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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE  
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL  
DIVERSITY

Sixth meeting

The Hague, 7-19 April 2002

Item 24 of the provisional agenda\*

**STRATEGIC PLAN, NATIONAL REPORTS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
CONVENTION**

*Draft Strategic Plan for the Convention on Biological Diversity: planned activities, expected products, the timing of activities and products, actors, implementation mechanisms, and financial, human-resource and other capacity requirements*

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

**INTRODUCTION**

1. In paragraph 38 of its decision V/20, adopted at its fifth meeting, the Conference of the Parties decided to hold an open-ended inter-sessional meeting, to assist with preparations for its sixth meeting. The meeting was mandated to consider, and to the extent possible develop draft elements of decisions on the following topics: preparation of the Strategic Plan for the Convention; the second national reports; and means to support the implementation of the Convention, in particular, implementation of priority actions in national biodiversity strategies and action plan.

2. The Open-ended Inter-sessional Meeting on the Strategic Plan, National Reports and Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity was held in Montreal from 19 to 21 November 2001. The meeting developed elements of the Strategic Plan including the issue, mission statement, vision, constraints, operational goals, monitoring and reporting and periodic assessment and review, review of implementation, and communication. The Open-ended Inter-Sessional Meeting requested the Executive Secretary to prepare, in consultation with Parties and other relevant actors, if needed, parameters as outlined in paragraph 15 of decision V/20 for as many of the operational goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention as possible before the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. By paragraph 15 of

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\* UNEP/CBD/COP/6/1 and Corr.1/Rev.1.

decision V/20 the Conference of the Parties decided that within each of the operational goals, the Strategic Plan shall identify, as far as possible, the following parameters:

- (a) Planned activities;
- (b) Expected products;
- (c) The timing of each of these activities and products;
- (d) The actors carrying out these activities and cooperation with relevant organizations;
- (e) The mechanisms used to realize and/or support the goals and activities, or to generate the expected products; and
- (f) Financial, human-resource and other capacity requirements.

3. The Secretariat is of the view that the parameters identified above constitute the basic elements of the action plan to implement the Strategic Plan.

4. By a notification dated 29 November 2001, the Executive Secretary invited Parties, States, intergovernmental organizations and other organizations to provide inputs for the development of parameters, as requested by the Open-ended Inter-sessional Meeting and as outlined in paragraph 15 of decision V/20 in time for the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties but no later than 31 January 2002.

5. By the time of the preparation of this document the Executive Secretary had received only one submission on the issue, from Spain on behalf of the European Union. The submission emphasized that the development of parameters, as requested under decision V/20, was premature since the exact content of the Strategic Plan is yet to be determined. The submission therefore did not contain any specific elements regarding Parameters.

6. The Executive Secretary has prepared this document to assist the Conference of the Parties in its further consideration of this issue. The annex to this document identifies relevant parameters for each of the operational goals contained in the report of the Open-ended Inter-sessional Meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/6/5, annex, recommendation 1).

7. It should be noted that the elements under operational goal 1.6, concerning the leadership role of the Convention may change in the light of the overall message by the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

8. It should be further noted that the figures reflected in the section dealing with financial and human resource requirements are only indicative in nature, and proper costing of planned activities will need to be undertaken once these are agreed upon. Such financial and human resource requirements will vary from country to country and region to region.

*Annex*

**DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY: PLANNED ACTIVITIES, EXPECTED PRODUCTS, THE TIMING OF ACTIVITIES AND PRODUCTS, ACTORS, IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS, AND FINANCIAL, HUMAN-RESOURCE AND OTHER CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS**

*Cross-cutting operational goals*

1.1. Parties have a national biodiversity strategy and action plan, revised as needed, in place and under implementation that is adequately integrated into other national sectoral strategies and planning instruments related to biodiversity.

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>*Financial and human resource requirements</i>
1. To prepare elements for NBSAPS and sectoral strategies;	Guidelines for NBSAPS and sectoral strategies	Desk studies	SCBD	By 2004	One programme officer
2. To identify key constraints to implementation of NBSAPS	Analysis of key constraints to implementation of NBSAPS	Desk studies	SCBD	By 2004	One programme officer
3. Develop and/or, as appropriate, revise national biodiversity strategies and action plans	NBSAPS	- National consultative processes	Parties	NBSAPS and sectoral strategies and planning instruments established or	100,000 per country (for each of the developing countries and
		- Guidelines for NBSAPS	SCBD		

\* The figures reflected in this section are only indicative in nature and proper costing of activities will have to be undertaken and will vary from country to country and region to region. All figures are in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>*Financial and human resource requirements</i>
4. Integrate elements relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into national sectoral strategies and planning instruments related to biodiversity.	National sectoral strategies and planning instruments incorporating biodiversity considerations.	National consultative processes	Parties	revised and under implementation by all Parties by 2006.	countries with economies in transition)
5. To provide support to Parties for the development of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national sectoral strategies and planning instruments.	National biodiversity strategies and action plans in place	Technical assistance and financial support by relevant international organizations, such as UNEP, UNDP, IUCN, the World Bank	GEF, UNEP, UNDP, IUCN, the World Bank and other multilateral and bilateral donors	By 2008	1 million per country
6.To build capacities for the implementation of NBSAPS and sectoral strategies and planning instruments.	Trained man-power	Workshops  Technical assistance	Parties, GEF, UNEP, UNDP, IUCN, the World Bank and other multilateral and bilateral donors	By 2004	15,000 per country

1.2. Biodiversity concerns are integrated nationally, regionally and internationally into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resource requirements</i>
1. Facilitate consultation and interaction and strengthen co-operation among biodiversity-related conventions, agreements, programmes and action plans on biodiversity issues	Increased co-ordination and avoidance of duplication Joint programmes of work MoCs	Consultative and co-ordination	SCBD	2002 to 2006	300,000 x 2 (2 meetings between 2002 and 2010)

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resource requirements</i>
2. Establish appropriate internal institutional mechanisms in relevant international organizations to facilitate the incorporation of biodiversity considerations.	Institutional mechanisms established & functioning  Programmes & policies that contain biodiversity considerations adopted	meetings between SCBD and relevant organizations	Relevant international organizations such as WTO, WIPO, UNDP, UNCCD, UNFCCC, UNESCO, CITES, FAO, CMS, Ramsar Convention etc., Parties.		
3. Provide support to regional arrangements for co-operation and develop or review regional sectoral and cross-sectoral instruments and programmes to ensure integration of biodiversity considerations.	Review report of existing regional arrangements for cooperation and of regional sectoral and cross-sectoral instruments and programmes	Information gathering.. Desk studies.	Secretariat	By 2004	
	Regional mechanisms, instruments and programmes strengthened or established, as appropriate.	Regional consultative meetings  Technical assistance	Relevant regional organizations  GEF, other multilateral and bilateral donors and organizations	2002-2008	1 meeting every 2 year per region (300,000 for each meeting)
4. Establish national inter-ministerial committees for inter-sectoral co-ordination and harmonization of policies, programmes and plans	Harmonized sectoral policies, programmes and plans	National consultative and co-ordination meetings	Parties	By 2006	50,000 per country

1.3. [Increased financial, human and technical resources are [made available] [provided by developed country Parties and other donors to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition] to elaborate, revise and implement this Strategic Plan.]

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resource requirements</i>
1. Identify sources of financial and technical resources	Opportunities for financial and technical assistance identified	Donors consultative meeting	Parties, SCBD, multilateral and bilateral donors	By 2004	1 million for the consultative meeting
	A guide to sources of funding prepared	Desk study	SCBD		One programme officer
2. Encourage and promote bilateral arrangements between developing countries and donor countries	Increased bilateral assistance to developing countries	Identification of bilateral donors  Bilateral consultations  Consultative meeting between bilateral donors and developing countries	Parties, donors, SCBD	By 2004	300,000 for the consultative meeting
3. Promote the exchange of technical, scientific and managerial expertise between developing and developed countries	Enhanced scientific technical and managerial expertise in developing countries	Staff secondment	Parties and scientific and technical research organizations	By 2006	50,000 per country

1.4 Increased capacity-building support for implementation of priority actions in national biodiversity strategies and action plans is provided. Technical and scientific cooperation to implement strategic plan is promoted and facilitated through the clearing-house mechanism, as well as other mechanisms.

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resource requirements</i>
1. Identify capacity-building needs at a regional level and develop regional capacity building action plans	Needs assessment report. Regional capacity building action plans.	Submission of information by Parties; Regional meetings and workshops.	Secretariat; Parties	By 2004	500,000 per region for 4 regions
2. Strengthen existing or establish regional centers for capacity building	- Regional centers strengthened or established - Curricula on strategic planning for CBD related issues - Trained manpower - Training manuals	Technical and financial assistance	Parties, GEF and other relevant multilateral and bilateral donors and organizations	By 2006	1 million for each region
3. Identify and disseminate information on lessons learned, best practices and on activities undertaken by regional centers	Case-studies on lessons learned and best practices	Submissions by Parties CHM	Parties Secretariat	2003 onwards	---
4. Develop guidelines on practical implementation of the Strategic Plan and related capacity building action plans	Guidelines	Consultative process for Parties (workshop of experts) Desk studies	Secretariat	By 2004	300,000
5. Facilitate the transfer of appropriate technology	Identify types and sources of appropriate technologies	Desk studies CHM	Secretariat	By 2004	---

1.5. Key actors and stakeholders in the national implementation of the Convention have increased awareness and are actively supporting and involved in implementation

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resource requirements</i>
1. Develop the capacity of Parties to market biodiversity to other sectors	Awareness of other sectors of the biodiversity agenda increased	Training programmes Workshops with relevant sectors Partnerships with relevant sectors and professional Technical assistance	Parties, national stakeholders, multilateral and bilateral donors, UNESCO, IUCN	By 2006	100,000 per country
2. Develop and implement national awareness and education programmes	Public education and awareness programmes in place  Inclusion of biodiversity in formal education curricula	Appropriate use of media Use of existing institutional processes for curricula development Workshops on awareness raising and education	Parties and multilateral and bilateral donors, relevant stakeholders at the national level	By 2006	50,000 per country
3. Disseminate information on biodiversity issues to relevant stakeholders	Inclusion of biodiversity issues in stakeholders' programmes and activities	National CHMs Pamphlets, brochures, electronic and print media	Parties, Relevant stakeholders	By 2006	30,000 per country
4. Promote stakeholders' participation in decision-making and implementation at the national, sub-national and local levels	Institutional mechanisms for participation at national, sub-national and local levels in place	Regular consultative meetings with relevant stakeholders	Parties Relevant stakeholders	By 2006	10,000 per meeting

1.6 The Convention is playing its leadership role in international biodiversity issues in cooperation with other conventions that support its implementation; other international processes shall actively support its implementation consistent with their respective frameworks.

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resource requirements</i>
1. Convene consultative and co-ordinating meetings with biodiversity related conventions and other relevant international organizations with a view to building a common international agenda and defining international goals and targets	Common international agenda Agreed goals and targets Political declarations	Joint meetings	SCBD, biodiversity related conventions and other relevant international organizations	2004-2010	1 meeting every year (2004-2010) 300,000 per meeting
2. Identify specific roles and contributions of relevant international organizations to the CBD agenda, in order to harness their efforts in the implementation of the common international agenda, goals and targets, and articulate these in memoranda of cooperation or joint work programmes	Assessment of potential roles and areas for co-operation	Submissions by relevant organizations	SCBD and biodiversity related conventions and other relevant international organizations	By 2003	
	Joint programmes of work Memoranda of cooperation	Desk studies			
	Exchange of expertise	Secondment of staff			
3. Encourage the reciprocal representation between scientific and technical subsidiary bodies of relevant international conventions and organizations at their relevant meetings	Consensus on key scientific issues Common scientific agenda	Participation	SCBD and biodiversity related conventions and other relevant international organizations	2004-2010	10,000 annually per participant
4. Develop and adopt programmes and instruments that are supportive of the implementation of the CBD	Programmes and instruments	Consultative meetings Desk studies	Relevant international organizations and biodiversity-related conventions	By 2006	50,000 for consultative meeting

1.7 Mechanisms are enhanced and fully mobilized to promote increased understanding of biodiversity and to develop and transfer improved biodiversity management techniques and research findings, and decisions are made on the basis of the best available science and traditional knowledge systems.

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resource requirements</i>
1. Support global biodiversity assessment processes and dissemination of information arising from those assessments	Assessment reports Publications	Surveys and desk studies  CHM	SCBD, Parties, UNEP, WCMC and other relevant international organizations	By 2006	1 million (check with GBO)
2. Support practical research, including by involving the academic community and the private sector	Practical studies Research findings Biodiversity management techniques Lessons learned and case studies Joint publications	Biodiversity fellowships in academic and scientific institutions  Collaborative arrangements with private sector	SCBD, Parties, GEF, UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNIDO, academic institutions, private sector organizations and other relevant international organizations	By 2004	30,000 per fellowship 1 million for research

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resource requirements</i>
3. Strengthen outreach and role of CHM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved information dissemination capabilities</li> <li>- Increased number of CHM programmes</li> <li>- Expanded linkages with private sector, academic institutions and indigenous and local community organizations</li> </ul>	Collaboration with relevant international, non-governmental, private sector organizations and indigenous and local communities organizations	SCBD, Parties and, academic institutions, private sector organizations, indigenous and local communities organizations and other relevant international organizations	By 2006	500,000
	Better understanding of CBD, its role and agenda among stakeholders and the general public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dissemination of information through print and electronic media</li> <li>- Collaboration with major national and international media networks</li> </ul>			

1.8 The Convention and Parties have better methods to monitor and evaluate progress in 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.

<i><b>Planned activities</b></i>	<i><b>Expected outputs</b></i>	<i><b>Implementation mechanisms</b></i>	<i><b>Actors</b></i>	<i><b>Timeframe</b></i>	<i><b>Financial and human resource requirements</b></i>
1. Strengthen national reporting systems	Adequate information on implementation provided by Parties in a timely manner	Review of current formats for report  Technical and financial assistance to Parties  Develop a guide for national reporting	SCBD, Parties, GEF	By 2006	100,000 for each developing country and countries with economies in transition
2. Develop a new monitoring and feedback mechanism	CHM portal for continuing receipt of information from Parties	CHM	SCBD	By 2004	USD 100,000
3. Develop performance indicators and test through a demonstration project	Set of indicators for evaluation of effectiveness of implementation in place	Desk studies Expert meeting Demonstration project	SCBD and Parties	By 2004	USD 100,000
4. Undertake studies on the implementation of the Convention by Parties, identify constraints to implementation and best practices	Report on effectiveness of actions and measures taken by Parties to implement the Convention  Lessons learned and best practices	Submissions by Parties  Desk studies	SCBD and Parties	By 2008	



1.9 The relationship between biodiversity and poverty is examined and its sustainable role in poverty alleviation is promoted and the negative effect of poverty on biological diversity is mitigated

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resource requirements</i>
1. Undertake a study on the relationship between biodiversity and poverty, and identify the possible contribution of biodiversity in poverty alleviation	Report on biological diversity and poverty	Desk study	SCBD, CSD, UNDP, FAO and other relevant international organizations	By 2004	1 Economist
2. Develop response measures to deal with negative effects of poverty on biological diversity	Programmes and projects Laws and regulations Incentive measures Information	Technical and financial assistance Awareness raising campaigns National consultative processes	Parties, GEF, UNDP, World Bank, multilateral and bilateral donors and organizations	By 2006	1 million for each developing country
3. Implement programmes and projects that contribute both to conservation of biological diversity and poverty alleviation	Programme and projects contribute to conservation and poverty alleviation	Technical and financial assistance Involvement of relevant stakeholders	Parties, GEF, UNDP, World Bank, multilateral and bilateral donors and organizations	By 2006	20 millions for each developing country

4. Mainstream biodiversity in poverty alleviation programmes and initiatives	Poverty reduction programmes incorporate biodiversity concerns	National consultative processes Involvement of biodiversity experts in the development of programmes	Parties, multilateral and bilateral donors and relevant international organizations such as FAO and UNDP	By 2006	20,000 per project or programme
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1.10 Communication, education and public awareness are used effectively to increase broad understanding of biodiversity, thus facilitating the full implementation of the Convention

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Planned activities</i>
1. Evaluate the effectiveness of existing communication, education and public awareness programmes at national level, identify obstacles and improve effectiveness	Evaluation report  Efficient and effective delivery of biodiversity message to stakeholders.	Survey among target groups  Desk studies  Stakeholder involvement	Parties, SCBD, GEF, other multilateral and bilateral donors, relevant international organizations, the private sector and relevant stakeholders	By 2006	50, 000 per country
2. Develop a communication and information strategy for the Convention	Strategy developed  Stakeholders effectively sensitized	Expert meeting  Consultations with stakeholders  Desk study	SCBD, Parties and relevant stakeholders	By 2004	100,000 for expert meeting

3. Promote the implementation of the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness	Communication, education and public awareness on biodiversity issues enhanced	Structure or portal for a global network on communication, education and public awareness Exchange of knowledge and expertise among professionals Training programmes	UNESCO, SCBD, UNEP, IUCN, International Union of Biological Sciences	2002-2010	2 millions annually
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1.11 Tools are developed for the economic valuation of ecological goods and services provided by biological diversity with the goal of incorporating them into national accounts and as a contribution to global services

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resource requirements</i>
1. Review existing approaches to economic valuation of ecological goods and services provided by biodiversity and environmental accounting	Review report	Desk study	SCBD	By 2004	
2. Further develop and implement natural resource accounting systems and procedures	Methodologies for economic valuation of ecological goods and services	Desk study Technical assistance Review and amendment of existing natural resource accounting systems	SCBD, Parties, and relevant international organizations	By 2006	100,000 per developing country and country with economy in transition
3. Develop environmental impact assessment guidelines that incorporate economic valuation of biodiversity.	EIA guidelines	Desk study Expert meeting	SCBD and Parties	By 2004	300,000 for the expert meeting

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resource requirements</i>
4. Support customary practices and traditional resource management systems that ensure sustainable use of biological diversity	Set of instruments and policies to support customary practices and traditional resource management systems (e.g. incentive measures)	Expert meetings  Involvement of indigenous and local communities	SCBD, Parties and Indigenous and Local Communities organizations	By 2008	100,000 per expert meeting
5. Demonstrate the utility of economic valuation of ecological goods and services provided by biodiversity.	Case-studies Best practices	Submission of information and case-studies by Parties; Desk studies.	SCBD and Parties.	By 2006	

### *First element of the vision*

2.1 Species, ecosystems and genetic diversity that are at imminent risk of [irreversible loss] [extinction] are subject to appropriate actions to prevent that loss.

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resource requirements</i>
1. Identify species, ecosystems and genetic diversity at imminent risk of [irreversible loss][extinction]	Status assessments of species, ecosystems and genetic diversity at national and regional levels	Taxonomic surveys Technical and financial assistance	Parties, SCBD, IUCN, CITES, GEF and other relevant international organizations and and bilateral and multilateral donors	By 2008	200,000 per country
2. Establish and/or update a list of endangered species	Endangered species list	Desk study	Parties, IUCN, CITES and SCBD	By 2008	---

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resource requirements</i>
3. Anticipate future trends and their underlining causes and develop and implement response strategies	Forecast of future trends; underlining causes identified; response strategies developed and in place.	Taxonomic surveys Precautionary approach Technical and financial assistance	Parties, SCBD, IUCN, CITES, GEF and other relevant international organizations and and bilateral and multilateral donors	By 2010	200,000 per country
4. Improve the conservation status of species, ecosystems and genetic diversity at imminent risk of [irreversible loss][extinction]	The conservation status of 60% of species, ecosystems and genetic diversity at imminent risk improved	Recovery, restoration and special long-term conservation programmes Technical and financial assistance	Parties, GEF and relevant international organization and bilateral and multilateral donors	By 2010	500,000 per country
5. Share experiences gained by different countries in the conservation, management and recovery of species, ecosystems and genetic diversity	Lessons learned and best practices	Submissions by Parties CHM	Parties, SCBD, IUCN and CITES	By 2004	---

2.2. Populations and ecosystems that are not currently threatened are monitored and managed to maintain species viability and the structure and natural function of those ecosystems

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resource requirements</i>
1. Undertake a preliminary assessment of status and trends of populations and ecosystems	Preliminary assessment of status and trends	Surveys Technical and financial assistance	Parties, IUCN, UNEP,WCMC, GEF and other relevant bilateral and multilateral donors and organizations	By 2006	100,000 per country

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resource requirements</i>
2. Establishment of sub-regional and regional networks of protected areas for <i>in situ</i> conservation	Networks established	Surveys Sub-regional and regional co-operation Regional meetings Regional and sub-regional legal instruments	Parties, GEF, IUCN, UNESCO, and other relevant bilateral and multilateral donors and organizations	By 2010	10 millions per network
3. Regularly monitor through sampling techniques populations and ecosystems for continuous feedback on status and trends	Up-to-date information on status and trends	Surveys Technical and financial assistance	Parties, GEF, IUCN and other relevant bilateral and multilateral donors and organizations	By 2010	30,000 per survey
4. Develop sustainable management models for populations and ecosystems	Models for sustainable management in place	Desk study, based on best practices and lessons learned	Parties, IUCN and SCBD	By 2006	1 programme officer

### 2.3 Significant and emerging threats to biodiversity are identified and prevented or minimized.

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Planned activities</i>
1. Assess the impact of natural and socio-economic factors on key ecosystems and species	Assessment report	Survey and desk study	Parties and relevant international organizations	By 2004	100,000 per country
2. Anticipate, prevent and/or minimize impacts	Impacts reduced	Early warning and rapid response systems	Parties and relevant international organizations	By 2008	5 million per country

3. Develop guidelines to facilitate national prediction of significant and emerging threats and the design of response strategies	Guidelines in place and widely applied	Desk study  Demonstration projects	SCBD, Parties and relevant international organizations	By 2006	50,000 per demonstration project
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[2.4 Conservation and management efforts are focused on areas with high biodiversity value, particularly through the establishment of a global ecological network.]

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resource requirements</i>
1. Identify areas of high biodiversity value and develop management strategies	Areas identified  Guidelines and management models	Surveys  Desk studies Case studies	SCBD, Parties, IUCN and international organizations	By 2006	50,000 per survey
2. Assess the opportunity and viability of establishing a global ecological network	Potential coverage of the network identified  International consensus built on the need for network and possible coverage	Global survey  International experts meeting on the viability and coverage  International consultative meeting	SCBD, Parties, IUCN and relevant international organizations	By 2008	100,000 for the global survey  300,000 for the expert meeting  1 million for international consultative meeting
3. Establish pilot ecological networks at the regional level	Regional ecological network	Regional experts meeting  Regional consultative meeting	Parties, IUCN and relevant international and regional organizations	By 2010	200,000 for the experts meeting  400,000 for regional consultative meeting

*Second element of the vision*

3.1 National biodiversity strategies and action plans and biosafety frameworks identify the sustainable uses of biodiversity components at the national level

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resources requirements</i>
1. Assess current uses (customary and non-traditional) of components of biological resources and identify sustainable uses and practices	Current uses and practices assessed and sustainable uses and practices identified	National surveys Technical and financial assistance	Parties, IUCN, GEF and other bilateral or multilateral donors and organization	y 2006	200,000 per country
2. Promote sustainable practices and uses of components of biological diversity	Sustainable uses and practices are widely applied  Increased awareness of sustainable uses and practices	Education and public awareness Demonstration projects Integration into national biodiversity strategies and action plans  Incentive measures  Involvement of stakeholders in the development and implementation of NBSAPS and biosafety frameworks	Parties, IUCN, GEF and other bilateral or multilateral donors and organization and relevant stakeholders	By 2010	100,000 per demonstration project  1 million per country for awareness raising

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resources requirements</i>
3. Disseminate information on sustainable practices and uses to all stakeholders	Information shared among key stakeholders	SCBD CHM and national electronic and print media	Parties and SCBD	By 2006	50,000 per country

3.2 [Living modified organisms that may have an adverse effect on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account human health, are transferred, handled, and used in a safe manner through the full and world-wide application of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety]

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resources requirements</i>
1. Promote the ratification and early entry into force of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	100 Parties ratify or accede to the Protocol by 2004	Technical assistance to Parties  Information dissemination on the benefits of participation through the CHM	Parties  SCBD, GEF and other multilateral and bilateral donors	By 2004	--
2. Develop national biosafety frameworks	Biosafety frameworks established in 100 countries by 2006	Technical and financial assistance	Parties, UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, FAO, UNIDO, GEF and other multilateral and bilateral donors	By 2006	500,000 per country
3. Develop national capacities for risk assessment and risk management	Trained man-power Scientific research facilities established	Technical and financial assistance	Parties, UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, FAO, UNIDO, GEF and other multilateral and bilateral donors and biosafety roster of experts	By 2010	10 million per country

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resources requirements</i>
4. Promote the effective operation of the Biosafety Clearing-House as part of the CHM of the Convention	Increased use by Parties and other stakeholders of the BCH as a mechanism for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and for information exchange	BCH and CHM	SCBD, Parties, private sector and other stakeholders	2002-2010	500,000

3.3 Awareness of the negative impacts on biological diversity of unsustainable patterns of consumption and production is raised [and economic [policy][instruments]] that support sustainable use are developed and readily available.

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resources requirements</i>
1. Further develop and implement CBD guidelines for sustainable use of biological diversity	CBD guidelines widely applied	NBSAPS	SCBD, Parties	By 2010	
2. Further develop public awareness and education programmes at the national level	Programmes in place and under implementation	Workshops at the national level	Parties	By 2008	20,000 per workshop
3. Develop incentive measures for sustainable use.	Set of incentive measures in place	Expert meetings Regulatory mechanisms	Parties	By 2010	20,000 per expert meeting

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resources requirements</i>
4. Make the CHM and the BCH fully operational at the national level	National CHM and BCH established and operational in all Parties  Links with relevant existing information networks established	Technical and financial assistance  Co-operation with relevant organizations	Parties, SCBD, GEF and relevant international organizations	By 2006	1 million per country
5. Support the CBD/UNESCO biodiversity education and public awareness initiative	Increased global awareness Education and public awareness programmes further developed at the national level	CHM, other international electronic and print media	SCBD, UNESCO and other international organizations	By 2006	100,000

3.4 Tools, appropriate technologies and management systems that facilitate sustainable use of biological components are developed and promoted at national levels.

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resources requirements</i>
1. Support customary practices and traditional resource management systems that ensure sustainable use	Best practices and management methods identified and widely applied	Demonstration projects  Involvement of indigenous and local communities  National consultative processes	Parties  Indigenous and local communities	By 2010	20,000 per demonstration project
2. Develop incentive measures for sustainable use.	Set of incentive measures in place	Expert meetings Regulatory mechanisms	Parties	By 2010	20,000 per expert meeting
3. Promote the use of environmental impact assessment procedures	EIA procedures in place and widely applied	CBD guidelines for EIA  Regulatory mechanisms	Parties Private sector SCBD	By 2010	50,000 per country
4. Provide information to Parties on appropriate technologies	Appropriate technologies identified	Submissions by Parties and the private sector CHM	SCBD Parties Private sector	By 2006	One programme officer
5. Develop indicators for sustainable use	Set of indicators for sustainable use developed	Expert meeting	SCBD and Parties	By 2004	300,000 for the expert meeting
6. Implement pilot projects to test new technologies	Appropriateness of new technologies tested	Demonstration projects Technical and financial assistance	Parties, private sector Bilateral and multilateral donors	By 2010	100,000 per project per region

3.5 A framework for mainstreaming biodiversity concerns into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies is established and widely implemented.

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resources requirements</i>
1. Develop a framework for mainstreaming	Framework developed	Desk study Case studies for mainstreaming	Parties, SCBD	By 2006	One programme officer
2. Support Parties in the implementation of framework for mainstreaming	Biodiversity concerns mainstreamed into sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies	Technical and financial assistance Guidelines for mainstreaming	Parties, GEF, other relevant international organizations and bilateral and multilateral donors	By 2006	100,000 per country
3. Promote cross-disciplinary initiatives in biodiversity	Interdisciplinary research programmes established	Technical assistance Development of appropriate tertiary education curricula	Parties, universities, scientific and technical institutes	By 2006	500,000 per country

***Third element of the vision***

4.1 National legislation or other measures (including access and benefit-sharing strategies) on access and benefit-sharing, including financial, human, technical and technological resources, are developed and implemented [taking into account the Bonn Guidelines as appropriate].

<b><i>Planned activities</i></b>	<b><i>Expected outputs</i></b>	<b><i>Implementation mechanisms</i></b>	<b><i>Actors</i></b>	<b><i>Timeframe</i></b>	<b><i>Financial and human resources requirements</i></b>
1. Provide assistance to Parties in the development and implementation of access and benefit-sharing strategies and legislation	National access and benefit sharing strategies and legislation in place and under implementation.  Technical expertise developed	Technical and financial assistance  Information dissemination on lessons learned and best practices  Capacity building programmes	GEF and bilateral and multilateral donors and organizations	By 2008	500,000 per country
2. Promote the wide application of the Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing	Elements of the Bonn Guidelines incorporated into national access and benefit-sharing strategies and legislation  Guidelines widely applied by relevant stakeholders	Information dissemination through the CHM  Awareness raising among key stakeholders	SCBD, Parties	By 2004	50,000 per country

[4.2 Intellectual property rights and other *sui generis* rights relating to the use of genetic resources, including the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, respect the countries of origin of those genetic resources, or the rights of the populations involved, so as to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use.]

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resources requirements</i>
1. Identify the main elements to be taken into consideration in the development of <i>sui generis</i> systems and develop guidelines to assist Parties in putting in place appropriate regimes	Elements and guidelines developed  Appropriate <i>sui generis</i> systems in place	Desk studies  Case studies Expert meetings Technical assistance	Parties, SCBD, WIPO, and other relevant international organizations	By 2006	300,000 for the expert meeting
2. Review existing intellectual property rights regimes at the national, regional and international levels to ensure respect for the rights of the countries of origin of genetic resources and the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities	Effective national, regional and international IPR regimes in place	Expert meetings Involvement of local and indigenous communities National and regional consultative processes International negotiations Technical assistance	Parties, WIPO, SCBD, WTO and other relevant international and regional organizations and the private sector	By 2010	5 million
2. Develop appropriate mechanisms to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities	Appropriate mechanisms developed and in place Model material transfer agreements	Involvement of indigenous and local communities Desk studies Technical assistance National consultative processes	Parties, SCBD, WIPO and other relevant international organizations, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders	By 2006	100,000 per country

[4.3 The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of local and indigenous communities are respected, preserved, maintained, protected and promoted for wider application with those communities' full and effective involvement and approval.]

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resources requirements</i>
1. Inventorize existing traditional knowledge innovations and practices of local and indigenous communities relating to the utilization of genetic resources.	Inventories established	Surveys Participation of local and indigenous communities	Parties, indigenous and local communities GEF and other multilateral and bilateral donors	By 2010	1 million per country
2. Incorporate customary norms and practices relating to the use of genetic resources into national legislation	National legislation incorporating customary norms and practices	National consultative processes Involvement of indigenous and local communities	Parties, indigenous and local communities	By 2008	500,000 per country
3. Develop education and public awareness programmes regarding traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity	Programmes established and implemented  Inclusion of traditional knowledge in formal educational curricula	Appropriate use of media  Use of existing institutional processes for curricula development  Workshops on awareness raising and education	Parties, multilateral and bilateral donors and indigenous and local communities	By 2006	50, 000 per country

[4.4 Information exchange on sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources is enhanced, considering the special needs of developing countries.]

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resources requirements</i>
1. Further develop the CHM as a central tool for the dissemination of information	Increased use by Parties and other stakeholders of the CHM as a mechanism for information exchange	CHM	SCBD, Parties, private sector and other stakeholders	By 2004	100,000 for the further development of CHM
2. Establish regional CHM focal points for the exchange of information on access and benefit sharing	Regional CHM focal points established	Regional consultations Technical and financial assistance	Parties, SCBD, regional organizations, GEF	By 2008	500,000 per region
3. Identify possible formats, protocols and standards for the improved exchange of information on access and benefit-sharing	Formats, protocols and standards	Expert meeting	SCBD, Parties	By 2008	300,000 for the expert meeting

[4.5 Biotechnological and biochemical research and development activities that use genetic resources are promoted and established in countries of origin of these resources.]

<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Financial and human resources requirements</i>
1. Support regional research institutions related to biotechnology and biochemical research for countries of origin of genetic resources	Increased biotechnological research in countries of origin of genetic resources	Technical and financial assistance  Joint research activities	Parties, GEF, UNIDOUNESCO, and multilateral and bilateral donors and organizations	By 2010	5 million per region
2. Promote interaction among research organizations in developing and developed countries	Enhanced research expertise in developing country institutions	Joint research activities, exchange of experts	Parties, scientific research institutions	By 2008	50,000 per developing country institution

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