preferably from peer-reviewed articles;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF, 2 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

5. *Further decides* that the following criteria should be used for identifying new and emerging issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity:

(a) Relevance of the issue to the implementation of the objectives of the Convention and its existing programmes of work;

[(b) New evidence of unexpected and significant impacts on biodiversity;]

(c) Urgency of addressing the issue/imminence of the risk caused by the issue to the effective implementation of the Convention as well as the magnitude of actual and potential impact on biodiversity;

(d) Actual geographic coverage and potential spread, including rate of spread, of the identified issue relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

(e) Evidence of the absence or limited availability of tools to limit or mitigate the negative impacts of the identified issue on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

(f) Magnitude of actual and potential impact of the identified issue on human well-being;

(g) Magnitude of actual and potential impact of the identified issue on productive sectors and economic well-being as related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

6. *Requests that*

Option 1: [The Executive Secretary [in consultation with the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice] identifies the emerging issue to be considered by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice]

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (3 WEEKS P-STAFF, 3 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

Option 2: [The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice reviews and discusses the proposals and, as appropriate, identifies the emerging issue[s] to be considered at its next meeting.]

Option 3: [The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice reviews and discusses the proposals and, as appropriate, identifies the emerging issue[s] to be considered by the Conference of the Parties.]

D. *Ways and means to more actively promote the use of the principles, guidelines and other tools developed under the Convention*

4. *Takes note* of the recommendations by the Executive Secretary on the ways and means to more actively promote the use of the principles, guidelines and other tools developed under the Convention, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to undertake such actions, subject to the availability of resources, in the implementation of the work programmes of the Convention with a view to promoting the greater use of the Convention's principles, guidelines and other tools, and *invites* other MEAs and United Nations agencies and NGOs to support these as well.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: CONSULTANTS \$70K; SUB-CONTRACTS \$350K; WORKSHOPS \$60K; PUBLICATIONS \$50K; TRANSLATIONS \$60K; STAFF TIME (100 WEEKS P-STAFF, 30 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

D. *Review and retirement of decisions of the Conference of the Parties*

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 2/5 A of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/4)

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling paragraph 35 and 36 of its decision VIII/10 and paragraph 3 of its decision VII/33,

1. *Decides* to review and, if appropriate, retire decisions and elements of decisions, taking care to avoid retiring guiding principles and decisions that have not been implemented or reflected in subsequent decisions, at an interval of eight years following their adoption;

2. *Decides* to re-examine the interval for review at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

3. *Decides also* that, with regard to criteria for the review and retirement of decisions and elements of decisions, the Executive Secretary shall proceed with the previous format adopted on the basis of the pilot review and subsequent reviews;

4. *Further decides* to retire the decisions and elements of decisions adopted at its fifth meeting listed in the annex to the present decision; 22/

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to make proposals to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting regarding the retirement of decisions and elements of decisions taken at its sixth meeting and to communicate such proposals to Parties, Governments and relevant international organizations at least six months prior to its tenth meeting;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (1.5 WEEKS P-STAFF, 0.5 WEEK GS-STAFF)

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue the practice of maintaining the full text of all decisions on the Secretariat website while indicating those decisions and elements of decisions that have been retired.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (0.5 WEEK P-STAFF)

22/ This annex would be prepared by the Conference of the Parties on the basis of proposals made by the Executive Secretary (see paras. 11-12 of the note by the Executive on the operations of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/2/7)).

E. Admission of bodies and agencies, whether governmental or non-governmental, to meetings under the Convention

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 2/5 B of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/4)

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Article 23 of the Convention and rule 7 of the rules of procedure,

Recalling also decision VIII/10, paragraph 39,

Recognizing the desirability of clarifying the formalities for admission as an observer to meetings of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies,

Decides to adopt the steps annexed to the present decision for the admission of any body or agency, whether governmental or non-governmental, to meetings of the Convention on Biological Diversity, recognizing that it is without prejudice to Article 23, paragraph 5, of the Convention, and rule 7 of the rules of procedure.

Annex

STEPS FOR ADMITTING QUALIFIED BODIES AND AGENCIES, WHETHER GOVERNMENTAL OR NON-GOVERNMENTAL, AS OBSERVERS TO MEETINGS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AND ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES

1. The present steps are without prejudice to Article 23, paragraph 5, of the Convention and rule 7 of the rules of procedure.
2. Any interested body or agency should inform the Executive Secretary of its wish to be represented as an observer to meetings of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies, and include its statutes/by-laws/rules or terms of reference, as well as any other relevant information.
3. The Executive Secretary will prepare a list of bodies and agencies which have informed him of their wish to be represented, and have provided the information referred to in paragraph 2 above. The Executive Secretary will submit that list to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties for its information. The list will also be provided, in advance of the meeting, to the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties for information.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME

4. Once listed, a body or agency need not re-submit the information provided under paragraph 2 above. Bodies and agencies should notify the Secretariat of any relevant change in the information provided under paragraph 2 that may affect their admission as an observer.

The following draft decision is based on UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/12

The Conference of the Parties

Welcomes the development by the Executive Secretary of the “Gender Plan of Action under the Convention on Biological Diversity”, as contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/12, and *invites* Parties to support the Secretariat’s implementation of the plan, including through the creation of a CBD Gender Focal Point.

4.15 *Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism.*

The following draft decision comes from UNEP/CBD/COP/9/23

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting with appreciation the Executive Secretary's efforts to enhance the Convention's website and to translate it into French and Spanish,

Having considered the note (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/23) prepared by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the informal advisory committee of the clearing-house mechanism,

Aware that full implementation of the strategic plan of the clearing-house mechanism is constrained by the limited capacity and resources available at the national and global levels, including the Secretariat,

1. *Welcomes* the priority areas of focus identified by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the informal advisory committee of the clearing-house mechanism:

(a) A knowledge base, to facilitate access to relevant references, such as guidelines, strategies, reports and other information;

(b) Collaboration tools to enable Parties to maintain contact, share ideas and brainstorm on how to implement the Convention;

(c) A planning and reporting facility to assist Parties in their implementation process, and to provide feedback on implementation;

(d) A web portal promoting the information available through the network of national clearing-house mechanisms;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (40 WEEKS P-STAFF, 30 WEEKS GS-STAFF); CONSULTANT \$50K

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the informal advisory committee, as defined by its operational guidelines, and to review it at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: TRAVEL COSTS FOR IAC PARTICIPANTS \$30K; STAFF TIME (4 WEEKS P-STAFF, 2 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

3. *Encourages* Parties, whenever appropriate, to take the following steps with a view to establishing strong and sustainable national clearing-house mechanisms:

(a) If not yet done, designate a national focal point for the clearing-house mechanism, as requested by paragraph 7 of decision II/3;

(b) Prepare a national implementation strategy for the clearing-house mechanism, preferably as a component of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan;

(c) Develop the national clearing-house mechanism as a key mechanism for the implementation and review of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan;

(d) Whenever possible, integrate the national clearing-house mechanism into existing networks, and develop information exchange mechanisms with relevant national databases;

(e) Establish a national structure to coordinate the development of the clearing-house mechanism, such as an inter-ministerial steering committee;

(f) Mobilize and allocate resources for sustaining the operations of the national clearing-house mechanism;

(g) Define roles and responsibilities for collecting, reviewing and disseminating information, managing website content, and for outreach activities;

(h) Identify major relevant biodiversity-related information sources at the national level and promote them through the national clearing-house mechanism;

(i) Allow national focal points to contribute national information to a future global online system also used for planning and reporting, including information on the implementation of the implementation of the strategic plan of the clearing-house mechanism;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (10 WEEKS P-STAFF, 3 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

4. *Encourages* relevant partners holding biodiversity-related information to:

(a) Designate a technical contact or focal point for the clearing-house mechanism;

(b) Investigate ways to make their information accessible through the clearing-house mechanism;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (10 WEEKS P-STAFF, 2 WEEKS GS-STAFF); CONSULTANTS \$25K

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Strengthen the Secretariat's capacity in areas related to the clearing-house mechanism, such information technology, website, knowledge management and other modern information services, focussing on the priority areas identified in paragraph 1 of this decision;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (40 WEEKS P-STAFF, 208 WEEKS GS-STAFF); CONSULTANT \$25K

(b) Pursue the ongoing efforts to improve the Convention's website and to make it available in several United Nations languages;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: 2 YEARS TRANSLATION COSTS IN 5 LANGUAGES \$500K; STAFF TIME (10 WEEKS P-STAFF, 30 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

(c) Provide guidance and support to Parties willing to establish their national clearing-house mechanism, including through organizations which are present and active at the national level;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TRAVEL COSTS \$20K; STAFF TIME (10 WEEKS P-STAFF, 10 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

6. *Invites Parties, other Governments,* the financial mechanism, relevant agencies and other donors to provide resources to enable Parties and the Executive Secretary to carry out the above activities.

4.16 Guidance to the financial mechanism.

A decision on guidance will be developed in the course of the meeting taking into account discussions on other items.

The following draft decision comes from recommendation 2/3 of the report of the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention

2/3. Streamlining the guidance provided to the Global Environment Facility as the institutional structure operating the financial mechanism of the convention

The Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting:

(a) *Welcomes* the dialogue between the Chief Executive Officer of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Bureau of the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties held in Paris on 8 July 2007;

(b) *Encourages* the Executive Secretary to maintain and strengthen the dialogue with the Chief Executive Officer of the GEF with a view to enhancing the implementation of the guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties during the fourth phase of the GEF;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (1 P-STAFF)

(c) *Encourages* collaboration at national level between national focal points for the Convention, for related environmental agreements and for the GEF, including through the projects supported by GEF;

(d) *Noting* that the GEF is built on the principles of country-drivenness and country ownership, *highlights* the important role of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAP) as a tool in identifying national needs and priorities for GEF financing;

(e) *Recognizes* the need to provide coherent and prioritized guidance to the GEF;

(f) *Adopts* a four-year (2010-2014) framework for programme priorities related to utilization of GEF resources for biodiversity, coinciding with the fifth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund;

(g) *Requests* the President of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to transmit to the Council of the Global Environment Facility, in anticipation of the fifth replenishment of its Trust Fund, the four-year framework for programme priorities;

2. *Invites* Parties and Governments, relevant organizations and the GEF to submit to the Secretariat of the Convention, by 1 December 2007, their views on elements for the four-year (2010-2014) framework for programme priorities related to the utilization of GEF resources for biodiversity, as well as ways and means to enhance the process of formulating and consolidating guidance to the financial mechanism;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare, for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting, elements for the four-year (2010-2014) framework for programme priorities related to utilization of GEF resources for biodiversity, as well as recommendations to the process of formulating and consolidating guidance to the financial mechanism, taking into account the views expressed by Parties during the second meeting of the Working Group on Review of

Implementation, and submissions by Parties, Governments and relevant organizations and national priorities identified in national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to organize a dialogue session among the Parties, with participation of the Chief Executive Officer of the GEF, in Bonn on 17 May 2008, prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, on the four year (2010-2014) framework for programme priorities related to utilization of GEF resources for biodiversity, as well as the procedures for streamlining guidance to the GEF.

The following annex comes from UNEP/CBD/COP/9/24, annex.

The Conference of the Parties is invited to adopt the four-year (2010-2014) framework for programme priorities related to utilization of GEF resources for biological diversity.

Annex

ELEMENTS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR (2010-2014) FRAMEWORK FOR PROGRAMME PRIORITIES RELATED TO UTILIZATION OF GEF RESOURCES FOR BIODIVERSITY

The following outcome-oriented framework for programme priorities related to utilization of GEF resources for biodiversity for the period 2010 to 2014 should be implemented 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, VII/20 and VIII/18 of the Conference of the Parties as well as any additional guidance from the ninth and tenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

In this regard, the Global Environment Facility shall provide financial resources to developing country Parties, taking into account the special needs of the least developed countries and the small island developing States, for country-driven activities and programmes, consistent with national priorities and objectives, recognizing that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing countries, and taking fully into consideration all relevant decisions from the Conference of the Parties, including the ecosystem approach.

Eligible countries shall determine their own funding priorities for national biodiversity activities based on the Strategic Plan and programmes of work of the Convention, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and taking into account the outcome-oriented framework for programme priorities.

Programme priority area 1: Significantly reduce the rate of loss of biological diversity and ecosystem services

Outcome 1.1 Comprehensive, representative, resilient and effectively managed protected area systems are established and strengthened at the national level.

Indicator: Increased coverage and number of national protected areas, improved sustainability and management effectiveness of protected areas.

Outcome 1.2 Pressures from habitat change, land-use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use is reduced.

Indicator: Decreased rate of loss or degradation of habitats (for example decreased deforestation or loss of wetlands), ,.

Outcome 1.3 Resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change is maintained and enhanced.

Indicator: Increased number of policies, regulations and incentives that integrate climate and biodiversity management, higher level of institutional capacity and investments to address both climate change and loss of biodiversity, increased connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems.

Outcome 1.4 Pressures from nutrient loading and pollution reduced.

Indicator: Decreased nutrient loading and concentration of pollutants, decreased eutrophication.

Outcome 1.5 Threats to biological diversity from invasive alien species are controlled.

Indicator: Increased number of strategies, action plans and measures, under design or implementation, to address invasive alien species at national and regional levels, identified and controlled pathways for major potential alien invasive species.

Outcome 1.6 Sustainable use, trade and consumption related to biological diversity is promoted.

Indicator: Increased number of projects and programmes that integrate sustainable use of biological diversity.

Outcome 1.7 Social, economic and legal incentive measures are supportive of the Convention's objectives.

Indicator: Increased number of development policies and incentive measures addressing the driving forces of loss of biological diversity.

Outcome 1.8 The level of protection is increased in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

Indicator: Increased number of national biosafety regulatory, policy and administrative frameworks under development and implementation, strengthened institutional capacities, improved participation in biosafety clearing-house.

Programme priority area 2: *Maintain biological capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support human well-being*

Outcome 2.1 The Convention's objectives are advanced in forest ecosystems.

Indicator: Extent of forest cover maintained, increased coverage of forest areas protected or under sustainable management, increased application of sustainable use and benefit sharing schemes.

Outcome 2.2 The achievement of the Convention's objectives is enhanced at the catchment/watershed/river basin levels.

Indicator: Reduced level of ambient threats, deepened scope of sectoral integration, increased areas of inland water ecosystems under sustainable management, strengthened institutional capacities, improved water quality in inland water ecosystems.

Outcome 2.3 The loss of marine and coastal biological diversity is reduced and the capacity of marine and coastal ecosystems to provide goods and services is sustained.

Indicator: Substantially increased number and coverage of protected areas in marine and coastal ecosystems, marine trophic index, coverage of live coral, artisanal fisheries sustained.

Outcome 2.4 The rate of island biodiversity loss is reduced as a contribution to poverty alleviation and the sustainable development of islands, particularly small island developing States.

Indicator: Increased areas of island ecosystems under protection and sustainable management, sustainable tourism.

Outcome 2.5 Biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands is conserved and sustainably used, and benefits arising out of utilization of its genetic resources are fairly and equitably shared.

Indicator: Increased coverage of dry and sub-humid protected areas, reduced level of ambient threats, improved knowledge about dry and sub-humid ecosystems, reduced degradation of ecosystem services.

Outcome 2.6 Agricultural biodiversity is promoted in agricultural systems and practices, and genetic resources important for food and agriculture are conserved and sustainably used and associated benefits are shared equitably.

Indicator: Reduced level of threats, deepened scope of sectoral integration, increased application of economic incentives, improved sharing of benefits arising out of utilization of agricultural genetic resources, increased area of agricultural ecosystems under sustainable management.

Outcome 2.7 Mountain biological diversity loss is reduced as a significant contribution to poverty alleviation in mountain ecosystems and in lowlands dependent on the goods and services of mountain ecosystems.

Indicator: Reduced level of ambient threats, increased areas of protected mountain areas, agriculture and forestry under sustainable management, sustainable tourism.

Programme priority area 3: Improve national capacity to implement the Convention and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

Outcome 3.1 National biodiversity planning capacity is enhanced.

Indicator: Increased number of integrated national strategies, plans and programmes on biological diversity under revision or implementation, number of national programmes and policies which specifically address the integration of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

Outcome 3.2 The problems of insufficient knowledge of all components of biological diversity and lack of taxonomic capacity is addressed.

Indicator: Increased number of projects and programmes to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative.

Outcome 3.3 Transfer of and access to technologies are promoted and facilitated from developed to developing countries, including the least developed among them and small island developing States, and to countries with economies in transition, as well as among developing countries and other Parties.

Indicator: Increased number of projects and programmes aimed at technology transfer and cooperation.

Outcome 3.4 Technical and scientific cooperation and clearing-house mechanism are promoted and facilitated among Parties, other Governments and stakeholders.

Indicator: Number of sustainable national clearing-house mechanisms integrated into national environmental information systems, and quality of information exchanged in terms of relevance, quantity, accuracy and timeliness.

Outcome 3.5 Biodiversity-related communication, education and public awareness activities are promoted

Indicator: Increased number of national programmes and activities aimed at communication, education and public awareness about the importance of biological diversity

Outcome 3.6 National compliance with reporting obligations under the Convention and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety is promoted

Indicator: Increased timely national submissions under the Convention and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety through flexible global projects.

Programme priority area 4: *Promote the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources*

Outcome 4.1 The achievement of the Convention's objective on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing is promoted.

Indicator: Increased number of national policies and regulatory frameworks on access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of the benefit arising out of the their utilization, projects addressing capacity and information constraints, cases of fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources.

Outcome 4.2 National capacity is improved to protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and strengthen the involvement of local and indigenous communities in the achievement of the Convention's three objectives.

Indicator: Increased number of development policies and measures addressing traditional knowledge, innovations and practices as well as local and indigenous communities, cases of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices used to achieve the Convention's objectives, cases of involvement of local and indigenous communities.

4.17 Communication, education and public awareness (CEPA).

The following draft decision comes from UNEP/BD/COP/9/25

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting with appreciation, the progress made by the Executive Secretary, with the assistance of the Informal Advisory Committee, towards implementation of the programme of work for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) according to the Short List of Priority Activities contained in Annex II to decision VIII/6, as well as the contributions from some Parties in support of CEPA activities at the international level;

1. *Invites* Parties, international organizations and other partners, including representatives of indigenous and local communities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to redouble their efforts to implement the programme of work for CEPA, taking into account the Agenda for Action 2008/2010, as appropriate;

2. *Emphasizes* the need for Parties to integrate CEPA into their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans;

3. *Encourages* the Executive Secretary to use and further improve the Agenda for Action for the period 2008/2010 as a practical tool to guide key international support actions for implementation of the CEPA programme of work at the national level;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (16 WEEKS P-STAFF, 10 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

4. *Invites* interested donors and relevant international organizations to provide adequate and predictable financial resources to the for implementation of the CEPA programme of work;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: PRIORITY ACTIVITY 1: STRUCTURES \$22.5K; STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF, 2 WEEKS GS-STAFF); PRIORITY ACTIVITY 2: ASSESSMENTS; STAFF TIME (2 WEEKS P-STAFF, 2 WEEKS GS-STAFF); PRIORITY ACTIVITY 3: MESSAGES \$50K; STAFF TIME (12 WEEKS P-STAFF, 6 WEEKS GS-STAFF); PRIORITY ACTIVITY 4: MEDIA RELATIONS \$112.5K; STAFF TIME (14 WEEKS P-STAFF, 6 WEEKS GS-STAFF); PRIORITY ACTIVITY 5: TOOLKITS \$70K; STAFF TIME (3 WEEKS P-STAFF, 4 WEEKS GS-STAFF); PRIORITY ACTIVITY 6: WORKSHOPS \$105K; STAFF TIME (6 WEEKS P-STAFF, 6 WEEKS GS-STAFF); PRIORITY ACTIVITY 7: GLOBAL NETWORK \$95K; STAFF TIME (5 WEEKS P-STAFF, 10 WEEKS GS-STAFF); PRIORITY ACTIVITY 8: IBD \$600K; STAFF TIME (36 WEEKS P-STAFF, 30 WEEKS GS-STAFF); PRIORITY ACTIVITY 9: COP PROFILE \$35K; STAFF TIME (6 WEEKS P-STAFF, 6 WEEKS GS-STAFF); PRIORITY ACTIVITY 10: EDUCATION \$190K; STAFF TIME (8 WEEKS P-STAFF, 6 WEEKS GS-STAFF)

5. *Invites* Parties to offer to host the main celebration of the International Day on Biodiversity;

6. *Invites* Parties and relevant international organization to enhance the implementation at national level the programme of work of CEPA and coordinate their efforts for the celebration of the 2010 international year on biodiversity and submit their reports to the Executive Secretary;

7. *Requests* Parties to provide financial resources to enable the Executive Secretary, in the context of the ongoing negotiations of an international regime on access and benefit sharing, and further to the Action Plan for Capacity Building on ABS (decision, VII/19, annex), to provide support to regional and sub-regional CEPA activities related to ABS, including through, *inter alia*, the development of

communication strategies and products designed to increase awareness among decision-makers and relevant stakeholders.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: \$100K; STAFF TIME (12 WEEKS P-STAFF, 6 WEEKS GS-STAFF);

The following draft decision comes from UNEP/CBD/COP/9/25/Add.1.

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Takes note* of the draft strategy for the International Year of Biodiversity as submitted by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/25/Add.1) and *calls on* donors to provide financial support for the recommended activities;

2. *Encourages* all Parties to create national committees to celebrate the Year and *invites* all international organizations to mark this event;

3. *Decides* to transmit to the United Nations General Assembly for its consideration and adoption at its sixty-third ordinary session the draft resolution on the International Year of Biodiversity (IYB) in 2010 contained in the annex to the present decision.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (0.5 WEEK P-STAFF);

Annex

**DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE
INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF BIODIVERSITY (IYB)**

The General Assembly,

Recalling the commitment of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to a more effective and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, and the target to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biodiversity,

Deeply concerned at the social, economic, environmental and cultural implications of the loss of biodiversity, compounded by the negative impact of climate change,

Conscious of the need for effective education to raise public awareness for achieving the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the target of achieving by 2010 a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biodiversity,

Recalling its resolution 61/203 of 20 December 2006, on the International Year of Biodiversity (IYB), as well as the reference to the International Year contained in paragraph 12 of its resolution 62/194 of 19 December 2007, on the Convention on Biological Diversity;

1. *Decides*, as a contribution to the International Year of Biodiversity, to convene at its sixty-fifth session, in 2010, a one-day high-level segment of the General Assembly, with participation of Heads of State and Government; and

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to consider appointing an Honorary Ambassador for the International Year of Biodiversity.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

5.1 *Administration of the Convention and budget for the Trust Fund of the Convention for the biennium 2009-2010.*

The following draft decision comes from UNEP/CBD/COP/9/27

The Conference of the Parties

Recalling decision VIII/31 of the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties,

1. *Welcomes* the annual contribution to date of US\$ 1,000,000, to be increased at 2% per year, from the host country Canada and the Province of Quebec to the operation of the Secretariat, of which 83.5% has been allocated per annum to offset contributions from the Parties to the Convention for the biennium 2009-2010;

2. *Approves* a core (BY) programme budget of \$xx,xxx,xxx for the year 2009 and of \$xx,xxx,xxx for the year 2009 for the purposes listed in the table x below;

3. *Adopts* the scale of assessments for the apportionment of expenses for 2009 and 2010 as contained in the table x below;

4. *Approves* a Secretariat staffing table for the programme budget contained in table x below;

5. *Reaffirms* a working capital reserve at a level of 5 per cent of the core budget (BY Trust Fund) expenditure, including programme support costs;

6. *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;

7. *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;

8. *Decides* that the trust funds (BY, BE, BZ VB) for the Convention shall be extended for the period of two years, beginning 1 January 2010 and ending 31 December 2011;

9. *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, VB) of the Convention;

10. *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 2009-2010 specified by the Executive Secretary and included in table x 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 2009-2010, as specified by the Executive Secretary and included in table x below, and *urges* Parties to make contributions to those funds;

11. *Endorses* the interim policy for the allocation of funding for facilitating participation of Parties in the process of the Convention and its Biosafety Protocol (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/10, annex);

12. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary, subject to the agreement of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, to draw 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 2009-2010, 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 2009-2010, 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;

13. *Further authorizes* the Executive Secretary to consult with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties on any adjustments that may be necessary in the servicing of the programme of the work as foreseen in the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for the biennium 2009-2010, 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;

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare and submit a budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2011-2012 for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting, and to report on income and budget performance as well as any adjustments made to the Convention budget for the biennium 2009-2010;

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: STAFF TIME (16 WEEKS P-STAFF);

15. *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.

16. *Requests that*, in accordance with article 14 of the Financial Rules, a financial audit by the independent United Nations Board of Auditors be submitted to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, together with the management response;

17. *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 at an 85:15 ratio for the biennium 2007-2008;

18. *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;

19. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme for increasing the administrative services to the Convention on Biological Diversity through the programme support costs and *requests* the Executive Secretary to negotiate with the Executive Director additional support to the Convention for the biennium 2009-2010 from this source given the Convention's status as a net contributor and to submit a report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting.

The following draft decision comes from UNEP/CBD/COP/9/27/Add.2.

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting the projected shortfall in the Secretariat budget for the 2007-2008 biennium,

1. *Approves* a supplementary budget of US\$ xxx,xxx in 2008 to cover projected shortfalls in 2008 due to exchange rate losses in 2007-2008.

2. *Adopts* the scale of assessments for the apportionment of additional expenses for 2008 as contained in table 1 below.

*Annex***SUMMARY FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT DECISIONS**

Item	Para.	Description	Financial Implications	Cost Estimate '000 US\$
3.1		Agricultural biodiversity		
	6	Implementation of activities in the programme of work: assessment	Staff time	17.6
	6	Implementation of activities in the programme of work: assessment	Expert Meeting	60.0
	11	Implementation of activities in the programme of work: adaptive management and capacity-building	Staff time	6.4
	20	International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	Staff time	6.4
	20	International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	Consultant	5.0
	20	International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	Publication	5.0
	22	International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	Back-to-back Meeting	20.0
	22	International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	Consultant	5.0
	22	International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	Staff time	12.8
	24	International Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition	Back-to-back Meeting	20.0
	24	International Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition	Consultant	5.0
	24	International Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition	Staff time	12.8
	27	Agricultural biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	12.8
	28	Agricultural biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	12.8
	28	Agricultural biodiversity and climate change	Back-to-back Meeting	20.0
	28	Agricultural biodiversity and climate change	Consultant	5.0
	[30 b]	Agricultural biodiversity and climate change	Consultant	5.0
	[30 b]	Agricultural biodiversity and climate change	Expert Meeting	60.0
	[30 b]	Agricultural biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	12.8
	[30 d]	Agricultural biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	12.8
	31	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines on Sustainable Use	Staff time	19.2
	31	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines on Sustainable Use	Consultant	5.0
	31	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines on Sustainable Use	Expert Meeting	60.0
	35	General considerations	Staff time	12.8
3.2	4(a)	Global strategy for plant conservation	Consultant	10.0
	4(a)	Global strategy for plant conservation	Translation/printing	20.0
	4(a)	Global strategy for plant conservation	Staff time	35.2
	4(b)	Global strategy for plant conservation	Regional Workshop	80.0
	4(b)	Global strategy for plant conservation	Staff time	17.6
	4(c)	Global strategy for plant conservation	Staff time	17.6
3.3	11	Invasive alien species	Staff time	7.6

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Item	Para.	Description	Financial Implications	Cost Estimate '000 US\$
3.4	13	Invasive alien species	Printing costs	10.0
	13	Invasive alien species	Staff time	12.8
	15	Invasive alien species	Staff time	19.2
	16	Invasive alien species	Staff time	15.2
	17	Invasive alien species	Expert Meeting	60.0
	17	Invasive alien species	Staff time	44.4
	17	Invasive alien species	Staff travel costs	10.0
		General		
	1	Invasive alien species	Printing costs	10.0
	1	Invasive alien species	Staff time	63.2
		Management, pathways and assessment		
	6	Invasive alien species	Staff time	16.4
	7	Invasive alien species	Staff time	30.4
		Cooperation and coordination		
	1	Invasive alien species	Staff time	16.4
	3(a)	Forest biodiversity	2009- 2 Regional W/S	160.0
	3(a)	Forest biodiversity	2009 - Consultant	20.0
	3(a)	Forest biodiversity	2010- 3 Regional W/S	240.0
	3(a)	Forest biodiversity	2010- Consultant	20.0
	3(a)	Forest biodiversity	2010- Staff travel costs	30.0
	3(a)	Forest biodiversity	2010- JPO staff time	
	3(a)	Forest biodiversity	Staff time	252.8
	3(b)	Forest biodiversity	Consultant	20.0
	3(b)	Forest biodiversity	Staff travel costs	10.0
	3(b)	Forest biodiversity	JPO staff time	
	3(b)	Forest biodiversity	Staff time	44.8
	3(c)	Forest biodiversity	Consultant	20.0
			Publication/awareness materials	10.0
	3(c)	Forest biodiversity	Staff travel costs	10.0
	3(c)	Forest biodiversity	JPO staff time	
	3(c)	Forest biodiversity	Staff time	44.8
	3(c)	Forest biodiversity	Expert Meeting	30.0
	3(d)	Forest biodiversity	Consultant	20.0
			Publication/awareness materials	10.0
	3(d)	Forest biodiversity	Staff travel costs	20.0
	3(d)	Forest biodiversity	Staff time	121.6
	3(d)	Forest biodiversity	JPO staff time	
	3(d)	Forest biodiversity	Expert Meeting	30.0
	3(e)	Forest biodiversity	Staff time	48.0
	3(f)	Forest biodiversity	Staff travel costs	5.0
	3(f)	Forest biodiversity	Staff time	24.0
	3(g)	Forest biodiversity	Staff time	8.8
	3(h)	Forest biodiversity	Staff time	26.4
	3(i)	Forest biodiversity	Staff travel costs	10.0
	3(i)	Forest biodiversity	Staff time	8.8
	3(j)	Forest biodiversity	Staff time	7.6

Progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan and progress towards the 2010 target and relevant Millennium Development Goals

Item	Para.	Description	Financial Implications	Cost Estimate '000 US\$
	5(b)	Progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan and progress towards the 2010 target and relevant Millennium Development Goals	Staff time	33.6
	5(c)	Progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan and progress towards the 2010 target and relevant Millennium Development Goals	Expert Meeting	60.0
	5(d)	Progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan and progress towards the 2010 target and relevant Millennium Development Goals	Staff time	22.4
	A.	Review of implementation of Goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan		
	Annex 16(a)-(c)	Priority areas for capacity-building, access to and transfer of technology	5 Training W/S	200.0
	Annex 16(a)-(c)	Priority areas for capacity-building, access to and transfer of technology	Staff time	88.0
	Annex 17	Priority areas for capacity-building, access to and transfer of technology	10 Regional W/S	800.0
	Annex 17	Priority areas for capacity-building, access to and transfer of technology	Staff time	168.0
	Annex 18(a)-(c)	Priority areas for capacity-building, access to and transfer of technology	Staff time	200.0
	Annex 18(a)-(c)	Priority areas for capacity-building, access to and transfer of technology	Consultant	20.0
	Annex 24	Mechanisms for the implementation of the Convention and inputs to the process of revising the Strategic Plan beyond 2010	Consultant	10.0
	Annex	Decisions of the conference of the parties providing guidance to Parties on national biodiversity strategies and action plans	Consultant	10.0
	Annex	Decisions of the conference of the parties providing guidance to Parties on national biodiversity strategies and action plans	Staff time	20.4
	C.	Preparation of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook		
	(a)	GBO	Staff time	450.4
	(b)	GBO	Staff time	1.2
	C.	GBO	Sub-Contract	1,353.0
	C	GBO	Staff time	502.4
3.8		Financial resources and the financial mechanism		
	"2"	Financial resources and the financial mechanism	Sub-Contract	300.0
	"2"	Financial resources and the financial mechanism	Staff time	200.0
	"3"	Financial resources and the financial mechanism	Staff time	288.0
	"3"	Financial resources and the financial mechanism	Consultant	10.0
	Annex			
	V.Implementation			
	15(a)(e)	Financial resources and the financial mechanism	Staff time	220.0
	17	Financial resources and the financial mechanism	Staff time	220.0
	"2"	Financial resources and the financial mechanism	Staff time	43.2
	"4"	Financial resources and the financial mechanism	Staff time	25.6
	"5 (a-b)"	Financial resources and the financial mechanism	Staff time	440.0

IV. STRATEGIC ISSUES FOR EVALUATING OR SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION

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Item	Para.	Description	Financial Implications	Cost Estimate '000 US\$
4.1		Access and benefit-sharing		
	4-[5]	Access and benefit-sharing	Staff time	59.2
	4-[5]	Access and benefit-sharing	Consultants	20.0
	4-[5]	Access and benefit-sharing	AHOEWG	300.0
	4-[5]	Access and benefit-sharing	Participant costs	485.0
	[7]	Access and benefit-sharing	Staff time	11.2
	[7] <	Access and benefit-sharing	Staff time	28.4
	[7] <	Access and benefit-sharing	Expert Meeting	60.0
	[10]	Access and benefit-sharing	Expert Meeting	60.0
	[10]	Access and benefit-sharing	Staff time	24.0
			Public awareness materials	
	[16]	Access and benefit-sharing		20.0
	17	Access and benefit-sharing	Staff time	17.6
4.2		Article 8(j) and related provisions		
		Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions		
	A.			
	2	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	3.2
	3	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	3.2
	4	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	5.4
	[5]	Article 8(j) and related provisions	AHOEWG	300.0
	[5]	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	105.6
	[7]	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Consultant	10.0
	[7]	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	1.6
	[8]	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Consultant	10.0
	[8]	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	1.6
	[9]	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	3.8
		+Composite report on the status and trends regarding the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity		
	B			
		Composite report on the status and trends regarding the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity: (i) revised regional reports – identification of obstacles for traditional knowledge; (ii) indigenous and local communities highly vulnerable to climate change; (iii) protecting the rights of indigenous and local communities living in voluntary isolation		
	B. 7		Staff time	2.2
	C. 2	Considerations for guidelines for documenting traditional knowledge	Consultant	10.0
	C. 2	Considerations for guidelines for documenting traditional knowledge	Staff time	1.6
		Plan of action for the retention of traditional knowledge: – measures and mechanisms to address the underlying causes for the decline of traditional knowledge		
	1	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Regional Workshop	80.0
	1	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	22.8
	3	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Regional Workshop	80.0
	3	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	22.8

Item	Para.	Description	Financial Implications	Cost Estimate '000 US\$
		Participatory mechanisms for indigenous and local communities in the Convention		
	5	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Consultant	20.0
	5	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	4.4
	6	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	14.0
	7 (a)	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Regional Workshop	80.0
	7 (a)	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	22.8
	7 (b)	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Short term staff	120
	7 (b)	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	4.4
	7 (c)	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	4.4
	7 (d)	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Translation costs	10.0
	7 (d)	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	1.2
	7 (e)	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	4.4
	7 (f)	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	3.8
	8	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	3.2
		Development of elements of sui generis systems for the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		
	4	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	6.4
	5	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	3.2
		Elements of a code of ethical conduct		
	3	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	9.8
	4	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	0.6
		Indicators for assessing progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target: status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		
	8	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	2.2
	10	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	3.8
		Recommendations of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues		
	3	Article 8(j) and related provisions	Staff time	3.8
4.3		Technology transfer and cooperation		
		Suggested strategy for the practical implementation of the programme of work on technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation		
	Annex V.	Facilitating mechanisms		
	41 (a)-(b)	Technology transfer and cooperation	Consultant	10.0
	41 (a)-(b)	Technology transfer and cooperation	Staff time	25.2
	41 (c)	Technology transfer and cooperation	Printing materials	8.0
	41 (c)	Technology transfer and cooperation	Staff time	32.8
	43	Technology transfer and cooperation	Staff time	44.8
	43	Technology transfer and cooperation	Expert Meeting	60.0
	45(a)	Technology transfer and cooperation	Consultant	10.0
	45(a)	Technology transfer and cooperation	Staff time	5.6
	45(b)	Technology transfer and cooperation	Staff time	18.4
	45(c)	Technology transfer and cooperation	Shared Workshop	50.0
	45(c)	Technology transfer and cooperation	Staff time	20.8
	45(d)	Technology transfer and cooperation	Staff time	7.6
4.4		Monitoring assessment and indicators		
	B.	Follow up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment		
	XII/3	Implications of the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment on the work under the Convention		

Item	Para.	Description	Financial Implications	Cost Estimate '000 US\$
4.5	1	MEA	Staff time	49.6
	2	MEA	Staff time	52.8
		Biodiversity and climate change		
	1(a-h)	Biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	43.2
	5	Biodiversity and climate change	6 Regional Workshops	480.0
	5	Biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	52.8
	[7]	Biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	12.8
		(UNEP/CBD/COP/9/3)		
		Biodiversity and climate change: options for mutually supportive actions addressing climate change within the three Rio conventions		
		Biodiversity and climate change		
	4(a)	Biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	12.8
	4(b) (i)	Biodiversity and climate change	Publication costs	10.0
	4(b) (i)	Biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	8.8
	4(b) (ii)	Biodiversity and climate change	Consultant	10.0
	4(b) (ii)	Biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	12.8
	4(b) (iii)	Biodiversity and climate change	Consultant	10.0
	4(b) (iii)	Biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	25.6
	4(b) (iv)	Biodiversity and climate change	Consultant	10.0
	4(b) (iv)	Biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	25.6
	4(c)	Biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	12.8
	4(d)	Biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	12.8
	5(a)-(f)	Biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	73.6
	6	Biodiversity and climate change	Consultant	10.0
	6	Biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	15.2
	7	Biodiversity and climate change	Consultant	10.0
	7	Biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	15.2
	8	Biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	24.0
	9	Biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	35.2
	10	Biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	8.8
	11	Biodiversity and climate change	Consultant	10.0
	11	Biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	6.4
	21(a)	Biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	6.4
	23[c]	Biodiversity and climate change	Staff time	6.4
	Annex II	Activities that are already ongoing or have been called for by Parties in the framework of the Rio conventions		
		from UNEP/CBD/COP/9/20		
4.6	1(d)	Biodiversity and climate change	Consultant	10.0
		Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands		
	1(c) (i)	Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands	Staff time	24.0
	1(c) (ii)	Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands	Consultant	10.0
	1(c) (ii)	Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands	Staff time	21.6
	1(c) (iii)	Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands	Staff time	30.4
	1(d)	Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands	Consultant	10.0
4.7	1(d)	Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands	Staff time	15.2
		Protected areas		
	9	Protected areas	Staff time	17.6
	14	Protected areas	3 Regional Workshops	240.0
	14	Protected areas	Staff time	70.4
	15	Protected areas	Consultant	10.0

Item	Para.	Description	Financial Implications	Cost Estimate '000 US\$
	15	Protected areas	Translation costs	10.0
	16	Protected areas	Consultant	10.0
	16	Protected areas	Staff time	17.6
	18	Protected areas	Staff time	44.8
	20 (a)-(b)	Protected areas	Staff time	38.4
	21	Protected areas	Staff time	12.8
	UNEP/CBD/COP/9/8			
	[Options for mobilizing, as a matter of urgency, through different mechanisms adequate and timely financial resources for the implementation of the programme of work] or			
	[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 as well as countries with economies in transition]			
	8[(a)]	Protected areas	Staff time	24.0
	8[(b)]	Protected areas	Consultant	10.0
	8[(b)]	Protected areas	Staff time	11.2
	or 8[(b)]	Protected areas	Consultant	10.0
	or 8[(b)]	Protected areas	Staff time	15.2
	8[(c)]	Protected areas	Consultant	10.0
	8[(c)]	Protected areas	Staff time	11.2
	or 8[(c)]	Protected areas	Consultant	10.0
	or 8[(c)]	Protected areas	Staff time	15.2
	8(d)	Protected areas	Staff time	15.2
	[12]	Protected areas	Staff time	30.4
4.8		Biodiversity of inland waters		
	(d)	Biodiversity of inland waters	Staff time	280.0
	(f)	Biodiversity of inland waters	Staff time	3.2
4.9		Marine and coastal biodiversity		
	2	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Consultant	10.0
	3	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Consultant	10.0
	3	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Publication	10.0
	4	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Expert Meeting	60.0
	4	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Consultant	10.0
	4	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Publication	10.0
	5	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Consultant	20.0
	8	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Staff time	4.4
	[13]	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Staff time	4.4
4.11		Global Taxonomy Initiative.		
	(c)	Global Taxonomy Initiative.	Staff time	28.8
	(c)	Global Taxonomy Initiative.	Consultant	10.0
	(c)	Global Taxonomy Initiative.	Staff travel costs	10.0
	(c)	Global Taxonomy Initiative.	GTI members travel	23.0
	(c)	Global Taxonomy Initiative.	Translation costs	108.0
	(c)	Global Taxonomy Initiative.	Expert Meeting	60.0
	(c)	Global Taxonomy Initiative.	Publication costs	12.0
4.13		Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations and initiatives, and engagement of stakeholders		
	A.	Promoting business engagement		

Item	Para.	Description	Financial Implications	Cost Estimate '000 US\$
		Priority area 1		100.0
		Priority area 2		60.0
		Priority area 3		60.0
	B.	Promoting engagement of Cities and local authorities		
	5		Staff time	76.8
	C.	South-South Cooperation		
	3	South-South Cooperation	Staff time	8.8
	4	South-South Cooperation	Staff time	17.6
	5	South-South Cooperation	Staff time	17.6
	6	South-South Cooperation	Staff time	17.6
	7	South-South Cooperation	Staff time	35.2
4.14		Operations of the Convention		
	B.	Review and revision of the administrative arrangements between the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Secretariat of the Convention	Staff time	2.8
	C.	Consolidated modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice		
	XIII/7.	New and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity		
	1	Operations of the Convention	Staff time	5.6
	2	Operations of the Convention	Staff time	11.2
	3	Operations of the Convention	Staff time	11.2
	4(a-e)	Operations of the Convention	Staff time	13.2
	6	Operations of the Convention	Staff time	8.8
		Ways and means to more actively promote the use of the principles, guidelines and other tools developed under the Convention		
	D.			
	4.	Ways and means to more actively promote the use of the principles, guidelines	Consultants	70
	4.	Ways and means to more actively promote the use of the principles, guidelines	Sub-Contractss	350
	4.	Ways and means to more actively promote the use of the principles, guidelines	Workshop	60
	4.	Ways and means to more actively promote the use of the principles, guidelines	Publications	50
	4.	Ways and means to more actively promote the use of the principles, guidelines	Translations	60
	4.	Ways and means to more actively promote the use of the principles, guidelines	Staff time	356
	D.	Retirement of decisions		
		Operations of the Convention		
	A.	Review and retirement of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties		
	5	Operations of the Convention	Staff time	5.4
	6	Operations of the Convention	Staff time	1.6
		... (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/24 and UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/2)		
		Steps for Admitting qualified Bodies and Agencies, whether Governmental or Non-Governmental, as observers to meetings of the Conference of the parties and its subsidiary bodies		
	Annex			
	3	Operations of the Convention	Staff time	0.6
4.15		Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism		

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Item	Para.	Description	Financial Implications	Cost Estimate '000 US\$
	1 (a)-(d)	Clearing-house mechanism	Staff time	164.0
	1 (a)-(d)	Clearing-house mechanism	Consultants	50.0
	2	Clearing-house mechanism	Travel costs	30.0
	2	Clearing-house mechanism	Staff time	15.2
	3	Clearing-house mechanism	Staff time	35.6
	4	Clearing-house mechanism	Staff time	34.4
	4	Clearing-house mechanism	Consultants	25.0
	5 (a)	Clearing-house mechanism	Staff time	377.6
	5 (a)	Clearing-house mechanism	Consultants	25.0
	5 (b)	Clearing-house mechanism	Translation costs	500.0
	5 (b)	Clearing-house mechanism	Staff time	68.0
	5 (c)	Clearing-house mechanism	Travel costs	20.0
	5 (c)	Clearing-house mechanism	Staff time	44.0
4.16		Guidance to the financial mechanism		
	2/3.	Streamlining the guidance provided to the Global Environment Facility as the institutional structure operating the financial mechanism of the convention		
	(b)	Guidance to the financial mechanism	Staff time	3.2
4.17		Communication, education and public awareness (CEPA).		
	3	Communication, education and public awareness	Staff time	63.2
	4	Communication, education and public awareness	Priorities 1-10	1,280.0
	4	Communication, education and public awareness	Staff time	394.4
	7	Communication, education and public awareness	Staff time	45.6
	C	Communication, education and public awareness	Staff time	1.6
V.	14.	Administrative and Budgetary Matters	Staff time	51.2
TOTAL (US\$'000)				17,394.0
