



CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/WS-StratPlan/5
11 June 2001

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

WORKSHOP ON THE STRATEGIC PLAN OF THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Port Glaud, Seychelles, 28-30 May 2001

CONCLUSIONS OF THE WORKSHOP ON THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

A. Mission statement

The conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to those technologies, and by appropriate funding.

B. Vision

By 2010:

- Current trends in the loss of biodiversity are effectively reversed at the global and national level
- The incidence and impacts of unsustainable use are considerably reduced
- The benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge are shared equitably

C. Operational goals

1. *Current trends in the loss of biodiversity are effectively reversed at the global and national level*

- 1.1. Species, ecosystems and genetic diversity that are at imminent risk of irreversible loss are subject to appropriate actions to prevent that loss
 - 1.1.1. NBSAPs identify biodiversity at imminent risk and provide an effective strategy to prevent loss
 - 1.1.2. Develop, continuously improve and apply effective tools with support from the international community
- 1.2. Representative species populations and ecosystems are more effectively managed to maintain their integrity
 - 1.2.1. Parties identify representative populations and ecosystems, and assess status and trends, if necessary initially prioritizing species or ecosystems with reference to Annex I of the Convention
 - 1.2.2. Develop and implement activities to address the most significant threats or problems; (or)
Enhance protected area design and management to address the most significant threats or problems

Note: The Workshop noted that the use of the word “species” raised the question of how to relate to genetic sub-species units.

- 1.3 Significant and emerging threats to biodiversity are prevented or minimized
 - 1.3.1 Parties predict likely future threats, their underlying causes, and develop and implement strategies for prevention and timely response, using a cross-sectoral approach in the context of the NBSAPs
 - 1.3.2 At the international and regional level, develop key tools and guidelines to allow national prediction and strategy design, and to support implementation (including rapid response)

2. *The incidence and impacts of unsustainable use are considerably reduced*

- 2.1 NBSAP and biosafety frameworks identify the uses of biodiversity at the national level, in a regional context
 - 2.1.1 Broaden engagement to improve transparency in the preparation of NBSAP and biosafety frameworks
 - 2.1.2 Direct the financial mechanism to accord a high priority to the preparation of NBSAP and Biosafety Frameworks

Note: Some participants in the Workshop felt the second Action Plan item was more appropriately in the realm of political decision-making

- 2.2. Economic instruments that support sustainable use developed and readily available
 - 2.2.1 Include the consideration of biodiversity values in national accounting systems
 - 2.2.2 Put in place methodologies for more effective valuation of biodiversity
 - 2.2.3 Identify sustainably produced products through certification schemes
- 2.3 Awareness on the impacts of unsustainable patterns of consumption and production raised
 - 2.3.1 Make the clearing-house mechanism and the Biosafety Clearing-House (CHM/BCH) fully operational at the national level by 2004
 - 2.3.2 Support the CBD / UNESCO Biodiversity Education and Public Awareness Initiative, especially with respect to International Day for Biological Diversity, and national and regional workshops on the importance of sustainable use
- 2.4. Capacity to sustainably manage wildlife resources developed
 - 2.4.1 Put in place community-level capacity-building programmes
 - 2.4.2 Put in place national and international policy and legislative frameworks in all Parties
 - 2.4.3 Put in place effective enforcement and compliance mechanisms in all Parties
- 2.5 Tools, appropriate technologies and management systems that facilitate sustainable production and use of biological resources developed and promoted
 - 2.5.1 Encourage and support customary practices and traditional resource management systems that ensure sustainable use
 - 2.5.2 Identify and promote socio-cultural incentive measures for sustainable use
 - 2.5.3 Apply appropriate EIA processes

/...

Note: Participants in the Workshop had some trouble identifying action plans for this operational goal, considering that many aspects overlapped earlier operational goals

3. *The benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge are shared equitably*

- 3.1 International and regional mechanisms and measures to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, and benefit-sharing - including financial, human, and technological resources - arising from their use are developed and implemented
 - 3.1.1. Enhance transfer of technology, taking into account the special needs of developing country Parties
 - 3.1.2. Develop and adopt legally binding rules on access and benefit-sharing
- 3.2 National mechanisms and measures (eg legislation and agreements) on access and benefit-sharing, including financial, human, and technological resources, developed and implemented
 - 3.2.1. Assess legal and institutional aspects of access and benefit-sharing at national level
 - 3.2.2. Develop model mechanisms and measures to assist with development at the national level
- 3.3 The role of intellectual property in promoting conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits of genetic resources promoted
 - 3.3.1. Build and enhance national capacity at all levels of society to protect and promote the use of intellectual property rights and to ensure equitable sharing of benefits accruing from genetic resources
 - 3.3.2. Develop agreements with research institutes, plant collections and zoos for the free availability of genetic resources for non-commercial uses, including repatriation
- 3.4 Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices are assessed, inventoried and recognized
 - 3.4.1. Assess and inventory at national level traditional knowledge and practices
 - 3.4.2. Broaden involvement of indigenous communities in the Convention process
 - 3.4.3. Produce guidelines for the development of national legislation to assess and inventory traditional knowledge, innovations and practices
 - 3.4.4. Develop methodologies and indicators for conducting inventories and to assess the value of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of local and indigenous communities
- 3.5 Information exchange on sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources enhanced considering the special needs of developing countries
 - 3.5.1. Develop a programme to identify who is conserving what kind of genetic resources and where including ex-situ conservation
 - 3.5.2. Further develop the clearing-house mechanism as a central tool for all information gathered

- 3.5.3. Enhance national capacities including human, technological and other capacity requirements in order to ensure exchange of information, benefit sharing and use of genetic resources
- 3.6 The role of biodiversity in reducing poverty, through the promotion of food security for example, is promoted
 - 3.6.1. Develop open dialogue with relevant organizations
 - 3.6.2. Develop approaches to mainstream the role of the biodiversity in poverty reduction initiatives

Note: Relevant organizations include WTO, FAO and UNDP

4. *Cross-cutting operational goals*

- 4.1 All countries have an NBSAP in place and under implementation
 - 4.1.1. CBD to evaluate:
 - The number of countries with NBSAPs
 - The key barriers to NBSAP preparation
 - Key problems in the coverage and effectiveness of NBSAPs and the reasons for these
 - 4.1.2. Identify and address key barriers to implementation, including issues relating to technical and institutional capacity and funding
- 4.2. Adequate financial, human and technical resources are provided to implement this strategic plan, in particular capacity building support for implementation of priority actions in NBSAPs
 - 4.2.1. Promote support of the financial mechanism for implementing NBSAPs
 - 4.2.2. Promote access to private sources of financial support
 - 4.2.3. Provide adequate and predictable funding to implement NBSAPs
 - 4.2.4. Review the available funding mechanisms, to identify key improvement or enhancement actions to improve targeting, efficiency and overall levels of support
 - 4.2.4. Develop improved mechanisms for sharing expertise and for collaborative efforts to enhance technical capacity
- 4.3. Consideration of biodiversity is integrated both nationally and internationally into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies
 - 4.3.1. Develop mechanisms, including cross-sectoral programmes to enhance the understanding and collaborative involvement of other sectors
 - 4.3.2. Develop market and non-market instruments and incentives to encourage sectoral response
- 4.4. Key actors effecting implementation of the Convention have increased awareness and are actively supporting and involved in implementation
 - 4.4.1. Improve interaction with the private sector, beginning with corporations with a direct impact on biodiversity

- 4.4.2. Identify at the national level who are key players and promote and support their involvement in the CBD/UNESCO Biodiversity Education and Public Awareness Initiative
- 4.4.3. Establish measures to promote awareness at national level including education in order to ensure actors, in particular relevant political support, to implement the Convention
- 4.4.4. Identify the key actors, their motivations/interests, and develop a tailored communication programme to increase their understanding
- 4.4.5. Develop mechanisms to allow/facilitate enhanced participation and involvement
- 4.5. The Convention is playing a leadership role in the international arena, and other international processes are actively supporting its implementation
 - 4.5.1. Encourage joint meetings of the subsidiary bodies, especially those dedicated to providing scientific and technical advice
 - 4.5.2. Recognize the relative roles and contributions of other bodies, while establishing clearly the importance and competence of our work
 - 4.5.3. Work closely with other bodies to identify relative roles, and articulate these clearly in memorandums of understanding or other documents
- 4.6. Mechanisms are enhanced and implemented to develop increased understanding of biodiversity, in particular the GTI, and to develop and transfer improved biodiversity management techniques, and decisions are made on the basis of the best available science
 - 4.6.1. Encourage active participation by Parties, non-Parties and relevant IGOs and NGOs
 - 4.6.2. Support global biodiversity assessment processes
 - 4.6.3. Encourage practical research, including by involving the academic community outside the United Nations, and the private sector
 - 4.6.4. Initiate or support collaborative initiatives to develop effective responses to specific technical barriers.
- 4.7. The Convention and Parties have better methods to evaluate the degree of implementation of the Convention, to enable Parties, the Conference of the Parties and other bodies to assess the effectiveness of actions and measures taken to achieve the objectives of Convention
 - 4.7.1. Develop a Convention work programme on indicators by 2004
 - 4.7.2. Promote full application of a harmonized and predictable national reporting system by all Parties by the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties
 - 4.7.3. Solve the problem of how to evaluate national implementation of the Convention and NBSAPs, potentially through the development of self-evaluations and voluntary acceptance of external evaluations
 - 4.7.4. Effectively utilize national reporting

D. Action plans to achieve the operational goals

The action plans will include a detailed list of activities to be undertaken to achieve the Operational Goals (i.e. planned activities; the expected products; the timing of each of these activities and products; the actors carrying out these activities and cooperation with relevant organizations; the

/...

mechanisms used to realize and/or support the goals and activities, or to generate the expected products; and financial, human-resource and other capacity requirements).

E. Monitoring and reporting

Set format for reporting on targets that are specific measurable achievable relevant and timebound (SMART). Important criteria are:-

1. Linked to national reporting
2. Biennial reporting
3. Simple and concise format
4. Tailored to the operational goals
5. Applicable to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations
6. Reports compiled by Secretariat for the Conference of the Parties

F. Periodic Assessment and Review

Assess and evaluate progress every four years in a way linked to the national-reporting cycle (i.e., two years after the year in which each national reporting cycle ends).

G. Communication

The Strategic Plan and its operational goals and actions will be effectively communicated to the other sectors of society, other agencies and conventions and other interested parties.
