



Convention on Biological Diversity

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Ninth meeting Bonn, 19–30 May 2008

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY ON THE WORK OF ITS NINTH MEETING

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INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with rules 3 and 4 of the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and decision VIII/33 adopted at its eighth meeting, the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity was held at the Maritim Hotel Bonn, in Bonn, from 19 to 30 May 2008.

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

3. The following States not party to the Convention were also represented: Holy See, Iraq, United States of America.

4. Observers from the following United Nations bodies, Secretariat units, specialized agencies and related organizations also attended: Barcelona Convention - Mediterranean Action Plan; Codex Alimentarius Commission; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture; Global Environment Facility (GEF); International Finance Corporation; International Plant Protection Convention; International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture; International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS); UNEP/EUROBATS; UNEP/GRID-Arendal; UNEP/MAP Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (UNEP/MAP-RAC/SPA); UNEP-AEWA (Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds); UNEP-Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP); United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); United Nations Forum on Forests; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; United Nations Human Settlements Programme; United Nations Information Centre in Bonn (UNIC); United Nations Office for Project Services; United Nations Regional Information Centre for Western Europe (UNRIC); United Nations University (UNU); United Nations Volunteers; United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER); World Bank; World Health Organization; World Heritage Convention; World Intellectual Property Organization; World Tourism Organization.

5. A total of 494 other governmental and non-governmental bodies or agencies qualified in fields relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity were represented, as listed in annex IV to the present report:

6. The complete list of participants has been made available as an information document (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/54).

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

7. At the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 19 May 2008, it was agreed that Brunei Darussalam should be allowed to participate in the meeting as a Party, on a provisional basis, as it was soon to become the 191st Party to the Convention of Biological Diversity, on 27 July 2008, having deposited its instrument of accession to the Convention.

ITEM 1.1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

8. The meeting was opened at 10 a.m. on Monday, 19 May 2008 by Ambassador Raymundo Magno (Brazil), on behalf of Ms. Marina Silva, the President of the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting. A video on biological diversity, produced by *GEO* magazine, was shown; a group of German children and young people performed a dance entitled “Performance of the 192nd Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity”; and the music group Höhner and the choir of Bonn International School performed a song specially composed for the meeting in the context of Germany’s national campaign on biodiversity.

9. A message of solidarity was sent to the peoples of China and Myanmar in their struggle to deal with the consequences of the terrible natural disasters that had recently struck both countries. It was hoped that practical ways of helping the victims to cope with their very difficult situation might be determined during the course of the meeting.

10. At the opening session, statements were made by Ambassador Raymundo Magno, on behalf of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting; Mr. Sigmar Gabriel, Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany, and President of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties; Ms. Bärbel Dieckmann, Mayor of Bonn; Mr. Eckhard Uhlenberg, Minister of the Environment of North Rhine-Westphalia; Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Mr. Yvo de Boer, Executive Secretary, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; Mr. Luc Gnacadja, Executive Secretary, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification; and Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

1.1.1. Opening address by Ambassador Raymundo Magno, on behalf of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting

11. Ambassador Raymundo Magno, representative of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting, expressed his warm appreciation to the Government and people of Germany for their hosting of the present meeting in Bonn and for the excellence of the facilities provided. The Convention on Biological Diversity had already proved to be a paramount tool for the promotion of sustainable development. Indeed, the level of participation and interest in its work on the part of governments and civil society was testimony to the importance of the issues that it addressed. As a truly global event, the Conference of the Parties should be used to craft understanding and establish solid cooperation schemes for overcoming today’s many challenges, with future generations in mind. In that context, the mainstreaming of sustainable development issues in global and national agendas was encouraging, yet much remained to be done in terms of concrete action to implement the bilateral and multilateral environmental agreements so fundamental to sustainable development.

12. Such action was vital to ensuring fulfilment of the commitments made by developed-country Parties relating to financial resources and technology transfer, which played a crucial role in capacity-building for developing countries, ultimately furthering the three objectives of the Convention.

North-South and South-South cooperation should similarly be strengthened to that end. The negotiations on an international regime on access and benefit-sharing were instrumental to the achievement of those objectives, which had thus far been addressed in an unbalanced manner. The present meeting should therefore take stock of the collective efforts of the Parties to develop that regime and seek to ensure that the negotiations were completed as soon as possible before the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Once finalized, the international regime promised to be an effective means of encompassing the diverse interests of all groups and sectors in pursuing the three objectives of the Convention. He was confident that the meeting would accomplish its agenda on that and all other items under the wise guidance of its President, to whom he conveyed the best wishes of the Brazilian Government for success in that task.

1.1.2. Opening statement by Mr. Sigmar Gabriel, Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany, and President of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

13. Mr. Sigmar Gabriel, Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany and President of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, welcomed the participants to the meeting, in the United Nations city of Bonn, under the slogan “One Nature-One World-One Future”. He paid tribute to the Government and people of Brazil, the host country of the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and to Ms. Marina Silva, who had presided over it and, sadly, had recently resigned. He took the opportunity to wish Mr. Carlos Minc, the new Minister for the Environment of Brazil, every success and looked forward to cooperating with him in relation with the Convention. Aware of the considerable responsibility that presiding over the meeting placed upon him, he said that he could count on the support of all those working for the Convention. It was his hope that a spirit of mutual understanding and compromise would prevail at the meeting.

14. Life on Earth had reached a critical point. The world was not on track to meet the biodiversity targets established in Johannesburg in 2002. It was therefore vital for the Parties to assume their responsibility fully, taking action so as not to deprive future generations of key elements of life on Earth. Turning to the vital question of access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, he said that it was right for developing countries to describe as biopiracy the practice of producing medicines from genetic resources in rainforests without making payment. Regardless of how much money was at stake, the populations in the countries of origin were entitled to a share in the economic profits. It was also necessary to improve the financing of global biodiversity conservation and to adopt a resource mobilization strategy. He had noted that in his country a large share of the revenues from the auctioning of carbon dioxide credits would be used immediately for ecosystem conservation. Given the inextricable link between climate change and biodiversity, the existing instruments for addressing each issue should in the future be applied to both. Lastly, he said that, although the meeting programme was ambitious, he had every faith that its excellent preparation by the Secretariat and the congenial atmosphere in the city of Bonn would ensure its full success. He and his colleagues would do their utmost to make sure that the great challenge of advancing global biodiversity conservation decisively forward was successfully met.

1.1.3. Statement by Ms. Bärbel Dieckmann, Mayor of Bonn

15. Ms. Bärbel Dieckmann, Mayor of Bonn, welcomed participants to her city. Biodiversity loss, along with climate change and desertification, was among the biggest threats to sustainable development. Commendable efforts were being made under the three relevant conventions to create synergies to facilitate implementation of their strategies. “Working towards sustainable development worldwide”, the leitmotiv of all Bonn-based United Nations secretariats in Bonn, was a suitable banner for the current meeting, as there could be no sustainable development without biodiversity. The issues at stake enjoyed much support from Bonn-based research institutions, multinational companies and local administration. The city of Bonn was engaged in conventional nature-conservation projects, environmental education and international cooperation to that end. It had developed its own climate-change action programme and was currently working on a local biodiversity strategy. With over 51 per cent of its land protected, Bonn had published its own diversity report and would be staging a series of events on the topic, including an International Youth Summit and an International Conference of Mayors, in parallel with the high-level

segment of the Conference. Local and municipal governments could play an important part in achieving the aims of the Convention, since local networks encompassed tried and tested structures that allowed knowledge transfer and exchange. She wished participants every success in their negotiations and assured them of the full support of the people of Bonn.

1.1.4. *Statement by Mr. Eckhard Uhlenberg, Minister of the Environment of North Rhine-Westphalia*

16. Mr. Eckhard Uhlenberg, Minister of the Environment of North Rhine-Westphalia, said that the government of North Rhine-Westphalia took seriously its responsibility for the conservation of biodiversity, which was also crucial to safeguarding human existence. Highly industrialized and densely populated, the state was nevertheless home to over 40,000 different species of plants and animals; the conservation of biodiversity was, therefore, a particular challenge. North-Rhine Westphalia was part of the Natura 2000 European network, and important structural changes had been made in the formerly industrial Ruhr area, a possible example for similar areas elsewhere. Having expressed the hope that participants would have the opportunity to take part in some of the excursions arranged in surrounding nature reserves, he wished them every success in their work.

1.1.5. *Statement by Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)*

17. Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), welcomed the delegations to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. He declared that biodiversity, sustainable resource management, the response to climate change, agricultural biodiversity and food security were high on the international environmental agenda. It was reported in the fourth edition of the UNEP Global Environmental Outlook, produced in 2007, that the targets set by the international community in 1992 had not been met, the relevant instruments had been ineffective and it would not be possible to achieve the 2010 targets agreed in Johannesburg. In the face of an escalating biodiversity crisis, appropriate economic development policies were called for to sustain the diversity of life on the planet and maintain the goods and services necessary for humanity's economic activities and well-being. He hoped that the Parties would give the Convention a new lease of life and encourage its implementation worldwide. The vital nature of the world's ecosystems was such that the international community had to demonstrate its ability to address climate change. Moreover, the current food price crisis would severely test the world's agricultural production systems and their ability to feed as many as 9 billion people.

18. Since certain decisions taken by the Parties to the Convention in the context of other multilateral agreements could be contradictory, harmonization was called for. In order to support the three objectives of the Convention - conservation, sustainable use, and access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing - a new direction needed to be taken. The marine environment had been neglected and sustainability in the use of biodiversity was critical, in particular for developing nations, the poor and all those whose livelihoods were threatened. Global trade, subsidies and perverse incentives were all barriers to sustainable development. Thanks to the efforts made since 1992, greater economic resources could be leveraged by 2010, when access and benefit-sharing was due to become a reality. The ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties was taking place at a critical time and the decisions made should confirm that the world was taking biodiversity seriously.

1.1.6. *Statement by Mr. Yvo de Boer, Executive Secretary, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*

19. Mr. Yvo de Boer, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, said that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was faced with the huge challenge posed by dramatically increasing greenhouse gas emissions, which were set to peak in the next 15 years and then be reduced by the middle of the twenty-first century. Since a one per cent increase in temperature would equate to a 30 per cent risk rate of extinction for all species, the cost of failure was extremely high.

20. Successful carbon dioxide reduction would ultimately preserve nations that faced extinction, enhance food security and save forests and other ecosystems. The preservation of species was dependent on an economic approach that would take into account the pressing need to reduce global warming. Just as the voice of nature had alerted humanity to the problem, so it was for science to provide the solution.

1.1.7. Statement by Mr. Luc Gnacadja, Executive Secretary, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

21. Mr. Luc Gnacadja, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), thanked the Government and people of Germany for their commitment to and leadership of the sustainable development agenda. The Convention to Combat Desertification was the global focal point for drought, land degradation and desertification, all of which affected the sustainable livelihoods of vulnerable populations and had led to global economic, environmental and social difficulties, including soaring food prices. Sustainable drought-management practices were needed to reduce the risks, especially for vulnerable populations.

22. At the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Desertification, in September 2007, the Parties had adopted a strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention, with the aim of forging a global partnership to fight land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought. The Convention Secretariat was about to hold a High-level Policy Dialogue at which policy- and decision makers would exchange views on meeting global challenges. It was essential to find innovative approaches for implementing the three Rio conventions, with emphasis on synergy. Above all, measures were needed to protect dryland forests, which in turn could help to reduce carbon dioxide. While the Convention to Combat Desertification already worked closely together with the Convention on Biological Diversity on achieving biodiversity targets, linkages between all the Rio conventions had to be considered more carefully. Capacity-building and greater collaboration would be important aspects of such efforts. He hoped that Parties would support the implementation of joint action and provide guidance for synergy in the implementation of the Rio conventions at national level.

1.1.8. Statement by Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity

23. Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, provided some examples from around the world about the importance of biodiversity and the vital interlinkages of its components. He cited examples of local knowledge in the Caribbean about hurricanes, the loss of sharks in marine ecosystems, the role of pollinators, *inter alia*. Every species had a role to play and its disappearance disturbed the ecosystem. However, that web of life was under threat. Human impacts on the natural functions of the planet had never been as destructive as in the past 50 years. The dramatic rise in crop prices and the global food crisis were symptoms of the unprecedented loss of agricultural biodiversity and a reflection of its far-reaching impacts on humankind. Therefore, addressing the planetary challenge of biodiversity loss compounded by climate change required renewed international cooperation and the full engagement of all stakeholders. Since the last meeting in Curitiba, Timor-Leste and Montenegro had become Parties to the Convention and Brunei Darussalam had deposited its instrument of accession and would become a fully fledged Party in the coming month. He welcomed the three new Parties and expressed his hope that in 2010, the Parties to the Convention would celebrate the International Year of Biodiversity as a united and universal biodiversity family.

24. Recalling that, at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Curitiba, a new phase of enhanced implementation of the three objectives of the Convention had been born, Mr. Djoghlaif paid tribute to Brazil and to Ms. Marina Silva, in particular, for her leadership and the new thinking that had steered the work of the Convention over the last two years. Noting that there were only 579 days left to fulfil the promise made by Heads of State and Government in Johannesburg substantially to reduce the loss of biodiversity by 2010, he said that the challenge ahead was truly daunting and called for exceptional efforts.

25. However, the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties had found an exceptional host and he thanked the Government and people of Germany, who had demonstrated their commitment to achieving the three objectives of the Convention.

26. In conclusion, he said that half measures and business-as-usual were no longer options for the unprecedented environmental challenges the world faced. The biodiversity family was called upon to meet the host's national initiative, to make Bonn the United Nations City for sustainable development, a global and universal "Globale Naturallianz".

1.1.9. Statements by representatives of civil society

27. At the opening plenary session of the meeting, general statements were made by the representatives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Alliance, the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) and Vía Campesina.

28. The representative of the CBD Alliance said that more than 140 representatives of international civil-society organizations had met in Bonn, on 17 and 18 May 2008, to prepare for the present meeting. They had pinpointed nine priorities, three of which concerned proposals that were false solutions to the crisis triggered by the current global food and hunger emergency. In view of the threat posed to biodiversity by industrial agrofuel production and related targets, those organizations were calling for an immediate ban on genetically engineered trees, which contaminated forests and other native ecosystems. A prohibition on the granting of carbon credits for attempts to capture carbon and on ocean fertilization was also needed. The other six priorities concerned areas where genuine solutions could be found: implementation of the ecosystem approach on the basis of rights enshrined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People; strengthening of farmers' rights; an end to biopiracy; forest preservation; reduction of biodiversity loss in protected areas; and urgent measures for the protection of marine areas in open ocean waters and deep-sea habitats.

29. The representative of ICC said that business was central to bringing investments, technologies and services to facilitate progress with regard to the issues underlying the Convention. The business community was convinced that there was no alternative to increasing crop yields, which could be done in a sustainable manner. Given its expertise in that area, the ICC looked forward to cooperating in such efforts. It also supported sector-specific approaches to access and benefit-sharing.

30. The representative of IIFB thanked her organization's donors, in particular the German, Norwegian and Swedish Governments. Also thanking the States that had voted to adopt the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People, she said that the implementation of decisions under the Convention should be consistent with the rights enshrined in that Declaration. She called for greater cooperation on biodiversity and climate change between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Indigenous peoples demanded recognition of their biocultural territories and community-conserved areas. Moreover, any proposed international regime on access and benefit-sharing should comply with the minimum standards set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People. The programme of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention was fundamental to the successful implementation of the Convention and vital to indigenous peoples. IIFB was deeply concerned, however, that the proposed elements for the framework for programme priorities (2010-2014) related to utilization of GEF resources for biodiversity had been elaborated without any significant participation by indigenous peoples. She urged Parties to guarantee the rights of indigenous peoples to participate in activities related to the protection of forest and agricultural biodiversity, marine and coastal diversity, island biodiversity and inland waters. IIFB attached particular importance to implementation of the Convention's Strategic Plan and the 2010 biodiversity target, consistent with securing the rights and well-being of indigenous peoples. As indigenous peoples had prioritized communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) in their work programme, all CEPA activities should reflect the central role of indigenous peoples in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

31. The representative of Vía Campesina said that smallholder farmers, indigenous peoples, fishers and herdsman were the guardians of biodiversity and held the knowledge that was crucial for the survival

of humanity. The current food crisis was a result of inequitable policies, privatization of resources and biofuels development. Smallholder farmers were capable of generating enough food to feed the world, while safeguarding biodiversity and developing species capable of adapting to climate change at the same time. The collective right of farmers to the use of biodiversity, seeds, land and water must be guaranteed and pertinent measures to make that right a reality should be adopted at the present meeting. Any type of genetically modified crops and industrial biofuels should be prohibited. Food sovereignty was crucial to addressing the food crisis and the Parties to the Conference should recognize it as such.

32. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 23 May 2008, a statement on women and biodiversity was made by a representative of the Women's Caucus, speaking also on behalf of the voiceless and invisible women care-workers of the world. The wisdom of the privatization of nature was questioned. Biopiracy and cultural piracy were rejected, as were genetically modified organisms, industrial agrofuels and nuclear energy. It was pointed out that poverty and hunger among women and girls would be reduced by granting them land and property rights, as well as free access to seeds. Women's achievements within the United Nations system included the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the strategic objectives set forth in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, in particular those relating to women and the environment, and the third Millennium Development Goal of eliminating gender disparity at all levels by 2015. She expressed support for the Gender Action Plan under the Convention on Biological Diversity and looked forward to the involvement of a sufficient number of independent experts in the related gender-mainstreaming and capacity-building exercises, having noted with deep concern the general lack of such experts in the processes of the Convention. Lastly, she said that priorities should be focused on the achievement of a sustainable economy, based on values, respect, diversity, dignity, cultural identity and above all life

ITEM 1.2 ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Election of the President

33. In accordance with rule 21 of the rules of procedure, at the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 19 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties elected by acclamation Mr. Sigmar Gabriel, Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature, Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany, as President of its ninth meeting .

34. In accordance with rule 21 and 24 of the rules of procedure, the following representatives elected, or replacing those elected, by the Conference of the Parties at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (see UNEP/CBD/COP/8/31, para. 25), served as Vice-Presidents for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties:

Mr. Deon Stewart (Bahamas)
Mr. Karma Nyedrup (Bhutan)
Mr. Robert McLean (Canada)
Ms. Mary Fosi Mbantenkhu (Cameroon)
Mr. Fernando Pérez (Chile)
Ms. Andrea Stefan (Croatia)
Mr. Ositadinma Anaedu (Nigeria)
Mr. José Luis Herranz Sáez (Spain)
Mr. Volodymyr Domashlinets (Ukraine)
Mr. Abdul Haqim Aulaiah (Yemen)

35. As agreed in the Bureau, the Conference of the Parties decided that Ms. Mary Fosi Mbantenkhu (Cameroon) would serve as Rapporteur for the meeting.

Election of the Bureau

36. In accordance with rule 21 of the rules of procedure, the Conference of the Parties elected the following representatives to serve as members of the Bureau for a term of office commencing upon the closure of its ninth meeting and ending at the closure of its tenth meeting:

Ms. Somaly Chan (Cambodia)
 Ms. Tania Temata (Cook Islands)
 Mr. Joseph Ronald Toussaint (Haiti)
 Mr. James H. Seyani (Malawi)
 Mr. Damaso Luna (Mexico)*
 Ms. Snezana Prokic (Serbia)
 Mr. Abdelbagi Mukhtar Ali (Sudan)
 Ms. Asa Norrman (Sweden)
 Mr. Robert Lamb (Switzerland)
 Mr. Volodymyr Domashlinets (Ukraine)

*With Mr. Ricardo Torres (Colombia) as replacement for issues relating to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

Election of officers of subsidiary bodies and other meetings

37. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties elected Mr. Spencer Linus Thomas (Grenada) as Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) for its fourteenth meeting and that his term of office would extend until the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

ITEM 1.3. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

38. At the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 19 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1):

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

- 1.1. Opening of the meeting.
- 1.2. Election of officers.
- 1.3. Adoption of the agenda.
- 1.4. Organization of work.
- 1.5. Report on the credentials of representatives to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
- 1.6. Pending issues.
- 1.7. Date and venue of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

II. CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS

- 2.1. Reports of intersessional and regional preparatory meetings.
- 2.2. Report of the Global Environment Facility.
- 2.3. Report of the Executive Secretary on the administration of the Convention and the budget for the Trust Fund of the Convention.

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III. ISSUES FOR IN-DEPTH CONSIDERATION

- 3.1. Agricultural biodiversity.
- 3.2. Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.
- 3.3. Invasive alien species.
- 3.4. Forest biodiversity.
- 3.5. Incentive measures.
- 3.6. Ecosystem approach.
- 3.7. Progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan and progress towards the 2010 target and relevant Millennium Development Goals.
- 3.8. Financial resources and the financial mechanism.

IV. OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES ARISING FROM DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AND STRATEGIC ISSUES FOR EVALUATING PROGRESS

- 4.1. Access and benefit-sharing.
- 4.2. Article 8(j) and related provisions.
- 4.3. Technology transfer and cooperation.
- 4.4. Monitoring, assessments and indicators.
- 4.5. Biodiversity and climate change.
- 4.6. Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands.
- 4.7. Protected areas.
- 4.8. Biodiversity of inland waters.
- 4.9. Marine and coastal biodiversity.
- 4.10. Island biodiversity.
- 4.11. Global Taxonomy Initiative.
- 4.12. Liability and redress.
- 4.13. Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations and initiatives, and engagement of stakeholders.
- 4.14. Operations of the Convention.
- 4.15. Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism.
- 4.16. Guidance to the financial mechanism.
- 4.17. Communication, education and public awareness (CEPA).

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.

VI. FINAL MATTERS

- 6.1. Other matters.
- 6.2. Adoption of the report.

6.3. Closure of the meeting.

ITEM 1.4. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

39. At the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 19 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties approved the organization of work of the meeting, on the basis of the suggestions contained in annex II to the revised annotations to the provisional agenda (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.1/Rev.1).

40. Accordingly, at the opening plenary session of the meeting, the Conference of the Parties established two working groups:

(a) *Working Group I*, under the chairmanship of Ms. Maria Mbengashe (South Africa) to consider agenda items 3.1 (Agricultural biodiversity, including biofuels); 3.2 (Global Strategy for Plant Conservation); 3.3 (Invasive alien species); 3.4 (Forest biodiversity); 3.5 (Incentive measures) 3.6 (Ecosystem approach); 4.4 (Monitoring, assessment and indicators); 4.5 (Biodiversity and climate change); 4.6 (Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands); 4.7 (Protected areas); 4.8 (Biodiversity of inland waters); 4.9 (Biodiversity of marine and coastal areas); 4.10 (Island biodiversity); 4.11 (Global Taxonomy Initiative); and

(b) *Working Group II*, under the chairmanship of Ms. Chaweewan Hutacharern (Thailand) to consider agenda items 3.7 (Progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan and towards the 2010 target and relevant Millennium Development Goals); 3.8 (Financial resources and the financial mechanism); 4.1 (Access and benefit-sharing); 4.2 (Article 8(j) and related provisions); 4.3 (Technology transfer and cooperation); 4.12 (Liability and redress); 4.13 (Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives and engagement of stakeholders); 4.14 (Operations of the Convention); 4.15 (Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism); 4.16 (Guidance to the financial mechanism); 4.17 (Communication, education and public awareness).

41. It was subsequently decided that agenda item 4.4 (Monitoring, assessment and indicators) should be considered in Working Group II.

42. It was also agreed that the consideration of item 4.1 (Access and benefit-sharing) in Working Group II would be limited to a general discussion of the main issues involved. The responsibility for further work on the subject would then be assumed by an informal consultative group, chaired by the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing, which would report directly to plenary.

43. At the 2nd plenary session, on 23 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties heard interim progress reports from the Chairs of Working Groups I and II and from the Chair of the Budget Committee.

44. Statements were made on the subject by representatives of Bolivia, China, Jamaica, the Russian Federation (on behalf of the Central and Eastern European Group, as well as Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) and Senegal.

45. The representative of the Russian Federation (on behalf of the Central and Eastern European Group, as well as Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) expressed concern that not all views were reflected in the draft decisions emanating from the Working Groups. All additional text submitted to the Secretariat should be included in draft decisions produced by informal groups.

46. The representative of China said that, while pleased with the progress made in the Working Groups, his delegation was concerned about the proliferation of contact groups and informal consultative groups, in which only delegates with good command of English could participate since no interpretation was provided. Furthermore, discussions in the Working Groups should be based on previous work, such as SBSTTA recommendations, in order to avoid the production of a multitude of lengthy documents, the consideration of which would only hamper progress. Deliberations based on earlier work would also ensure a consistent approach. The divergence between certain texts emerging from the consultations of groups established by Working Group Chairs and SBSTTA recommendations was unfortunate. Draft decisions should reflect the views of all Parties and not just a select few.

47. The representative of Bolivia concurred that the proliferation of informal groups posed a problem, both for non-English speakers and for small delegations that might not be able to attend parallel meetings. Similarly, an excess of background documents slowed down progress.

48. The representative of Senegal proposed that Parties should follow the example of the European Union and put greater emphasis on regional consultations to expedite proceedings in the working groups and plenary. In order to facilitate such a process, more time should be allocated for regional consultations and non-English-speaking regional groups should be provided with high-standard translations of the documents to be considered.

49. The representative of Jamaica said that, in order to accommodate small delegations, each Working Group should be kept informed of when the other was moving to another agenda item in order to allow one-member delegations to attend those meetings that were most relevant to their country.

50. The Executive Secretary explained that the Secretariat did its utmost to accommodate the concerns of all Parties. While the quality of translations of working documents sometimes reflected the time constraints under which they were produced, the translations of documents included in the final report adopted by the Conference of the Parties met the highest standards. Due to severe budgetary constraints, the Secretariat was not in a position to provide interpreting services for meetings of contact groups or informal consultative groups. The very purpose of the present plenary meeting was to inform delegations that might not have been able to participate in all informal groups of the progress made and give them an opportunity to express their views. The host of documents before the meeting had been prepared at the explicit request of Parties in decisions adopted at the previous meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Although the number of items on the agenda had been reduced, the work arising from the remaining items could not be completed in plenary alone. Dividing the work-load between two working groups was thus imperative. Furthermore, given the divergent views among Parties, undue delays could be avoided only if contentious issues were discussed in smaller groups. However, none of those groups had decision-making powers and the final decision rested with the plenary. All Parties were invited to use that opportunity to participate in the process.

51. The Chair added that, while it was certainly essential to reflect on SBSTTA recommendations and other previous work, the Conference of Parties could not ignore discussions held in other forums on emerging issues such as agricultural diversity, agrofuels and climate change. The challenge was to use the ideas emanating from such forums to inform the work on SBSTTA outcomes.

Work of the sessional working groups

52. Working Group I held 22 meetings, from 19 to 30 May 2008. It adopted its report (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/WG.1/L.1) at its 22nd meeting, on 30 May 2008. Working Group II held 16 meetings, from 19 to 30 May 2008. It adopted its report (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/WG.2/L.1) at its 16th meeting, on 30 May 2008.

53. At the 2nd plenary session, on 23 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties heard interim progress reports from the Chairs of Working Groups I and II.

54. The final reports of the working groups (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.1/Add.1 and 2) were presented to the Conference of the Parties at the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, and are incorporated into the present report under the relevant agenda items.

High-level segment

55. A high-level ministerial segment of the meeting was held at the World Conference Centre, Bonn, from 28 to 30 May 2008. It was chaired by Mr. Sigmar Gabriel, Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany. A total of 157 countries participated in the high-level segment, 80 of which were represented at the ministerial level and 37 at the deputy-minister or state-secretary level. Representatives of international intergovernmental organizations, parliamentarians, local communities, business, youth, non-governmental organizations and indigenous and local communities also participated.

56. The opening ceremony of the high-level segment was attended by Ms. Angela Merkel, Federal Chancellor of Germany; Mr. Srgjan Kerim, President of the General Assembly of the United Nations; Mr. Stephen Harper, Prime Minister of Canada; Mr. José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission; Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity. A welcome message from Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations was read out by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme.

57. In her opening statement, Federal Chancellor Merkel drew attention to the need to mobilize financial resources for the implementation of the Convention in countries that lacked the necessary financial capacity. She drew attention to the Life Web Initiative as a beacon of hope for countries that wished to have certain areas protected but did not have the financial means to do so. For its part, Germany was committed to providing 500 million euros in the period 2009-2012 and would seek ways of providing 500 million euros annually in the years thereafter. She thanked those countries and organizations that had made similar commitments and expressed the hope that, by the end of the meeting, a lasting strategy for biodiversity financing would be agreed upon.

58. In conjunction with the high-level segment, a high-level plenary session of the meeting was held at the Maritim Hotel Bonn on 28 May. The proceedings of that session are contained in annex II to the present report.

59. At the end of the high-level segment, the President of the Conference of the Parties expressed his appreciation to all participants and, in particular, those ministers and other high-level officials who had agreed to assist in resolving outstanding issues on the agenda of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He reminded participants that they had only two years left to meet the 2010 target. He said that, in those two years, the German Presidency would place a special focus on a number of issues essential to enhance the effectiveness of the work. Cooperation would be enhanced among Parties to the Convention and non-Parties would be convinced to join so as to make the Convention the real global one for all life in all countries on Earth. The "Bonn Agenda on Global Biodiversity" of the German Presidency would focus on finalizing the international regime on access and benefit-sharing so it could be adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He invited ministers from all regions of the world to form a high-level group of Friends of the Presidency to give political guidance on the Convention process with special focus on access and benefit-sharing, whenever it was needed. The German Presidency would also focus on the programme of work on protected areas, which was to be reviewed at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and would pay special attention to enhancing cooperation between the Convention, the Global Environment Facility and other funding institutions and mechanisms. Efforts to establish new and innovative funding mechanism on all levels would continue, as would the work under the leadership of Pavan Sukhdev on the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity, which was intended to allow for a comparison between the cost of action and the cost of non-action on biological diversity. A comprehensive report on the results of Mr. Sukhdev's study would be made available before the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

60. In his closing statement, the Executive Secretary congratulated the President on his exemplary leadership, which set a precedent for future meetings of the Conference of the Parties and the meetings of sister organizations. He thanked the ministers in attendance, who had demonstrated their commitment to achieving the goals set at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. He also thanked the ministers who had agreed to join forces with the President and be engaged in promoting the Bonn Biodiversity Compact. If the Bonn Biodiversity Compact for life on Earth was to become a reality, it would require the commitment of all. He also thanked GEF, UNDP, IUCN and Bioversity for signing agreements pursuant to the spirit and letter of the One UN programme of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Finally, he applauded the Kobe Biodiversity Call For Action as the first plan of action to be adopted by the G8 following the historic initiative of the Heiligendamm Summit and the Potsdam 2010 Initiative, as well as the partnership between the Presidencies of the ninth and tenth meetings of the Conference of the

Parties, which was in keeping with the spirit of the universal *Globale Naturallianz* that had been born at the current meeting in Bonn.

61. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the President of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties presented his conclusions on the outcomes of the high-level segment, which are contained in annex III to the present report.

ITEM 1.5. REPORT ON THE CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE NINTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

62. Agenda item 1.5 was taken up at the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 19 May 2008. In accordance with rule 19 of the rules of procedure, the Bureau was to examine and report on the credentials of delegations. Delegations which had not submitted their credentials were urged to do so as soon as possible and not later than 10 a.m. on 20 May 2008, in accordance with rule 18 of the rules of procedure. In that connection, it was emphasized that lack of compliance with the provisions of that rule had been raised by the auditors as an issue to be addressed.

63. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 23 May 2008, Mr. Karma Nyedrup (Bhutan) informed the Conference of the Parties that 167 Contracting Parties were registered as attending. Pursuant to rule 19 of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties, the Bureau had thus far examined the credentials of the representatives of 135 Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that were attending the meeting. The credentials of 118 delegations had been found to be in full compliance with the provisions of rule 18 of the rules of procedure. Those of 17 delegations complied only partially with those provisions and a further 32 delegations attending the meeting had not submitted credentials. In keeping with past practice, the 49 delegations concerned had been requested to provide the Executive Secretary with valid credentials no later than 10 a.m. on 29 May to enable their review by the Bureau.

64. At the 3rd plenary session, on 30 May 2008, Mr. Nyedrup informed the Conference of the Parties that 181 Contracting Parties were registered as attending the meeting. Pursuant to rule 19 of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties, the Bureau had, as at its most recent meeting on 29 May 2008, examined the credentials of the representatives of 162 Contracting Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that were attending the meeting. The credentials of 149 delegations had been found to be in full compliance with the provisions of rule 18 of the rules of procedure. Those of 13 delegations complied only partially with those provisions, and a further 19 delegations attending the meeting had not thus far submitted credentials at all. In keeping with past practice, the Bureau recommended that those representatives of Parties who had not yet presented their credentials, or who had submitted credentials that did not fully comply with the rules of procedures, be requested to sign a declaration undertaking to provide their credentials, in the original version and in proper form, to the Executive Secretary within 30 days of the closure of the meeting, or in other words, no later than 29 June 2008. The Bureau proposed that the Parties that have made the declaration should be allowed to participate fully in the meeting. A total of 27 Parties had not made that declaration by the start of the present session.

65. The President emphasized that compliance with rule 18 of the rules of procedure was essential to ensuring the full authority of decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties. He therefore urged all delegations that had not yet submitted credentials in full compliance with rule 18 to meet the request of the Bureau concerning the submission of their credentials by 29 June 2008. In accordance with established practice, the full participation of delegations that had not yet complied with rule 18, but which had submitted the declaration, was approved.

ITEM 1.6 PENDING ISSUES

66. Agenda item 1.6 was taken up at the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 19 May 2008. Introducing the item, the President said that the only pending issue before the Conference related to paragraph 1 of rule 40 of the rules of procedure and paragraphs 4 and 16 of the financial rules, which remained bracketed due to the lack of consensus among the Parties concerning the majority required for decision-making on matters of substance. The Conference of the Parties did not currently appear to be in

a position to adopt those outstanding rules. Delegates were therefore invited to continue informal consultations during the present meeting, particularly within the framework of agenda item 4.14 on the operations of the Convention. The matter would be taken up again only if there appeared to be an emerging consensus that would allow the Conference of the Parties to adopt the pending rules.

ITEM 1.7 DATE AND VENUE OF THE TENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

67. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the President of the Conference said that, after making known its intention, in January 2007, to host the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in the city of Nagoya in Aichi Prefecture, the Government of Japan, after consultation with the Executive Secretary, proposed 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 from 11 to 15 October and 18 to 29 October 2010, respectively. On behalf of the Conference of the Parties, he wished to express his deep gratitude to the Government of Japan, to Aichi Prefecture and to the city of Nagoya for that generous offer.

68. The Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision on the date and venue of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/L.30, as decision IX/35. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

69. The President then welcomed to the podium Mr. Ichiro Kamoshita, Minister for Environment of Japan; Mr. Kunihiko Okada, representative of the Aichi-Nagoya COP-10 Promotion Committee; Mr. Fumio Kawaguchi, also representative of the Aichi-Nagoya COP-10 Promotion Committee; Mr. Masaaki Kanda, Governor of Aichi Prefecture; and Mr. Takehisa Matsubara, Mayor of the city of Nagoya.

70. Mr. Ichiro Kamoshita, Minister for Environment of Japan, expressed his warmest congratulations to the Conference of the Parties on the success of its ninth meeting and his deep gratitude to the Government of Germany and the Secretariat of the Convention for their sincere contribution to that success. He said that Japan was greatly honoured to be hosting the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in the city of Nagoya and thanked participants for their support in that endeavour.

71. Further actions towards achievement of the 2010 biodiversity target had been discussed under his chairmanship at a recent meeting of G-8 ministers of environment in Kobe. In the resulting Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity, the G-8 countries had reaffirmed their support for the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and urged all countries to work together to promote the necessary actions to that end, together with implementation of the 10 activities set forth in the Potsdam Initiative on Biodiversity. Japan, which had been doing its utmost to achieve the three objectives of the Convention since its acceptance thereof in 1993, would make further efforts still in response to that Call for Action. It would, for instance, implement the Satoyama Initiative aimed at collecting knowledge and best practices on sustainable management. In that same vein, its newly revised national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) was designed to enhance the global perspective and promote the engagement of local governments and the private sector. Japan would be pleased to share its experiences of having twice revised its NBSAP. In response to discussions held under the umbrella of the Convention, Japan had also been adding to its existing laws on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. In that context, he said that a Basic Act on Biodiversity had been passed only two days earlier by the Japanese Parliament to provide the primary framework for those laws.

72. Nagoya, the venue for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, was one of Japan's three major metropolitan areas. Nevertheless, it enjoyed a rich natural environment and was actively engaged in conservation efforts. He expressed the sincere hope that Japan would prove to be a successful host of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2010, which would be an epoch-making year for biological diversity. With the collaboration and support of all participants and the Secretariat, Japan would work tirelessly to that end.

73. Mr. Masaaki Kanda, Governor of Aichi Prefecture, said that he was highly honoured that Nagoya had been chosen as the venue for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Home to over 7

million people who sustained the development of its manufacturing and other industries, Aichi Prefecture enjoyed a rich biological diversity of seas, mountains and rivers that it was making every effort to preserve with a view to striking a balance between economic development and environmental preservation. In 2005, Aichi Prefecture had hosted Expo 2005 on the theme of *Nature's Wisdom*, which had been attended by over 22 million people. Against the background of that and other experiences, Aichi Prefecture looked forward to extending a warm welcome to all participants in 2010.

74. Mr. Takehisa Matsubara, Mayor of Nagoya, said that at the closing ceremony of Expo 2005 in Aichi Prefecture, he had promised to hand over a beautiful planet Earth to future generations. To that end, he had encouraged the citizens of Nagoya to take eco-friendly actions and they had given a positive response. Moreover, in promoting city planning with a view to the coexistence of humans and nature, it was his intention to oversee the creation of two forests: the Nagoya Higashiyama forest and the Nagoya West forest. Nagoya had a "culture of collaboration" with its citizens, which would serve as the engine for introducing participants at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the environmental efforts under way in Nagoya. He very much looked forward to welcoming participants to Nagoya in 2010.

75. The President said that he wished to convey to the Government of Japan, through its Minister of Environment, the most sincere appreciation of the Conference of the Parties for Japan's generous and timely initiative. His own country's Presidency would do its utmost to ensure the success of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Nagoya.

II. CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS

ITEM 2.1 REPORTS OF INTERSESSIONAL MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND REGIONAL PREPARATORY MEETINGS

76. Agenda item 2.1 was taken up at the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 19th May 2008. In considering the item, the Conference of the Parties had before it the reports of the twelfth and thirteenth meetings of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/2 and UNEP/CBD/COP/9/3); the report of the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/4); the reports of the fifth and sixth meetings of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/5 and UNEP/CBD/COP/9/6); the report of the fifth meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intersessional Working Group on the Implementation of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/7); and the report of the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/8).

77. The Conference of the Parties took note of the reports of intersessional meetings of subsidiary bodies. The recommendations contained in those reports would be considered under the relevant agenda items.

78. The reports of the regional preparatory meetings held on 17 and 18 May 2008, thanks to generous financial assistance from the Government of Spain, would be circulated as information notes as and when they became available. The views of the regional groups would be considered in Working Groups I and II under the relevant agenda items.

79. Presenting a brief overview of the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing since the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Co-Chairs of the Working Group, Mr. Timothy Hodges (Canada) and Mr. Fernando Casas (Colombia), expressed sincere gratitude for all the support extended to the Working Group in the very challenging task with which it was charged. While the difficult road ahead was not to be underestimated, the increasing involvement of stakeholders and of indigenous and local communities was encouraging, as was the possibility of a win-win outcome for users and providers of genetic resources. Several suggestions for better ensuring that the Working Group's mandate was completed at the earliest possible time before the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties would be provided for the consideration of the Parties at the appropriate time during the current meeting. Limited but significant progress had been made at the

fifth and sixth meetings of the Working Group. At its fifth meeting, for instance, the wide range of views generated at the fourth meeting had been successfully reduced and a new level of understanding reached, demonstrated by the readiness of members to listen to and challenge each other substantively. At its sixth meeting, the members of the Working Group had again showed newly willing to establish a sound basis for further negotiations and to engage in give and take.

80. Such real and encouraging results were nevertheless insufficient, bearing in mind that wide - albeit honest - differences and divergent views remained. Looking ahead to the next two years, it was self-evident that the Working Group needed to move in turn from a “range of views” to “language for concrete options”, to organized options, to the negotiation of options in “operational language” and lastly, to the consolidation of that work by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. To that end, a roadmap prescribing the way forward from Bonn was critical. The current meeting in Bonn also had the potential to effect progress on at least some of the key political and substantive issues involved in access and benefit-sharing. Moreover, it offered a unique and final opportunity for the refinement of instructions with a view to facilitating the negotiators in their work.

81. In short, there was a genuine chance of reaching a meaningful agreement on access and benefit-sharing within the framework of the Convention by 2010, the United Nations Year of Biodiversity, provided that adequate resources were allocated to the process and that concerted efforts were made at the domestic level to implement the current provisions of the Convention. Lastly, the importance of political energy and support should not be overlooked if the desired international regime was to be completed by 2010.

82. The written reports of the fifth and sixth meetings of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/5 and UNEP/CBD/COP/9/6) would be presented in Working Group II under agenda item 4.1, at which time views on the subject should preferably be expressed through regional spokespersons. As agreed by the Bureau, immediately following that discussion, an open-ended informal consultative group would be established for the purpose of preparing an agreed draft decision, taking into account the views expressed, to be recommended for transmission to plenary. The Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group would preside over the informal consultative group, as recommended by the Bureau. In view of the time constraints, they were requested to commence informal consultations immediately and also to report to plenary under item 4.1 (Access and benefit-sharing) at the end of the week in the interests of transparency and full participation in deciding the way forward. In addition, they would keep the President regularly informed as to the status of the negotiation, which Parties were urged to approach in a spirit of flexibility and compromise, bearing in mind the importance of the item.

ITEM 2.2 REPORT OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

83. At the opening session of the plenary, on 19 May 2008, it was announced that the report of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/9) would be presented by a GEF representative during the consideration of agenda item 4.16 (Guidance to the financial mechanism) by Working Group II, which would then discuss the report in the context of that same item.

ITEM 2.3. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CONVENTION AND THE BUDGET FOR THE TRUST FUND OF THE CONVENTION

84. Agenda item 2.3 was taken up at the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 19 May 2008. In considering the item, the Conference of the Parties had before it the report of the Executive Secretary on the administration of the Convention and the budget for the Trust Fund of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/10). It also had before it as information documents a note by the Executive Secretary on interim arrangements for the allocation of funding for facilitating participation of Parties in the Convention process and its Biosafety Protocol (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/39) and a note by the Executive Secretary on the status of contributions to the various trust funds (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/40).

85. The Executive Secretary expressed his appreciation both to the Heads of State and Government who had contributed to outreach activities related to the Convention and to the Brazilian authorities for their work since the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He thanked the United Nations Environment Programme, the European Commission and the Governments of France, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain for their financial support and secondment of staff. Without their help, neither the Secretariat's work nor the attendance at Convention-related meetings by representatives of some developing countries would have been possible.

86. Introducing his report on the administration of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/10) and related information documents (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/39 and 40), the Executive Secretary pointed out that the Secretariat had been overstretched owing to scarcer resources, partly as a result of the depreciation of the United States dollar. He appealed for a modest budget increase of 0.6 per cent in real terms, which would make it possible for the Secretariat to achieve all the activities in its work plan. He added that the audit report promised at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties had been produced and a draft was before the meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/48). It gave the financial administration of the Convention a very clean bill of health, and he promised a further audit in time for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

87. The President thanked Mr. Djoghlafor for his assessment of the situation with respect to the budget. He suggested, in accordance with established practices, the establishment of an open-ended contact group on the budget. He proposed that Mr. Ositadinma Anaedu (Nigeria), who had chaired a similar group at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, also chair the group for the ninth meeting.

88. The Conference of the Parties took note of the report of the Executive Secretary.

III. ISSUES FOR IN-DEPTH CONSIDERATION

ITEM 3.1. AGRICULTURAL BIODIVERSITY

89. Working Group I took up agenda item 3.1 at its 2nd meeting, on 20 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the impact of biofuels on biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/26), as well as recommendations XII/7 and XIII/1, adopted at the twelfth and thirteenth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) respectively (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.2, p. 5, UNEP/CBD/COP/9/2 and UNEP/CBD/COP/9/3).

90. Mr. Robert Lamb (Switzerland) presented the outcomes of the International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, held in Interlaken, Switzerland, from 3 to 7 September 2007, on behalf of Chair of that Conference. He said that the main outcome of the Conference, organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and attended by delegations from 109 countries and 42 organizations, had been the adoption of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources. The Plan, containing 23 strategic priorities, had been adopted through the Interlaken Declaration, which acknowledged that maintaining the diversity of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture was essential to meet current and future agricultural production challenges. The adoption of both the Global Plan of Action and the Interlaken Declaration made a significant contribution to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7.

91. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon (on behalf of the African Group), Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Liberia (also on behalf of the African Group), Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar (on behalf of the Arab Group), the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu and Venezuela. Representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues also made statements.

92. The Working Group continued its discussion of the agenda item at its 3rd meeting, on 20 May 2008. Statements were made by the representatives of the Civil Society Caucus, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), Friends of the Earth International, Greenpeace International, the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

93. Following an exchange of views, the Working Group agreed to a proposal by the Chair to establish an open-ended group of friends of the Chair to address outstanding issues relating to agricultural biodiversity, including biofuels. The Chair said that she would be assisted in that task by Mr. Linus Spencer Thomas (Grenada). The Working Group also agreed to a proposal by the Chair to establish an open-ended contact group, chaired by Mr. Ole Hendrickson (Canada), to address other outstanding issues relating to agricultural biodiversity.

94. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that, taking into account the views expressed, she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group.

95. At the 17th meeting of the Working Group, on 28 May 2008, the Chair recalled that an open-ended group of friends of the Chair had been set up to address outstanding issues on biofuels, chaired by Mr. Linus Spencer Thomas (Grenada), and an open-ended contact group, chaired by Mr. Ole Hendrickson (Canada), had been established to address other outstanding issues relating to agricultural biodiversity. The groups had made good progress and the outcomes of their meetings had contributed to the preparation of a draft decision on agricultural biodiversity. In view of difficulties encountered with regard to certain issues, however, another open-ended group of friends of the Chair, chaired by Ms. Meredith Stokdijk (New Zealand), had been established and had contributed to further progress towards agreement upon an acceptable text. Consultations had been held to that end, in connection with the high-level segment of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, involving Mr. Sigmar Gabriel, Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany, and President of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, Ambassador Raymundo Magno, the representative of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting, and Mr. Andreas Carlgren, Minister for the Environment of Sweden. It had been agreed that the progress made would serve as an appropriate basis for preparation of an improved text for the draft decision on agricultural biodiversity. The open-ended contact group would meet in the evening of 28 May 2008, and it was hoped that a new text of a draft decision on agricultural biodiversity would be agreed upon for the Working Group to take up on 29 May 2008.

96. At its 20th meeting, on 29 May 2008, the Working Group took up a revised draft decision on agricultural biodiversity, submitted by the Chair. Statements were made by the representatives of Nepal, Saudi Arabia and Switzerland.

97. It was announced that Ambassador Raymundo Magno, the representative of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting, and Mr. Andreas Carlgren, Minister for the Environment of Sweden, would facilitate a meeting of a discussion group on agricultural biodiversity and biofuels, with participants representing the Africa Group, Brazil, Canada, China, and the European Community and its member States.

98. At the 21st meeting of the Working Group, on 30 May 2008, the Chair reported that a discussion group had met the previous night to examine the issues under item 3.1 (Agricultural biodiversity). Its meeting had been facilitated by Ambassador Raymundo Magno, the representative of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting, and Mr. Andreas Carlgren, Minister for the Environment of Sweden. Representatives of Brazil, Canada, China, and the European Community and its member States, had participated in the meeting, as well as representatives of Malawi, South Africa and Zambia, all on behalf of the Africa Group. She thanked all those who had participated in the discussion group.

99. The representative of Canada explained that the aforementioned discussion group had met until late in the night and had been joined by a representative of Ethiopia. The discussions had been complex owing to the many interlinked issues at stake. It had been decided to separate the two main issues of agricultural diversity so as to produce two separate draft decisions, which were before the Working

Group. He thanked the two facilitators, Ambassador Raymundo Magno, the representative of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting, and Mr. Andreas Carlgren, Minister for the Environment of Sweden, all the other participants, as well as the group of friends of the Chair, chaired by Mr. Linus Spencer Thomas (Grenada) and the contact group, chaired by Mr. Ole Hendrickson (Canada), for their valuable inputs.

100. Ambassador Raymundo Magno, the representative of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting, added his thanks to those of the previous speakers. He presented the two new texts before the Working Group, the revised draft decision on agricultural biodiversity (In-depth review of the programme of work) and the draft decision on agricultural biodiversity: biofuels and biodiversity.

101. The Chair thanked the representative of Canada and Ambassador Raymundo Magno and requested that no new issues be opened up. The new texts before the Working Group were free of square brackets and she hoped they could be approved with little further discussion, if any. The texts were the result of lengthy and difficult negotiations and reflected a very delicate balance of the different views expressed by various delegations.

102. The Working Group took up a revised draft decision on agricultural biodiversity (In-depth review of the programme of work), submitted by the Chair. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Canada, Ethiopia, Gabon, Haiti, Switzerland and New Zealand.

103. It was agreed to place square brackets around some elements of the text.

104. Following the exchange of views and on that understanding, the Working Group approved the revised draft decision on agricultural biodiversity (In-depth review of the programme of work), as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.34.

105. The Working Group also took up a draft decision on biofuels and biodiversity, submitted by the Chair. Statements were made by the representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, Gabon, Indonesia, Kuwait, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Norway, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), Switzerland and Zambia.

106. Ambassador Raymundo Magno, the representative of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting, supported by representatives of Argentina, Canada, Liberia and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), appealed for no new amendments to be made to the text, which, as the Chair had explained, was the result of lengthy and difficult negotiations and reflected a very delicate balance of the different views.

107. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on agricultural biodiversity: biofuels and biodiversity, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.35.

108. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.34 as decision IX/1. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

109. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.35 as decision IX/2. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 3.2. GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION

110. Working Group I took up agenda item 3.2 at its 1st meeting, on 19 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it the draft Plant Conservation Report (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/25) and the European Strategy for Plant Conservation 2008-2014 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/31) as well as SBSTTA recommendation XII/2 as annexed to the report of its twelfth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/2) and contained in the compilation of the draft decisions before the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.2, p. 16).

111. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Malawi (on behalf of the African Group), Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Singapore, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and Uganda. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations also made a statement. Further statements were made by the representatives of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), Friends of the Earth International, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), the Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC), IUCN and TRAFFIC.

112. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that, taking into account the views expressed, she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group.

113. At its 11th meeting, on 26 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, submitted by the Chair. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mexico, New Zealand, Palau, Peru, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and Thailand. A statement was also made by a representative of the Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration.

114. At its 12th meeting, on 26 May 2008, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision. Statements were made by the representatives of Mexico and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States).

115. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.8.

116. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.8 as decision IX/3. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 3.3. INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

117. Working Group I took up agenda item 3.3 at its 5th meeting, on 21 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the in-depth review of ongoing work (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/11); information compiled by the Executive Secretary on the matter (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/32 and Add.1); and recommendation XIII/5 of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/3) on the outcome of the consultation on the lack of international standards covering invasive alien species not regarded as pests under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), contained in the compilation of the draft decisions before the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.2, p. 18).

118. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kiribati (on behalf of Pacific island countries), Liberia (on behalf of the African Group), Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation (on behalf of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (on behalf of small island developing States), the Seychelles, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), Thailand, Uganda (on behalf of Ethiopia, Ghana and Zambia), Uruguay and Venezuela.

119. The representative of Australia said that, having noted a number of references to decision VI/23* and the Guiding Principles in the draft decision contained in UNEP/CBD/COP/9/11, she wished to

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

express her country's strong preference that the footnote to decision VI/23 be removed. Removal of the footnote could be achieved by addressing the concerns that had led to the footnote's inclusion. Australia was ready to work with others to find an acceptable solution but, in the meantime, requested retention of the footnote wherever decision VI/23 and/or the Guiding Principles were referred to in the draft decision.

120. At its 6th meeting, on 22 May 2008, the Working Group continued its discussion of the agenda item. Statements were made by the representatives of Bolivia, Canada, Croatia (on behalf of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe), Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Kenya, Mauritius, Niger, Palau, Peru, Senegal, Switzerland, Viet Nam and Zambia. Representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the UNEP-MAP RAC/SPA also made statements. Further statements were made by the representatives of Bio International, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Council of Europe, the Defenders of Wildlife, the Global Invasive Species Programme, the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and IUCN. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that, taking into account the views expressed, she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group.

121. At its 16th meeting, on 28 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on an in-depth review of ongoing work on alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species, submitted by the Chair. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Grenada, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Palau, Peru, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), Turkey and Uganda.

122. The representative of Australia again raised the issue of the footnote to decision VI/23* and reiterated her country's strong preference that it be removed. Supported by New Zealand, she proposed new wording for paragraph 2ter in part B of the draft decision, which in her view would enable the footnote to be removed. The representative of Slovenia, speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States and supported by Norway, requested that the text be placed between square brackets, at least provisionally, and suggested an alternative wording. In response to the Chair's suggestion, it was decided that both texts be placed between square brackets.

123. At its 17th meeting, on 28 May 2008, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Honduras, Jamaica, New Zealand, Norway, the Russian Federation, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), South Africa and Uganda. The representative of CABI also made a statement.

124. At its 18th meeting, on 29 May 2008, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Jamaica, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), South Africa and Switzerland.

125. In view of continuing disagreement over certain issues related to invasive alien species and, specifically, certain paragraphs of the draft decision, the Chair suggested that the matter should be referred to the Bureau with a view to its resolution.

126. The representative of Jamaica expressed her country's willingness to make progress towards approval of the draft decision but voiced concern at the way in which the issue, in particular paragraph 2 of the draft decision, was being addressed.

127. The representative of Australia, pointing out that her country was not a member of the Bureau, said that her country would be unable to agree to remove the footnote if there were to be any substantial change to the text proposed for paragraph 2 of Part B of the draft decision. If the proposed text could not be agreed upon then Australia would insist on retention of the footnote to decision VI/23*. Supported by several other representatives, she also pointed out that her delegation was being overstretched by the proliferation of contact groups and groups of friends of the Chair.

128. At its 19th meeting, on 29 May 2008, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision. The Chair said that as insufficient progress had been made in the discussions on certain unresolved issues regarding the draft decision since the 18th meeting of the Working Group, it would be

necessary to place square brackets around paragraphs 2, 17 and 22 in part B of the draft decision. On that understanding, the Working Group approved the draft decision on an in-depth review of ongoing work on alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.18.

129. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.18 as decision IX/4. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 3.4. FOREST BIODIVERSITY

130. Working Group I took up agenda item 3.4 at its 3rd meeting on 20 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the in-depth review of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity and submitted it to SBSTTA at its thirteenth session (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/3); two information notes on the potential environmental, cultural, and socio-economic impacts of genetically modified trees on the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/27 and 28); the final report from the fourth meeting of the AHTEG incorporated into the background document for the in-depth review (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/INF/5); and SBSTTA recommendations XII/7 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/2) and XIII/2 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.2, p. 23, and UNEP/CBD/COP/9/3, annex).

131. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jamaica (on behalf of small island developing States), Japan, Jordan, Kenya (on behalf of the African Group), Kyrgyzstan, Liberia (also on behalf of the African Group), Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saint Lucia (also on behalf of small island developing States), Saudi Arabia, Serbia (on behalf of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe), Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Vanuatu (on behalf of Pacific island countries) and Venezuela.

132. At its 4th meeting, on 21 May 2008, the Working Group continued its discussion of the agenda item. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Canada, Ecuador, Guinea, Honduras, Peru, Uganda and Uruguay. Representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests and the Programme on Man and the Biosphere of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO-MAB) also made statements. Further statements were made by the representatives of the Canadian Biotechnology Action Network, the Coordinadora de la Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica, the Federation of German Scientists, the Global Forest Coalition, the Global Justice Ecology Project, Greenpeace International, the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, IIFB, the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE), Pro Wildlife and the Public Research and Regulation Initiative (PRRI).

133. Following an exchange of views, the Working Group agreed to a proposal by the Chair to establish an open-ended group of friends of the Chair to address outstanding issues on forest biodiversity. The Chair said that she would be assisted in that task by Mr. Hesiquio Benítez Díaz (Mexico).

134. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that, taking into account the views expressed, she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group.

135. At its 12th meeting, on 26 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on forest biodiversity, submitted by the Chair. In view of the fact that a group of friends of the Chair had been established to address outstanding issues on forest biodiversity and that it had not completed its discussions, the Chair called for general statements only to be made with regard to the draft decision.

136. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and Switzerland. Further statements were made by the

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representatives of the Global Forest Coalition (on behalf of the Global Justice Ecology Project and the Stop GE Trees Campaign), Greenpeace International, IIFB, Pro Wildlife (on behalf of the Defenders of Wildlife, the Humane Society International and the International Fund for Animal Welfare) and PRRI. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that the views expressed would be forwarded to the group of friends of the Chair established to address outstanding issues on forest biodiversity.

137. At its 18th meeting, on 29 May 2008, the Working Group took up a revised draft decision on forest biodiversity, submitted by the Chair.

138. The Chair informed the meeting that an open-ended group of friends of the Chair, set up to address outstanding issues on forest biodiversity and chaired by Mr. Hesiquio Benítez Díaz (Mexico), had met five times and had agreed upon a revised draft decision. She thanked Mr. Benítez Díaz and all Parties and organizations that had participated in the meetings and made constructive contributions to the new text, which was before the Working Group. The new text contained a number of square brackets, notably around the paragraph on genetically modified trees, and she appealed to the Working Group to focus on ways of removing them. The issue had also been referred to the High-level Segment of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and it was hoped that the Ministers participating in that Segment would offer guidance on ways of making the necessary progress towards a solution.

139. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Ethiopia, Gabon, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia (on behalf of the Caribbean islands), Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), Uganda and the United Kingdom. A statement was also made by a representative of the Global Tiger Forum.

140. Following an exchange of views on the use of the term “(relevant) international obligations”, in the draft decision and in other draft decisions presented to the meeting, the Working Group agreed to a proposal by the Chair to establish an open-ended contact group, composed of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Liberia, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia and Switzerland, to discuss the matter and report back to the Working Group. It was agreed that an unresolved cross-cutting issues of that kind would be referred to the Bureau or the high-level segment for guidance.

141. Following the exchange of views on the draft decision as a whole, the Working Group agreed to a proposal by the Chair to establish another open-ended group of friends of the Chair, composed of Brazil, Canada, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, Switzerland and Uganda, to address outstanding issues on forest biodiversity, and specifically to address the unresolved elements of the draft decision. The Chair said that Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Ghana) would coordinate the work of that group.

142. At the Working Group's 21st meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Chair informed the Working Group that the open-ended group of friends of the Chair, composed of Brazil, Canada, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, Switzerland and Uganda, set up to address outstanding issues on forest biodiversity, and specifically to address the unresolved elements of the draft decision, such as genetically modified trees, had met the previous day. Mr. Bruno Oberle, Secretary of Environment and Forests of Switzerland, and Mr. Juan Lozano Ramírez, Minister for the Environment, Habitat and Territorial Development of Colombia, had actively participated in the discussions and contributed to the positive outcome of the meeting. She thanked them and all the participants and presented a new revised draft decision on forest biodiversity, which took into account the outcomes of the meeting of the friends of the Chair of the submitted by the Chair. She appealed for no new issues to be opened in the discussions.

143. The Working Group then took up the revised draft decision on forest biodiversity, submitted by the Chair. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Canada, Colombia, El Salvador, Iceland, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Liberia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Senegal, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), Switzerland and Uganda. A statement was also made by a representative of the Global Forest Coalition.

144. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the new revised draft decision on forest biodiversity, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.33.

145. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.33, as amended, as decision IX/5. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 3.5 INCENTIVE MEASURES

146. Working Group I took up agenda item 3.5 at its 5th meeting on 21 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary which provided a summary of the experiences and views submitted to the Executive Secretary by Parties, including a summary of options provided by Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/12); an updated synthesis report of information on incentive measures provided by Parties in the third national reports (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/12/Add.1); a summary of views, experiences and options provided by international organizations and stakeholders (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/12/Add.2) and the full compilation of submissions available as an information document (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/8). The terms of reference for a study on how monitoring could support the implementation of valuation tools and positive incentive measures were before the Working Group as an information document (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/9) along with a compilation of views, experiences and options (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/38 and Add.1), which could not be reflected in the summaries because of their late submission.

147. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, India, Indonesia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Qatar, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), South Africa, Thailand and Tunisia. Representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development also made statements. Further statements were made by the representatives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Alliance, the German League for Nature and Environment, the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, the International Forum of Local Communities, the Inuit Circumpolar Council and the Women's Caucus.

148. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that, taking into account the views expressed, she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group.

149. At its 14th meeting, on 27 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on incentive measures, submitted by the Chair. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and Uganda. A statement was also made by a representative of Deutscher Naturschutzring – German League for Nature and Environment.

150. Following an exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on incentive measures, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.16.

151. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.16, as amended, as decision IX/6. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 3.6. ECOSYSTEM APPROACH

152. Working Group I took up agenda item 3.6 at its 4th meeting on 21 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it SBSTTA recommendation XII/1, on the application of the ecosystem approach, annexed to the report of its twelfth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/2) and contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.2, p. 30). SBSTTA had requested the Executive Secretary to carry out some work. A progress report on those activities was contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/20.

153. Statements were made by the representatives of Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia (on behalf of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe), Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kenya, Malawi (on behalf of the African Group), Malaysia, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Uruguay. Representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and IUCN also made statements. Further statements were made by the representatives of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), IIFB and USC – Canada (on behalf of the Civil Society Caucus).

154. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that, taking into account the views expressed, she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group.

155. At its 12th meeting, on 26 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on the ecosystem approach, submitted by the Chair. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Canada, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Kenya, Norway, Senegal, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and Turkey.

156. At its 13th meeting, on 27 May 2008, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), South Africa and Turkey. A statement was also made by a representative of IIFB.

157. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on the ecosystem approach, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.11.

158. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.11, as amended, as decision IX/7. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 3.7. PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN AND PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2010 TARGET AND RELEVANT MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

159. Working Group II took up agenda item 3.7 at its 1st meeting, on 19 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a revised note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/14/Rev.1) providing an overview of the implementation of the Strategic Plan and progress towards the 2010 target; a draft decision prepared by the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention on the Work of Its Second Meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/4); a note by the Executive Secretary offering background information on the updating and revision of the Strategic Plan (UNEP/CBD/9/14/Add.1), including a draft decision by the Executive Secretary on the establishment of an intersessional process; and as an information document a draft communications strategy (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/18). It also had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing considerations for the preparation of the third edition of the Global Diversity Outlook (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/15), including a draft decision proposed by the Executive Secretary; a draft communication strategy for the third edition (UNEP/CBD/CP/9/INF/18); and a compilation of draft decisions for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.2).

160. Introducing the item, the Chair noted that, for purposes of guidance, all documents provided information on the cost of the implementation of decisions by the Secretariat. Actual budgetary implications would, however, be discussed in the contact group on the budget.

161. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan (on behalf of the Asia and Pacific Group), Kiribati, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia (on behalf of the African Group), New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia

(on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine), Thailand and Uruguay. Statements were also made by the representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the United Nations University. Further statements were made by the representatives of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), the indigenous peoples of Brazil, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) and WWF International.

162. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare texts on the sub-items relating to the subject, taking into account the points raised, for later consideration by the Working Group. Those sub-items were: preparation of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook; review of implementation of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan; and the process for the revision of the Strategic Plan.

Preparation of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook

163. At its 7th meeting, on 22 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on the preparation of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, submitted by the Chair.

164. In response to a request for clarification concerning the budgetary implications of the draft decision, a representative of the Secretariat said that paragraph 1 of the draft decision, namely the request for the Executive Secretary to proceed with the preparations for the Global Biodiversity Outlook, carried financial implications. A relevant reference would therefore be added to the text. Final cost estimates would be available once the contact group on the budget had considered all draft decisions. Parties were free to reserve their position until such a time as final cost estimates were forthcoming and the draft decisions were considered by plenary.

165. In the light of that response, the Working Group agreed to continue its consideration of the draft decision.

166. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Canada, China, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine) and Uganda.

167. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on the preparation of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.3, on the understanding that any subsequent adoption of the draft decision by plenary would be subject to final cost estimates.

168. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.3 as decision IX/10. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

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

169. At its 10th meeting, on 26 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on review of implementation of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan, submitted by the Chair.

170. Statements were made by the representatives of Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Malawi, Peru, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine) and Uganda.

171. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on review of implementation of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.9.

172. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.9 as decision IX/8. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

Process for the revision of the Strategic Plan

173. The Working Group then took up a draft decision on the process for the revision of the Strategic Plan, submitted by the Chair. Statements were made by the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Grenada, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Namibia, Norway, Peru, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine) and Uganda. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on the process for the revision of the Strategic Plan, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.10.

174. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.10 as decision IX/9. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 3.8 FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM

175. Working Group II took up agenda item 3.8 at its 2nd meeting, on 20 May. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing an in-depth review of the availability of financial resources (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/16); a note by the Executive Secretary on the revised draft strategy for resources mobilization in support of the achievement of the Convention's objectives (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/16/Add.1); a note by the Executive Secretary on a draft message on biological diversity and finance to the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/16/Add.2); a note by the Executive Secretary on the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/17); and recommendations 2/1 to 2/5, contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention on the work of its second meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/4, annex) and reflected in a compilation of draft decisions for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.2). In addition, it had before it as information documents a note by the Executive Secretary on the status and trends of biodiversity finance (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/5); a submission from the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) containing a draft strategy for resource mobilization (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/14); a note by the Executive Secretary on the terms of reference of the mid-term review of the GEF Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/17); a note by the Executive Secretary containing a menu of options and flexible framework of activities and initiatives for Parties and relevant organizations (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/19); and the report of the experienced independent evaluator commissioned to carry out the third review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/20).

176. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde (also on behalf of Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone), China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia (on behalf of the African Group), Norway, Peru, the Russian Federation (on behalf of the Countries of Central and Eastern Europe), Senegal, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine), Switzerland and Thailand. Statements were also made by the representatives of Birdlife International (on behalf of a caucus of non-governmental organizations), the Global Forest Coalition, Greenpeace International and IIFB.

177. Following the exchange of views, it was agreed to establish an open-ended contact group on financial resources and the financial mechanism, in accordance with a submission by Portugal and the European Commission, on behalf of the European Community and its member States, as contained in a compilation of submissions 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 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/41). The task of the open-ended contact group was to prepare negotiated draft

decisions on all issues under agenda item 3.8, as well as guidance to the financial mechanism under agenda item 4.16, for consideration by the Working Group. It was also agreed that Mr. Jafar Barmaki (Islamic Republic of Iran) and Ms. Izabella Koziell (United Kingdom) would serve as Co-Chairs of the open-ended contact group.

178. At its 14th meeting, on 29 May 2008, the Working Group took up three draft decisions on financial resources, submitted by the Co-Chairs of the contact group on financial resources and mechanism. Ms. Izabella Koziell (United Kingdom), Co-Chair of the contact group, informed the Working Group of the outcome of the group's work, as reflected in the draft decisions. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, New Zealand and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine). Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved those parts of the draft decisions that were not bracketed and agreed to defer consideration of the bracketed text until its next meeting.

179. The Working Group then took up a draft decision on the financial mechanism, also submitted by the Co-Chairs of the contact group on financial resources and mechanism.

180. Ms. Izabella Koziell (United Kingdom), Co-Chair of the contact group, informed the Working Group of the outcome of the group's work on the item, as reflected in the draft decision. She added, however, that the group had not yet completed its work on additional guidance to the financial mechanism under agenda item 4.16, as it was still awaiting the approval of other draft decisions that were expected to provide guidance in that respect.

181. The Working Group approved without comment those parts of the draft decision that were not bracketed and agreed to defer consideration of the bracketed text, as well as section C of the draft decision, until its next meeting.

182. At its 15th meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision.

183. Ms. Izabella Koziell (United Kingdom), Co-Chair of the contact group, gave an update of the work of the contact group; unfortunately, no consensus had been reached concerning the bracketed options proposed in section II of the annex to the draft decision on the strategy for resource mobilization. The group had, however, developed alternative text, which she read out. Were that alternative text to be approved, a minor complementary amendment to a paragraph of the draft decision concerning concrete activities designed to achieve the strategic goals had been proposed by a representative of Senegal (on behalf of the African Group) in the interest of linking issues.

184. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, New Zealand, Senegal (on behalf of the African Group), Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine) and Switzerland.

185. Following the exchange of views, during which no consensus was reached, the Chair suggested that the Co-Chair of the contact group engage in further efforts with Parties to reach a compromise text concerning the mission of the strategy for resource mobilization. It was also agreed to bring the text in goals 2.4 and 4.1, set forth in the annex to the draft decision on the draft decision on the subject, into line with that contained in the draft decision on incentives (UNEP/CBD/COP/L.16).

186. On that understanding, the Working Group approved the draft decisions, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decisions UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.37 A-C.

187. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decisions UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.37 A-C, as amended, as decisions IX/11 A-C. The text of the decisions as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

IV. OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES ARISING FROM DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AND STRATEGIC ISSUES FOR EVALUATING PROGRESS

ITEM 4.1. ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING

188. Following the overview of progress made by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing at its fifth and sixth meetings, presented by the Co-Chairs of the Working Group at the 1st plenary session of the meeting (see paras. 79-82 above), Working Group II took up agenda item 4.1 at its 5th meeting, on 21 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it the reports of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing on the work of its fifth and sixth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/5 and UNEP/CBD/COP/9/6); and a compilation of written submissions by Parties and observers on the main components of the international regime (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/16).

189. Introducing the item, the Chair of Working Group II recalled that the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing had held two intersessional meetings to advance the elaboration and negotiation of the international regime on access and benefit-sharing. At its sixth meeting, the Ad Hoc Working Group had adopted recommendations on possible elements of a decision by the Conference of the Parties regarding future negotiations of such a regime and its completion by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2010.

190. Mr. Timothy Hodges (Canada), Co-Chair of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing, introduced the reports of the fifth and sixth meetings of the Working Group (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/5 and UNEP/CBD/COP/9/6) and briefed the Working Group on key developments already outlined at the opening plenary session of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

191. General statements on the subject were made by the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Bolivia, Canada (on behalf of Australia, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland), Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya (on behalf of the Like-minded Mega-diverse Countries), Kiribati (on behalf of Pacific island countries), Malawi, Morocco, Namibia (on behalf of the African Group), Nepal, Saudi Arabia (on behalf of Arab States), Senegal, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine) and Viet Nam. Statements were also made by the representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the United Nations University. Further statements were made by the representatives of the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) (on behalf of the business delegation), the International Forum of Local Communities, IIFB, the International Research Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) and the Third World Network (TWN) (on behalf of a group of non-governmental organizations).

192. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that, as agreed at the opening plenary session of the meeting (see para. 82 above), an open-ended informal consultative group would be established for the purpose of preparing an agreed draft decision on the subject, taking into account the views expressed. The Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing would preside over the consultative group, which would report directly to plenary.

193. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 23 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties heard a progress report on the work of the open-ended informal consultative group on access and benefit-sharing, established, as agreed at the first plenary session, for the purpose of recommending an agreed draft decision to the Conference of the Parties on the basis of its discussions. The Co-Chair of the group, Mr. Timothy Hodges (Canada), speaking also on behalf of his fellow Co-Chair, Mr. Fernando Casas (Colombia), began by thanking all of its participants for their genuine dedication to achieving constructive outcomes. Since 21 May 2008, the group had convened repeatedly and also formed a

smaller group, ably chaired by Mr. Sem Shikongo (Namibia), to accelerate progress on the key issue of expert meetings. Its hard work had produced tangible results, including convergence concerning the basis for further elaboration and negotiation of the international regime on access and benefit-sharing, which was a small but truly significant achievement.

194. Good progress had also been made on the preamble to the draft decision, the operative paragraphs of which were now under discussion. In that difficult task, it would be essential to come to terms with issues that had hampered the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing: an unclear mandate; insufficient resources; and lack of clarity on such key questions as the scope, nature and objective of the international regime. The group now intended to redouble its efforts to meet its important charge, to which end it would meet over the coming weekend of 24 and 25 May 2008 and report back to the President of the Conference of the Parties by 26 May 2008 at the latest. In short, the group was endeavouring to complete its task at the earliest possible date.

195. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties heard the report of the open-ended informal consultative group on access and benefit-sharing, established, as agreed at the first plenary session, for the purpose of recommending an agreed draft decision to the Conference of the Parties on the basis of its discussions. Mr. Fernando Casas (Colombia), the Co-Chair of the group, speaking also on behalf of his fellow co-Chair, Mr. Timothy Hodges (Canada), informed the Conference of the Parties that, following many days of open, frank and collegial negotiations, a consensus had been reached on all components of draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.27. The document included a roadmap from Bonn to Nagoya, which determined the milestones to be reached and prescribed how necessary technical expertise would be provided to the negotiators. The group's hard work and high spirit had made it possible to secure the basis for further elaboration and negotiation of the international regime. He expressed his gratitude to Mr. Sem Shikongo (Namibia) and Mr. René Lefebvre (Netherlands) for their skillful and timely collaboration. He further conveyed his gratitude to the Executive Secretary and his staff for their leadership, guidance and support.

196. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.27 as decision IX/12. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

197. Following a statement by the representative of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, supported by a representative of Norway, the Conference of the Parties, recognizing the close links between the Convention and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, welcomed the offer of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to host in Rome a meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing, and further welcomed input from the Treaty on experiences gained and lessons learned with the implementation of international access and benefit-sharing in food and agriculture.

ITEM 4.2. ARTICLE 8(j) AND RELATED PROVISIONS

198. Working Group II took up agenda item 4.2 at its 4th meeting, on 21 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/7) and a compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.2).

199. Introducing the item, the Chair recalled that the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions had held its fifth intersessional meeting to advance the objectives of the programme of work and the relevant decisions of the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. At its ninth meeting, the Conference of the Parties was invited to consider the recommendations adopted at the fifth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, which were now set forth in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.2). She therefore invited the Working Group to consider those draft decisions.

200. General statements on the subject were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia (on behalf of the African Group), New Zealand, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and Thailand.

201. General statements were also made by the representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the United Nations University and the World Intellectual Property Organization.

202. Further general statements were made by the representatives of the Global Tiger Forum, the International Forum of Local Communities and indigenous and local communities.

203. The Working Group then considered those of the nine draft decisions on Article 8(j) and related provisions that still contained bracketed text. Taken from recommendations 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 nine draft decisions, four of which still contained bracketed text, were set forth in the compilation of draft decisions for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.2).

204. With regard to the bracketed text in the draft decision on the progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia (on behalf of the African Group), Nepal, Nigeria, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and Uganda.

205. With regard to the bracketed text in the draft decision on the composite report on the status and trends regarding traditional knowledge, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, Mexico, Namibia (on behalf of the African Group), Nigeria, Norway, Senegal and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States).

206. At its 5th meeting, on 21 May 2008, the Working Group resumed its discussion of the bracketed text contained in the draft decision on the composite report.

207. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States).

208. With regard to the bracketed text in the draft decision on consideration for guidelines for documenting traditional knowledge, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, Malaysia, Namibia (on behalf of the African Group), New Zealand and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States).

209. With regard to the bracketed text in the draft decision on the development of elements of *sui generis* systems for the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Mexico, Namibia (on behalf of the African Group) and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States).

210. Following the exchange of views on the four draft decisions in question, it was agreed to establish an informal consultative group to resolve outstanding differences with regard to those paragraphs that remained bracketed, for which compromise texts would be prepared reflecting the points raised during the discussion. On no account would the informal discussion group entertain any proposals relating to unbracketed paragraphs on which agreement had already been reached. It would, however, consider proposals made for the addition of entirely new paragraphs to the draft decision. It was also agreed that Ms. Tone Solhaug (Norway) and Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Ghana) would serve as Co-Chairs of the informal consultative group.

211. At its 8th meeting, on 23 May 2008, the Working Group heard a progress report on the work of the informal consultative group established to resolve outstanding differences concerning the four draft decisions under consideration.

212. At the 12th meeting of the Working Group, on 27 May 2008, the representative of Bolivia, supported by the representative of Peru, requested that a progress report on the work of the informal consultative group be delivered in plenary session to ensure that Parties were kept duly informed. The group had been tasked with seeking to remove the remaining brackets from the draft decisions on Article 8(j) and related provisions. It appeared, however, from draft documents emanating from the group that entirely new text had been drafted.

213. The Co-Chair of the informal consultative group, Ms. Tone Solhaug (Norway), gave assurances that no new text had been drafted. The group was using the existing paragraphs of the draft decisions as a basis for producing compromise text. It was due to hold its third meeting that afternoon with a view to finalizing such text and all delegations were invited to participate. It was hoped that informal interpretation services would be available at that meeting for the benefit of non-English-speaking delegations. In the light of that explanation, the representative of Bolivia said that her delegation would participate the meeting.

214. At its 13th meeting, on 29 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on Article 8(j) and related provisions, submitted by the Chair, which was a compilation of the nine draft decisions on the subject that had been submitted for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting.

215. Reporting on the work of the informal consultative group established to resolve the question of the bracketed elements in four of those nine draft decisions, the Chair said that the group had worked tirelessly over the past eight days to find compromise text agreeable to all Parties and to indigenous and local communities. It had also formed a number of friends of the chair groups to assist in that task. The informal interpreting services provided to the group by IIFB had enabled the participation of many Latin American representatives, thus allowing for the full and effective involvement of all interested parties. The resulting text had been carefully crafted to achieve maximum consensus. With regard to the bracketed text in section B of the draft decision, which related to activities aimed at the mitigation of the impacts of climate change, she suggested that the Working Group should take its cue from the outcome of the ministerial discussions on the subject and adjust the text accordingly. Lastly, she said that, bearing in mind the wording in section G of the draft decision, she intended to transmit its annex, containing draft elements of a code of conduct, to the Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions for consideration at its sixth meeting.

216. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and South Africa. A statement was also made by the representative of IIFB.

217. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decisions on Article 8(j) and related provisions, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decisions UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.25 A-I. As earlier suggested by the Chair, the bracketed text relating to mitigation of climate change would be resolved at the ministerial level and subsequently considered in plenary.

218. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decisions UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.25 A-I as decisions IX/25 A-I. The text of the decisions as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

219. The representative of Turkey submitted the following written statement concerning the draft decision and requested its inclusion in the report of the meeting:

“According to the Turkish constitutional system, there is no such category or group of persons recognized as indigenous peoples, and thus Turkey has no such persons in its territory that fall within the scope of indigenous peoples to which the decision(s) adopted on Article 8(j) and relevant provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity at the ninth Conference of the Parties apply/applies.

“Nothing in the aforementioned decision(s) may be interpreted as implying for any State, people or group of persons any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act contrary to the Charter of the United Nations or construed as authorizing or encouraging any action

which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States.”

ITEM 4.3. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND COOPERATION

220. Working Group II took up agenda item 4.3 at its 2nd meeting, on 20 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it the draft strategy on technology transfer and cooperation (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/18); a note by the Executive Secretary on technology transfer and cooperation: exploration of possibilities of developing a “Biodiversity Technology Initiative”, taking into account the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/18/Add.1); the full report of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Technology Transfer and Scientific and Technical Cooperation (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/1); and the final draft of a technical study exploring and analysing the role of intellectual property rights in technology transfer in the context of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/7). It also had before it a compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.2).

221. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia (on behalf of the African Group), New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine) and Thailand. Statements were also made by the representatives of ICC, SEARICE and TWN (also on behalf of the Gen-ethical Network (GeN) and the ETC Group). Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a text on the subject, taking into account the points raised, for later consideration by the Working Group.

222. At its 7th meeting, on 22 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on technology transfer and cooperation, submitted by the Chair. Statements were made by the representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Peru, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and Uganda.

223. At its 8th meeting, on 23 May 2008, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision. Statements were made by the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Morocco, Peru, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), South Africa and Uganda (on behalf of the African Group).

224. Following the exchange of views and at the proposal of the Chair, it was agreed that representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Japan, Malawi, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its Member States) and Peru should hold informal consultations with a view to producing compromise text for those parts of the draft decision that remained unresolved.

225. At its 9th meeting, on 23 May 2008, the Working Group considered compromise text produced from the informal consultations that had taken place. Statements were made by the representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada and Colombia.

226. The representative of Bolivia expressed her delegation’s dissatisfaction with the proposed compromise text. The invitation to the Global Environment Facility to “consider the possibility to provide funding under enabling activities for the provision of capacity-building, where needed” was too weak, given developing countries’ undisputed need for capacity-building. Furthermore, a reference to the design and implementation of relevant public policies should be retained, given the crucial importance of capacity-building in that area.. In the interest of consensus, however, her delegation would not press its point.

227. On that understanding, the Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.5.

228. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.5 as decision IX/14. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 4.4. MONITORING, ASSESSMENT AND INDICATORS

229. Working Group II took up agenda item 4.4 at its 10th meeting, on 26 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on follow-up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/13), which had been prepared on the basis of submissions from Parties, in cooperation with partner organizations. The draft decision reflected in section V of that note was also contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1Add.2).

230. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine) and Uganda (on behalf of the African Group). Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a text on the subject, taking into account the points raised in the discussion, as well as written submissions to the Secretariat, for later consideration by the Working Group.

231. At its 12th meeting, on 27 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on follow-up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, submitted by the Chair. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Canada, Ghana, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, New Zealand and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States).

232. At its 13th meeting, on 29 May 2008, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine). Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on follow-up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.19.

233. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.19 as decision IX/15. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 4.5. BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

234. Working Group I took up agenda item 4.5 at its 9th meeting on 23 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it SBSTTA recommendations XII/5 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/2) and XIII/6 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/3), and contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.2, pp. 100 and 102), on, *inter alia*, options for mutually supportive activities for the secretariats of the Rio conventions, Parties and other organizations; and to review the guidance on the integration of climate change impact and response activities within the programmes of work based on the pilot guidance considered during the in-depth review of the work programmes on forest and agricultural biodiversity. In paragraph 1 of section B of its recommendation XIII/6, SBSTTA had requested the Executive Secretary to develop a proposal for terms of reference of a possible Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Biodiversity and Climate Change to develop information on biodiversity relevant to the UNFCCC decision on the Bali Action Plan as well as the UNFCCC Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, in consultation with the secretariats of the UNFCCC and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification for consideration at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. That proposal had been developed and was before the Working Group in document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/20/Add.3. The Working Group also had before it the report on progress on opportunities for further action to support the conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity of tropical forested peatlands as well as other wetlands as contained in the progress report on crossing-cutting issues (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/20, section III)..

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235. In the interest of clarity, the Chair recalled that, in accordance with decision VIII/30, the Executive Secretary had presented to the Joint Liaison Group a proposal on options for mutually supportive activities for the secretariats of the Rio conventions, as well as for Parties and relevant organizations. As indicated in the note on biodiversity and climate change (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/7) containing that proposal, the Joint Liaison Group had subsequently decided to consider only the options for the secretariats.

236. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, Croatia (on behalf of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe), Honduras (on behalf of the Central America countries), Japan, Liberia (on behalf of the African Group), Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Qatar (on behalf of the Arab Group), Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), Switzerland and Tuvalu (on behalf of Pacific island countries).

237. At its 10th meeting, on 23 May 2008, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision. Statements were made by the representatives of Cape Verde (on behalf of Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone), the Cook Islands (on behalf of Pacific island countries), Costa Rica, Kiribati, Malaysia, Peru, Thailand and Uruguay. Written statements were provided by the Islamic Republic of Iran, New Zealand, Norway, Uganda and Venezuela. Representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE), the UNEP-MAP RAC/SPA, the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) and the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, also made statements. Further statements were made by the representatives of the ETC Group, Greenpeace International, the International Forum of Local Communities, IIFB, IUCN, UNEP-MAP the UNEP-MAP RAC/SPA, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Wildlife Conservation Society (on behalf of BirdLife International, Conservation International and The Nature Conservancy) and the World Rainforest Movement (on behalf of several other non-governmental organizations). Written statements were provided by the Council of Europe, the Global Environmental Centre and Wetlands International.

238. Following an exchange of views, the Working Group agreed to a proposal by the Chair to establish an open-ended contact group to address outstanding issues on biodiversity and climate change. The Chair said that the contact group would be chaired by Ms. Gabriele Obermayr (Austria).

239. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that, taking into account the views expressed, she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group.

240. At its 17th meeting, on 28 May 2008, the Working Group took up four draft decisions on biodiversity and climate change, submitted by the Chair. The Chair urged the Working Group to work towards removing the large number of square brackets from the text of the draft decisions and recalled that approval of several other draft decisions before the Working Group depended on conclusion of its consideration of the draft decisions on biodiversity and climate change. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Peru, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), South Africa and Turkey. Representatives of the ETC Group and the International Forum of Indigenous Peoples also made statements.

241. Following an exchange of views, the Working Group agreed to a proposal by the Chair to reconvene the open-ended contact group chaired by Ms. Gabriele Obermayr (Austria) and composed of representatives of Brazil, Canada, China, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Slovenia and South Africa, to address unresolved issues concerning the draft decisions on biodiversity and climate change and, in view of the opinions expressed, to begin by restructuring the text in a more logical fashion. The new text of the draft decisions would be presented to the Working Group the following day.

242. At its 20th meeting, on 29 May 2008, the Working Group took up a revised text draft decisions on biodiversity and climate change, submitted by the Chair.

243. It was recalled that, at the 19th meeting of the Working Group, held earlier in the day, Ms. Paula Lehtomäki, Minister for the Environment of Finland, had informed the Working Group that it had been agreed by a number of delegations that, in the interest of consistency and coherence, the phrase “impact of adaptation and mitigation activities” would be used to replace any other similar phrase in draft decisions. The Secretariat therefore proposed that the phrase should be used where appropriate in the revised draft decisions on biodiversity and climate change. Representatives of two Parties said that the decisions should be seen as no more than a guideline.

244. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Gabon, Norway, Oman and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States).

245. Representatives of the ETC Group, the International Forum of Indigenous Peoples and IIFB also made statements.

246. At the 21st meeting of the Working Group, on 30 May 2008, the Chair recalled the statement made by Ms. Paula Lehtomäki, Minister for the Environment of Finland, at the 19th meeting of the Working Group (see para. 243 above). She also informed the Working Group that an informal consultation discussion group had convened under the leadership of Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Ghana), to discuss outstanding issues, in particular ocean fertilization.

247. Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Ghana) informed the Working Group that he and his colleagues had received guidance from the high-level segment of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He explained the proposed changes made to the text in the light of that guidance.

248. The Working Group resumed its consideration of the revised draft decisions on biodiversity and climate change. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jamaica, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Qatar, the Seychelles, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and Venezuela. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on biodiversity and climate change, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decisions UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.36 A-D.

249. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decisions UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.36 A-D as decisions IX/16 A-D. The text of the decisions as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

250. The representative of Ecuador said that his delegation had wished for the word “moratorium” to be included in the text of decision IX/16 C. However, in a spirit of compromise and cooperation, it had accepted the consensus text as it stood, on the understanding that the call for a moratorium on ocean fertilization would be implicit.

ITEM 4.6. BIODIVERSITY OF DRY AND SUB-HUMID LANDS

251. Working Group I took up agenda item 4.6 at its 7th meeting, on 22 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it SBSTTA recommendation XII/6 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/2, annex) on the adoption of land-use options to promote income generation and biodiversity conservation, and capacity-building support including case-studies, tool-kits and needs assessments, as well as the proposals contained in the progress report on thematic programmes of work (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/19).

252. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, China, Honduras, Norway, Qatar, Thailand and Yemen (on behalf of the Arab Group). The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations also made a statement.

253. At its 8th meeting, on 22 May 2008, the Working Group continued its discussion of the agenda item. Statements were made by the representatives of Colombia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia and Namibia (on behalf of the African Group). Statements were also made by the representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). Further statements were made by the representatives of IIFB and USC –

Canada. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that, taking into account the views expressed, she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group.

254. At its 13th meeting, on 27 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, submitted by the Chair. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and Venezuela. It was agreed that a footnote would be added to the draft decision with a definition of dry and sub-humid lands.

255. At its 14th meeting, on 27 May 2008, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision. Owing to a difference of views between certain delegations, it was decided that square brackets should be placed around one paragraph of the draft decision.

256. Following an exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.26.

257. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.26 as decision IX/17. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 4.7. PROTECTED AREAS

258. Working Group I took up agenda item 4.7 at its 6th meeting on 22 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it two recommendations of the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas, (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/8, annex) and the compilation of the draft decisions before the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.2, pp. 111 and 117)

259. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Colombia, the Cook Islands (on behalf of the Asia and Pacific Group), Cuba, Ecuador, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, the Marshall Islands (on behalf of Pacific island countries), Mexico, the Russian Federation (on behalf of Afghanistan and Turkmenistan), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Thailand and Venezuela.

260. At its 7th meeting, on 22 May 2008, the Working Group continued its discussion of the agenda item. The Chair noted that the list of speakers was excessively long and appealed for statements to be made on behalf of regional groupings only; other statements would be submitted in writing. The Working Group agreed to her proposal, but, following an exchange of views, it was agreed that exceptions should be made in the case of regional groupings that had been unable to hold consultations before the meeting.

261. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the Bahamas (on behalf of small island developing States), Canada, Japan, Liberia (on behalf of the African Group), New Zealand, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the Arab Group), Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and Switzerland. Statements were also made by the representatives of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO-MAB), the United Nations Environment Programme/Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP) and the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Further statements were made by the representatives of the Indigenous Women's Caucus (on behalf of the Indigenous Women's Network), the International Petroleum Industry Environment Conservation Association (IPIECA), IUCN, the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC), as well as by a representative of a civil-society organization (on behalf of over 30 non-governmental organizations).

262. Following an exchange of views, the Working Group agreed to a proposal by the Chair to establish an open-ended contact group to address outstanding issues on protected areas. The Chair said that the contact group would be chaired by Mr. Ernesto Enkerlin (Mexico).

263. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that, taking into account the views expressed, she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group.
264. At its 16th meeting, on 28 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on protected areas, submitted by the Chair. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Norway, Palau, Peru, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and the Russian Federation. The representative of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues also made a statement. Further statements were made by the representatives of the Global Tiger Forum and Greenpeace International.
265. As there was no consensus on certain paragraphs of the text, the Chair established an open-ended group of friends of the Chair composed of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Palau, the Russian Federation and Slovenia, to be chaired by Mr. Ernesto Enkerlin (Mexico), who had already chaired the contact group established to address protected areas.
266. At its 19th meeting, on 29 May 2008, the Working Group the Working Group took up a revised draft decision on protected areas, submitted by the Chair. Ms. Paula Lehtomäki, Minister for the Environment of Finland, said that it had been agreed by a number of delegations that, in the interest of consistency and coherence, the phrase “impact of adaptation and mitigation activities” would be used to replace any other similar phrase in draft decisions. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Croatia, Ethiopia, Gabon, Grenada, Honduras, New Zealand, Palau, Qatar, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and Uganda. Some representatives complained that translations of the revised draft decision had not been provided. Representatives of the Forest Peoples Programme, the Global Tiger Forum and IIFB also made statements.
267. At its 20th meeting, on 29 May 2008, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the revised draft decision. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Norway, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and South Africa. The representative of Slovenia, speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States, drew attention to the decision of the group of friends of the Chair to move certain paragraphs of the draft decision to a separate draft decision on financial matters, examined by Working Group II. The representative of Greenpeace International also made a statement.
268. Owing to a difference of views between certain delegations, it was decided that square brackets should be placed around certain paragraphs of the revised draft decision.
269. Following an exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on protected areas, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.30.
270. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.30, as amended, as decision IX/18. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 4.8. BIODIVERSITY OF INLAND WATERS

271. Working Group I took up agenda item 4.8 at its 8th meeting, on 22 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it information document (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/4) as well as SBSTTA recommendation XIII/4 contained in the report of SBSTTA on the work of its thirteenth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/3) and in the compilation of draft decisions prepared by the Secretariat (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.2, p. 124).
272. Statements were made by the representatives of Colombia, Cuba, Ghana, Jordan, Kenya (on behalf of the African Group), Serbia (on behalf of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe), Peru, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), Switzerland, Thailand and Turkey.

273. The representative of Turkey said that the issues of water allocation and management referred to in paragraph 3(b) of recommendation XIII/4, contained in the SBSTTA report (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/3), fell under the scope of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. He therefore requested deletion of paragraph 3(b). Paragraph 3(c) of the recommendation called for ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses. In so far as that Convention had only a few signatories, it was ineffective as an international instrument. He therefore also requested deletion of that paragraph. Statements were also made by the representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. A further statement was made by a representative of IIFB. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that, taking into account the views expressed, she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group.

274. At its 19th meeting, on 29 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, submitted by the Chair. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, China, Ethiopia, Ghana, Jamaica, Kenya, Norway, Qatar, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and Turkey.

275. The representative of Turkey recalled that his country had misgivings regarding the issues of water allocation and management referred to in paragraph 3(b) of recommendation XIII/4, contained in the SBSTTA report (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/3), which fell under the scope of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. Those misgivings had been expressed at the 8th meeting of the Working Group. He would, however, be willing to accept paragraph 2 of the draft decision and, therefore, the removal of the square brackets. Nevertheless, in view of those misgivings, he asked for the following statement to be included in the report of the meeting, as a condition for retention of paragraph 2:

“Regarding paragraph 2 of the said document, which refers to allocation and management of water for maintaining ecosystems under the Ramsar Convention, although welcoming coordinated actions and implementation of aligned measures among the organizations with similar mandates, Turkey is of the opinion that the issues of water allocation and management of wetlands ecosystems fall under the scope of the Ramsar Convention. In the view of Turkey, the said issues should be handled by the Ramsar Convention.”

276. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.28.

277. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.28, as amended, as decision IX/19. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 4.9. MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY

278. Working Group I took up agenda item 4.9 at its 8th meeting, on 22 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it SBSTTA recommendation XIII/3 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/3, annex), which was reproduced in the compilation of the draft decisions before the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.2, p. 126), relating to options for preventing and mitigating the impacts of some activities to selected seabed habitats, and ecological criteria and biogeographic classification systems for marine areas in need of protection beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. It also had before it the report on the Global Open Oceans and Deep Seabed Biogeographic Classification (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/44), which had been submitted in accordance with the above-mentioned SBSTTA recommendation.

279. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Ghana, Indonesia, the Marshall Islands (on behalf of Pacific island countries), Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, the Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey and Venezuela.

280. The representative of Turkey requested the inclusion of a footnote in the preamble, to express his country's opinion on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and asked for the following statement to be included in the report of the meeting:

“Turkey has particular objections to all the references made in the document with regard to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Turkey's position regarding the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea remains unchanged. Turkey is not a Party to that United Nations Convention, to which it has objected from the outset, owing to a number of serious shortcomings. Turkey believes that the said Convention does not reflect the customary international law of the sea as a whole. Accordingly, Turkey disassociates itself from the references made in the document to international instruments to which it is not a Party. Those references should not, therefore, be interpreted as a change in Turkey's legal position with regard to the said instruments.

“In paragraph 5 of the draft decision, development of an interactive map (IMap) is foreseen in support of reviewing a spatial database on marine areas beyond limits of national jurisdiction. Although such a database could serve for the purpose of aims specified in the document, the review carried out does not consider longstanding disputes over maritime areas and does not reflect the position of non-contracting parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. In that regard, the prepared map fails to reflect correctly Turkey's maritime limits. The maritime jurisdiction areas in the Aegean and eastern Mediterranean seas have not been delineated. Therefore, the delineation of maritime jurisdiction areas as shown in the map referred to in paragraph 5 does not represent any agreed boundary in accordance with international law.

“Various articles of the draft decision mention establishing marine protected areas in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction. In Turkey's view, designation of marine protected areas at a given region should be done on the basis of mutual agreements, taking into consideration the rights of the respective coastal States.”

281. At its 9th meeting, on 23 May 2008, the Working Group continued its discussion of the agenda item. Statements were made by the representatives of Costa Rica, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Oman, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), Timor-Leste, Turkey, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

282. The representative of the Republic of Korea said that the city of Yeosu would be hosting the 2012 International Exposition on the theme of “The Living Ocean and Coast”, to coincide with the twentieth anniversary of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. It was hoped that the exposition would offer civil society and key policy makers around the world a clear understanding of the significance and function of the ocean and coast and the repercussions of their destruction. It would also provide an alternative model compatible with sustainable use and cohabitation with biological diversity. The Government of the Republic of Korea, therefore, hoped that the Yeosu Expo would provide opportunities for further promoting the collective efforts of the international community towards achieving three of the Convention's objectives. They invited all Parties to the Convention and partners, including scientific communities, to help the Republic of Korea make the event a great success.

283. The representative of Greece, responding to the statement made by the representative of Turkey (see paragraph 280 above), asked for the following statement to be included in the report of the meeting:

“The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea reflects all the rules of the international customary law of the sea as a whole.

“Furthermore, the maritime boundaries in the Aegean Sea and in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea between Greece and Turkey, are subject to international agreements, as the Peace Treaty of Lausanne of 1923, the grounds of which lay on a large number of provisions of the Peace Treaty of Sèvres of 1920, although the latter has not entered into force for a

number of reasons, which we do not want to explain now, the Greek-Turkish Protocol of Athens of 1926, the Italian-Turkish Agreements of 1932, and the letters which have been exchanged between Italy and Turkey also of 1932, which are valid since Greece is a successor State of Italy, regarding the Dodecanese Islands, and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982.

“The Mediterranean and the Aegean Sea from a legal point of view and in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea do not fall under the categorization of the semi-closed Seas. Under such categorization from a legal point of view fall among others, the Adriatic Sea, the Sea of Azov with its internal waters, the Marmara Sea with their territorial and high-sea waters and maybe the Caspian Sea; there are, of course, States which consider Caspian Sea as a lake.

“For these reasons, the sovereignty and the sovereign rights in the Aegean and in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea are clear and cannot be disputed by anyone.

“In the view of Greece, designation, establishment, management etc. of marine protected areas beyond the limits of the territorial waters, and generally beyond the national jurisdiction should be done only on the basis of United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.”

284. The representative of the Venezuela recalled that his country was also not a party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and expressed its view that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity was not the appropriate forum for discussing the nature of the international law of the sea and preferred to centre on the role of the Convention on Biological Diversity with regard to marine and coastal biodiversity.

285. Statements were also made by the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, UNEP-MAP the SPA, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the United Nations University.

286. Further statements were made by the representatives of Greenpeace International (on behalf of the World Wildlife Fund and Pro Wildlife), the International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICFF), IIFB, IUCN and the World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP) (on behalf of the International Collective in Support of Fish Workers).

287. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that, taking into account the views expressed, she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group.

288. At its 14th meeting, on 27 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on marine and coastal biodiversity, submitted by the Chair. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Greece, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), South Africa, Turkey and Venezuela.

289. At its 15th meeting, on 27 May 2008, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), South Africa, Turkey and Venezuela.

290. The representative of Cuba called for the inclusion of additional text in the draft decision to clarify the reference to annex III. In view of opposition to its inclusion, it was agreed that the clarification should be made in a footnote. In response to a comment by the representative of Cuba to the effect that different degrees of importance seemed to be attached to amendments proposed by different delegations, the Chairperson gave her reassurance that equal importance was attached to each proposal, irrespective of the delegation making it.

291. As there was still no consensus on certain other paragraphs of the text, the Chair established a group of friends of the Chair composed of Australia, Canada, Iceland, Indonesia, New Zealand, Slovenia, Turkey and Venezuela, to be chaired by Ms. Renée Sauvé (Canada), to resolve the remaining issues.

292. At its 19th meeting, on 29 May 2008, the Working Group took up a revised draft decision on marine and coastal biodiversity, submitted by the Chair. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Gabon, New Zealand and South Africa. The representative of China asked for the following statement to be included in the report of the meeting:

“The Chinese delegation considers that the scientific criteria in annex I and the scientific guidance in annex II should have been reviewed by the relevant internationally recognized scientific institutions working on marine science, and by the relevant international/intergovernmental marine organizations/forums, and obtained their views on the above-mentioned criteria and guidance prior to their adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Otherwise there would be no adequate justification of that adoption.”

293. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on marine and coastal biodiversity, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.20.

294. At the 21st meeting of the Working Group, on 30 May 2008, the representative of Turkey, responding to the previous statement made by the representative of Greece (see paragraph 283 above), asked for the following statement to be included in the report of the meeting:

“The Greek statement made in reaction to the earlier Turkish statement contains some unfortunate elements and is unacceptable as a whole. Overall, the Greek statement is considered as an attempt to distort facts. Turkey’s stated position regarding the subject matter remains unchanged.”

295. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.20 as decision IX/20. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 4.10. ISLAND BIODIVERSITY

296. Working Group I took up agenda item 4.10 at its 1st meeting on 19 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it the Global Islands Partnership (GLISPA) 2008-2010 Strategy (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/6) and the proposals contained 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), 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), and support to GLISPA (paragraphs 86-89).

297. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Grenada (on behalf of small island developing States), Haiti, Jamaica, Kiribati (on behalf of the Asia and Pacific Group), Liberia (on behalf of the African Group), Mauritius, New Zealand, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by Croatia), Thailand and Vanuatu (on behalf of Pacific island countries). At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that, taking into account the views expressed, she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group.

298. At its 11th meeting, on 26 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on island biodiversity, submitted by the Chair.

299. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, New Zealand, Palau, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), Togo and the United Kingdom.

300. The representative of Argentina, supported by the representatives of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, called for the deletion of the paragraph in the draft decision referring to the conference “The European Union and its Overseas Entities: Strategies to Counter Climate Change and Biodiversity Loss”, to be organized later in 2008. He opposed inclusion of its mention since it concerned, *inter alia*, disputed territories referred to in the list of countries and territories to which the regime governing the European Union Association of Overseas Countries and Territories applied. He asked for the following statement to be included in the report of the meeting:

“The Argentine Government recalls that the Islas Malvinas, the Islas Georgia del Sur and the Islas Sandwich del Sur, and the surrounding marine areas, are an integral part of Argentine national territory and, since they are illegally occupied by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are the subject of a sovereignty dispute between both countries that is recognized by various international organizations.

“The inclusion of these archipelagos in the European Union’s ‘Association of Overseas Countries and Territories’ is therefore incompatible with the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic and with the existence of a sovereignty dispute recognized by the United Nations.

“The Argentine Republic has rejected that inclusion since 1972, when the United Kingdom signed the Treaty of Accession admitting it to the European Communities, since it is founded on the illegal occupation by the United Kingdom of these archipelagos, which are an integral part of its national territory, and it regrets that this situation was not rectified when the Treaty of Lisbon was signed on 13 December 2007.

“It is recalled that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted resolution 2065 (XX) and numerous subsequent resolutions, in which it recognizes the existence of the sovereignty dispute over the Islas Malvinas, the Islas Georgia del Sur and the Islas Sandwich del Sur, and the surrounding marine areas, and calls upon the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute.

“The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples has repeatedly made the same pronouncement, most recently through its resolution of 21 June 2007, and on 5 June 2007 the General Assembly of the Organization of American States adopted another statement on the question which, moreover, it declared to be a matter of enduring hemispheric concern.

“The Argentine Government also points out that inclusion in the European Union’s ‘Association of Overseas Countries and Territories’ of the so-called ‘British Antarctic Territory’ in no way affects the rights of the Argentine Republic over the Argentine Antarctic Sector. Article IV of the 1959 Antarctic Treaty, to which both Argentina and the United Kingdom are Parties, should be borne in mind in this respect.

“The Argentine Republic reaffirms its sovereignty rights over the Islas Malvinas, the Islas Georgia del Sur and the Islas Sandwich del Sur, and the surrounding marine areas, which are part of its national territory.

“Accordingly, the Argentine Government also recalls that the second meeting of the Parties to the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels adopted resolution 2.9 on “Nomenclature in relation to disputed territories”, attached to the final report as annex 9.”

301. The representative of Argentina also requested that the text of resolution 2.9 on “Nomenclature in relation to disputed territories”, adopted at the second meeting of the Parties to the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels, be annexed to the report of the meeting.

302. The representatives of Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and Togo opposed the proposal for the deletion of paragraph of the draft decision in question. It was decided to place square brackets around the paragraph until a solution could be found.

303. At its 12th meeting, on 26 May 2008, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision.

304. Following a brief exchange of views, including clarifications of text made by a representative of Palau and the Secretariat, the Working Group approved the draft decision on island biodiversity, as orally amended, pending the solution of some outstanding issues.

305. At its 18th meeting, on 29 May 2008, the Working Group took up a revised draft decision on island biodiversity, submitted by the Chair.

306. The Chair agreed to the request made by representative of Slovenia, speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States, for postponement of the discussion on island biodiversity. The representative of the United Kingdom asked for the following statement to be included in the report of the meeting:

“The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland presents its compliments to the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity and has the honour to refer to the note presented by the Republic of Argentina under agenda item 4.10 at the meeting of Working Group I on Monday, 26 May 2008.

“The United Kingdom firmly rejects the Argentine objection to the reference to European overseas countries and territories referred to in paragraph 81 of document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/19 and would like to reiterate that the Treaty of Lisbon, signed on 13 December 2007, does not affect the status of the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands or the British Antarctic Territory as associated territories, pursuant to Part Four of the Treaty establishing the European Community (to be renamed the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union) on the Association of the Overseas Countries and Territories.

“The United Kingdom’s position on the issue of sovereignty of the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands is well known, and was last set out in detail by the United Kingdom’s Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Sir John Sawers, in a letter to the Secretary-General on 16 January 2008.

“The United Kingdom has no doubts about its sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas.

“The principle of self-determination, enshrined in article 73 of the United Nations Charter, underlies our position on the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands. There can be no negotiations on the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands unless and until such time as the Falkland Islanders so wish.

“The United Kingdom has no doubt about British sovereignty over the British Antarctic Territory, and notes the Argentine reference to article IV of the Antarctic Treaty, to which both the Government of the Argentine Republic and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are Parties.

“The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland would remind the Secretariat that, in accordance with United Nations editorial directive ST/CS/SER.A/42, the name to be applied to the Falkland Islands in all United Nations documents is the following:

“In English: Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

“In Spanish: Islas Malvinas (Falkland Islands)

“In all other languages the equivalent of: Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

“The United Kingdom would like to remind the Executive Secretary that United Nations editorial directive ST/CS/SER.A/42 only addresses the nomenclature of the Falkland Islands within United Nations documents. It does not refer to the other Overseas Territories of the United Kingdom in the South Atlantic mentioned in the Argentine note. The Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels to which the Argentine note refers is a multilateral agreement outside the United Nations system and thus has no relevance to the nomenclature used by the Convention on Biological Diversity.”

307. The representative of Argentina said that his country was unwilling to allow the disputed paragraph 5 of the draft decision on island biodiversity to be retained.

308. The Chair appealed to all parties concerned to reach a consensus on the remaining unsettled issues.

309. At its 19th meeting, on 29 May 2008, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the revised draft decision. The Chair announced that insufficient progress had been made in the discussions on certain unresolved issues regarding the draft decision since the 18th meeting of the Working Group. It would, therefore, be necessary to place square brackets around unresolved elements of the draft decision.

310. On that understanding, the Working Group approved the draft decision on island biodiversity, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.31.

311. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.31, as amended, as decision IX/21. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 4.11. GLOBAL TAXONOMY INITIATIVE

312. Working Group I took up agenda item 4.11 at its 1st meeting on 19 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it the note by the Executive Secretary on matters arising from decision VIII/3, including the development of outcome-oriented deliverables (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/20/Add.2). The draft decision before the Working Group was contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.2, p. 137).

313. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana (on behalf of the African Group), Guatemala, India, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Peru, Qatar, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by Croatia), Thailand and Uganda. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations also made a statement. Further statements were made by the representatives of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, the Institut français de la biodiversité, IIFB, and Species 2000.

314. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that, taking into account the views expressed, she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group.

315. At its 11th meeting, on 26 May 2008, the Working Group took up a revised draft decision on the Global Taxonomy Initiative, submitted by the Chair.

316. Statements were made by the representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Senegal and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States). A statement was also made by a representative of BioNET International.

317. The Secretariat congratulated BioNET International on its efforts to seek special funding sources in both the public and private sectors for the Global Taxonomy Initiative.

318. At its 12th meeting, on 26 May 2008, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision.

319. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Brazil, Canada, China, Ethiopia, Liberia, Malawi, Mexico, Norway, Qatar, Senegal, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and Thailand. A statement was also made by a representative of BioNET International.

320. Following an exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on the Global Taxonomy Initiative, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.22.

321. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.22, as amended, as decision IX/22. The text of the decision is contained in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 4.12. LIABILITY AND REDRESS

322. Working Group II took up agenda item 4.12 at its 6th meeting, on 22 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it the report of the Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Liability and Redress in the Context of Paragraph 2 of Article 14 of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/27/Add.3); and a synthesis of information on damage, valuation and restoration, prepared by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/20/Add.1). The draft decision before the Working Group was contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1Add.2, p. 143).

323. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Cambodia (on behalf of the Asia and Pacific Group), Canada, Gabon, Japan, Slovenia (on behalf the European Community and its member States, supported by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine), Thailand and Uganda (on behalf of the African Group).

324. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a text on the subject, taking into account the points raised, for later consideration by the Working Group.

325. At its 10th meeting, on 26 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on liability and redress, submitted by the Chair.

326. Statements were made by the representatives of Bolivia, Burkina Faso, China, Grenada, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine) and Uganda (on behalf of the African Group).

327. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on liability and redress, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.7.

328. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.7 as decision IX/23. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 4.13. COOPERATION WITH OTHER CONVENTIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INITIATIVES, AND ENGAGEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS

329. Working Group II took up agenda item 4.13 at its 3rd meeting, on 20 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a revised note by the Executive Secretary on cooperation with other conventions and international organizations and initiatives, and engagement of stakeholders (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/21/Rev.1); the Gender Plan of Action of the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/12); a note on the engagement of the private sector in support of the implementation of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/21/Add.1); an information document on biodiversity offsets and the Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme (BBOP) (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/29); a report on this initiative and contains proposals for strengthening the engagement of cities and local authorities in addressing the challenges of the 2010 biodiversity target (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/10); and a draft "framework for South-South cooperation on biodiversity" developed during a brainstorming meeting of experts on South-South cooperation

(UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/11). It also had before it a compilation of draft decisions ((UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1Add.2).

Gender Action Plan under the Convention on Biological Diversity

330. The Working Group took up the sub-item of the Gender Action Plan under the Convention on Biological Diversity at its 3rd meeting, on 20 May 2008.

331. Statements were made by the representatives of Bolivia, Ecuador, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine) and Uganda (on behalf of the African Group). A statement was also made by a representative of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). A further statement was made by a representative of the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (also on behalf of a caucus of women of Latin America, Africa, Eastern and Western Europe and Central Asia and the International Forum of Local Communities). Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a text on the sub-item, taking into account the points raised, for later consideration by the Working Group.

332. At its 7th meeting, on 22 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on the Gender Action Plan under the Convention on Biological Diversity, submitted by the Chair.

333. A statement was made by a representative of Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States).

334. As it was not yet clear whether extrabudgetary resources were available for the creation of a Gender Focal Point position within the Secretariat, it was agreed to delete all reference to that entire matter from the draft decision and refer the question to the contact group on the budget.

335. The Working Group approved the draft decision on the Gender Action Plan under the Convention of Biological Diversity, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.4.

336. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.4 as decision IX/24. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

Business engagement

337. The Working Group took up the sub-item of business engagement at its 3rd meeting, on 20 May 2008.

338. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Canada, China, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine), Switzerland and Uganda (on behalf of the African Group). Statements were also made by the representatives of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity. Further statements were made by the representatives of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the European Aggregates Association (UEPG) and the Third World Network. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a text on the sub-item, taking into account the points raised, for later consideration by the Working Group.

339. At its 10th meeting, on 26 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on promoting business engagement, submitted by the Chair.

340. Statements were made by the representatives of China, Ecuador, Grenada, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), Switzerland and Uganda.

341. Responding to a query, a representative of the Secretariat said that the implementation of draft decisions such as the one currently under consideration, which had financial implications, was dependent on the budget adopted by the Conference of the Parties. Such draft decisions could be therefore

approved, in accordance with the normal procedure, for transmission to plenary, where they would then be considered for adoption in the light of that budget.

342. At its 11th meeting, on 26 May 2008, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision.

343. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Mexico, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), Peru, Switzerland and Uganda. Statements were also made by the representatives of GeN (also on behalf of a number of non-governmental organizations), the International Finance Corporation and IUCN (also on behalf of a group of organizations involved in BBOP). Following the exchange of views and at the suggestion of the Chair, it was agreed that representatives of Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and Uganda should hold informal consultations with a view to producing compromise texts for various elements of the draft decision, including its annex.

344. At its 12th meeting, on 27 May 2008, the Working Group considered compromise texts developed by the informal group for those elements of the draft decision that had remained outstanding. Without further comment, the Working Group approved the draft decision on promoting business engagement, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.15.

345. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.15 as decision IX/26. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

Cooperation with cities and local authorities

346. The Working Group took up the sub-item of cooperation with local authorities and cities at its 3rd meeting, on 20 May 2008.

347. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, China, Japan, Singapore, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and Uganda (on behalf of the African Group).

348. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a text on the sub-item, taking into account the points raised, for later consideration by the Working Group.

349. At its 10th meeting, on 26 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on cities and biodiversity.

350. Statements were made by the representatives of Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and Uganda.

351. During the discussion, it was agreed to change the title of the draft decision to include a reference to local authorities.

352. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on cities, local authorities and biodiversity, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.17.

353. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.17 as decision IX/28. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

354. The representative of Singapore, highlighting for a well-established indicator to measure biodiversity in cities, proposed the development of a city biodiversity index that could help cities assess their biodiversity conservation efforts over time. She called on all Parties to support the development of such an index under the auspices of the Convention and to provide relevant input. Her country would gladly host a first expert meeting to kick-start such a process.

South-South cooperation

355. The Working Group took up the sub-item of South-South cooperation at its 3rd meeting, on 20 May 2008.

356. Statements were made by the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Uganda (on behalf of the African Group).

357. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a text on the sub-item, taking into account the points raised, for later consideration by the Working Group.

358. At its 11th meeting, on 26 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development, submitted by the Chair.

359. Statements were made by the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), Peru and Uganda.

360. Following the exchange of views and at the suggestion of the Chair, it was agreed that representatives of Antigua and Barbuda (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) should hold informal consultations with a view to producing compromise texts for those elements of the draft decision that remained unresolved.

361. At its 12th meeting, on 27 May 2008, the Working Group considered the compromise texts developed as a result of the informal consultations.

362. A statement was made by a representative of Antigua and Barbuda (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China).

363. The Working Group approved the draft decision on South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.12.

364. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.12 as decision IX/25. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

Cooperation among multilateral environmental agreements and other organizations

365. At its 3rd meeting, the Working Group heard general comments on cooperation among multilateral environmental agreements and other organizations.

366. Statements were made by the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Canada, Chile, China, Japan, Malaysia, Norway, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Thailand and Uganda (on behalf of the African Group). Statements were also made by the representatives of the Council of Europe, the United Nations Forum on Forests and the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. A further statement was made by the representatives of Greenpeace International. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a text on the item, taking into account the points raised, for later consideration by the Working Group.

367. At its 12th meeting, on 27 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on cooperation among multilateral environmental agreements and other organizations, submitted by the Chair.

368. Statements were made by the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Ecuador, Ghana, Malawi, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and Uganda. Following the exchange of views, it was agreed that representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Ghana, Grenada, Mexico, Norway, Peru and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) should hold informal consultations resolve outstanding differences relating to various paragraphs of the draft decision, with a view to producing compromise texts. The group would be facilitated by a representative of Canada.

369. At its 13th meeting, on 29 May 2008, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision.

370. The representative of Canada, which had facilitated the informal consultations to resolve outstanding elements of the draft decision, informed the Working Group of the proposals resulting from those consultations. After hearing those proposals, the Working Group approved the draft decision on cooperation among multilateral environmental agreements and other organizations, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.21.

371. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.21 as decision IX/27. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 4.14. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

372. Working Group II took up agenda item 4.14 at its 6th meeting, on 22 May 2008. In considering the item, the Conference of the Parties had before it a collection of documents providing the context and background to the different thematic subsections relating to the subject: a note by the Executive Secretary on operations of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/22); a note by the Executive Secretary on periodicity of meetings and organization of work of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/22/Add.1); proposals by the Executive Secretary on the retirement of decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/2); a tentative meeting schedule for the biennium 2009-2010 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/35); a note by the Executive Secretary on *modus operandi* for addressing new and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/8); recommendation XIII/7 adopted by SBSTTA at its thirteenth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/3); and recommendation 2/5 A annexed to the report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/4). The draft decision before the Working Group was contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.2, page 149).

373. The Chair invited comments on the six subsections of which the item was composed, with particular reference to draft decisions 4.14 A to F, set forth in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.2).

374. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine), Switzerland and Thailand. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a consolidated text on operations of the Convention, taking into account the points raised, for later consideration by the Working Group.

375. At its 12th meeting, on 27 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on operations of the Convention, submitted by the Chair.

376. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Canada, China, Japan and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States).

377. Following the exchange of views and at the proposal of the Chair, it was agreed to establish an informal group comprising representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), Switzerland and Thailand, under the chairmanship of Mr. Christian Prip (Denmark), to propose compromise texts for those elements of the draft decision that remained within brackets.

378. At its 13th meeting, on 29 May 2008, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision.

379. Mr. Christian Prip (Denmark), who had chaired the informal group established to produce compromise texts for the bracketed elements of the draft decision, informed the Working Group of the proposals developed by the informal group.

380. Statements were made by the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Argentina, Australia, the Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Mexico, Morocco and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States).

381. Following the exchange of views and at the suggestion of the Chair, it was agreed to establish an informal group comprising representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Mexico and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), with a representative of Denmark as facilitator, to resolve the continuing difficulties relating to the bracketed elements of the draft decision. It was similarly agreed that representatives of the Bahamas and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) should consult informally to resolve outstanding elements in section V of the draft decision, which dealt with "Other matters".

382. At its 14th meeting, on 29 May 2008, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision.

383. Mr. Christian Prip (Denmark), who had chaired the informal group established to produce compromise texts for the bracketed elements of the draft decision, informed the Working Group that the group had been unable to reach a consensus on the bracketed paragraphs in the section on new and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

384. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil and Canada.

385. The representative of Brazil pointed out that the concurrent convening of meetings of different contact groups and informal groups made it impossible for small delegations to participate in all the deliberations. Decisions emanating from such a process could never be legitimate. It would therefore be preferable for those elements in the draft decision that remained within brackets to be resolved in plenary in order to give all delegations an opportunity to participate.

386. At the proposal of the Chair, it was agreed that further informal consultations would be held with a view to producing a compromise text.

387. At its 15th meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Working Group resumed consideration of the draft decision.

388. With reference to annex II of the draft decision, a representative of China said that, while his delegation welcomed the participation as observers at meetings of the Conference of the Parties by bodies and agencies with expertise in biological diversity, it requested the Executive Secretary to provide and submit the list of observers four weeks prior to the meeting. Bodies and agencies accepted as observers should not engage in activities contrary to the objectives of the Convention.

389. Statements were made by Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Ecuador, Mexico, Morocco, Peru and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine).

390. Following the exchange of views, during which no consensus was reached, it was agreed, at the proposal of the Chair, that representatives of Brazil and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine) would consult informally with a view to producing a compromise text.

391. At its 16th meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Working Group resumed consideration of the draft decision.

392. The representative of Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine) informed the Working Group, that unfortunately no consensus had emerged from the informal consultations.

393. On the proposal of the Chair, it was agreed that the Working Group would put the issue to plenary.

394. On that understanding, the Working Group approved the draft decision on operations of the Convention, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.29.

395. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.29, as amended, as decision IX/29. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

396. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 23 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties took note of the list of non-governmental organizations represented at the meeting as observers (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/50), which had been circulated in accordance with the practice for meetings of United Nations organizations and would be updated as necessary.

ITEM 4.15. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND THE CLEARING-HOUSE MECHANISM

397. Working Group II took up agenda item 4.15 at its 1st meeting, on 19 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing proposals for the implementation of the strategic plan of the clearing-house mechanism (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/23) and the report of a brainstorming meeting on the identification of a strategy for the clearing-house mechanism partnership submitted by Belgium (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/21). It also had before it a compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.2).

398. Statements were made by the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Canada, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Grenada, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia (on behalf of the African Group), Norway and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine), Thailand (on behalf of the Asia and Pacific Group) and Uganda.

399. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a text on the item, taking into account the points raised, for later consideration by the Working Group.

400. At its 9th meeting, on 23 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism, submitted by the Chair.

401. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and Uganda.

402. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.6.

403. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.6 as decision IX/30. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 4.16. GUIDANCE TO THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM

404. Working Group II took up agenda item 4.16 at its 2nd meeting, on 20 May 2008. In considering the item, the Conference of the Parties had before it the GEF report (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/9); a compilation of submissions on the four-year framework of programme priorities related to utilization of GEF resources for biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/41); proposed elements by the Executive Secretary for that four-year framework and recommendations to enhance the process of formulating and consolidating guidance to the financial mechanism (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/24); a compilation of past guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties to GEF (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/15); and recommendation 2/3 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/4). It also had before it a note by the Executive Secretary transmitting the recommendations of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety regarding guidance to the financial mechanism for consideration by the Conference of the Parties, as contained in decision BS-VI/5 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.2).

/...

405. Introducing the GEF report (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/9), Mr. Gustavo Fonseca, Team Leader of Natural Resources at GEF, provided a general overview of GEF project activities in the area of biodiversity for the period 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2007, full details of which were set forth in section II of the report. In short, GEF had approved 54 full-sized projects, 19 medium-sized projects and two enabling activities, the overall allocation for which had amounted to US\$ 306 million, with an additional US\$ 1.5 billion leveraged in co-financing. A total of 14 multi-focal area projects had also been partially supported with US\$ 42 million of biodiversity resources and 23 project preparation grants to the tune of approximately US\$ 4.3 million had been approved. The GEF small grants programme had additionally funded 444 new projects in over 90 countries in support of biodiversity conservation and use. The total GEF allocation for those projects had amounted to US\$ 7.3 million, leveraging a total of US\$ 9.7 million in co-financing.

406. He highlighted various GEF activities undertaken in response to guidance from the Conference of the Parties, detailed in section III of the report, in such areas as conservation through protected areas; sustainable use of biodiversity through mainstreaming; access and benefit-sharing; and biosafety. He also outlined the programmatic approaches developed with a view to generating a wider and more sustained impact, with particular reference to the sustainable forest management programme set to run throughout GEF-4 and in which US\$ 44 million had already been invested.

407. Turning to the portfolio monitoring results contained in section V of the report, he drew attention to some of the key outcomes achieved in the areas of activity that he had highlighted. He then provided information on allocations made under the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF), of which a mid-term evaluation was currently under way. Full details of those allocations were available on the GEF website, together with information on each country's RAF usage, profile and entire portfolio. He added that all under-programmed countries were now subject to systematic follow-up, a process that would be facilitated by close cooperation between the GEF secretariat and the Parties to the Convention. In conclusion, he said that he and his colleagues were available throughout the meeting to respond to any queries or clarifications concerning the report or biodiversity programming in general.

408. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, China, Colombia, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Ukraine) and Thailand.

409. At its 14th meeting, on 29 May 2008, Ms. Izabella Koziell (United Kingdom), co-chair of the contact group established under items 3.8 and 4.16 (see para. 177 above) informed the Working Group in a progress report on the work of the open-ended contact group that preparation of the additional guidance to the financial mechanism was not yet complete, as the group was awaiting the approval of other draft decisions that were expected to provide guidance in that respect.

410. At its 15th meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on additional guidance to the financial mechanism.

411. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Ukraine) and Switzerland.

412. Following the exchange of views, it was agreed that the elements in the draft decision relating to access to financial resources for protected areas through the Global Environment Facility would be brought into line with the language contained in the draft decision on biodiversity and climate change (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.36). The relevant changes would be incorporated by the Secretariat once those documents had become available.

413. At its 16th meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Working Group took up draft decisions on the third review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism and input to the fifth replenishment of the financial mechanism.

414. It was agreed to bring the text of outcome 3.5 of the draft four-year framework of programme priorities related to utilization of GEF resources for biodiversity for the period from 2010 to 2014 into line

with that contained in the draft decision on incentives (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.16) once the negotiations on that document had been finalized. It was also agreed that the relevant changes would be incorporated by the Secretariat.

415. On that understanding, the Working Group approved the draft decisions, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.38.

416. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decisions UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.38 A-C, as amended, as decisions IX/31 A-C. The text of the decisions as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 4.17. COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS (CEPA)

417. Working Group II took up agenda item 4.17 at its 6th meeting, on 22 May 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a progress report on the implementation of the programme of work (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/25); a note by the Executive Secretary containing a draft strategy for the preparations of the International Year of Biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/25/Add.1); a rolling plan of implementation for the priority activities identified in the Agenda for Action (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/3); and a draft report of the Executive Secretary of the CBD-UNESCO Expert Workshop on education (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/23). It also had before it a compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1/Add.2).

418. Statements were made by the representatives of Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Gabon, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway, Senegal, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine), Thailand and Timor-Leste.

419. A statement was also made by a representative of IIFB.

420. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare texts on the item, taking into account the points raised, for later consideration by the Working Group.

421. At its 12th meeting, on 27 May 2008, the Working Group took up a draft decision on CEPA, submitted by the Chair.

422. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Canada, China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Peru, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and member States) and Uganda.

423. A statement was also made by a representative of IIFB.

424. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on CEPA, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.13.

425. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.13 as decision IX/32. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

426. At its 12th meeting, on 27 May 2008, the Working Group then took up a draft decision on the International Year of Biodiversity, submitted by the Chair.

427. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, China, Norway and Uganda.

428. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on the International Year of Biodiversity, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.14.

429. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.14 as decision IX/33. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

ITEM 5.1. ADMINISTRATION OF THE CONVENTION AND BUDGET FOR THE TRUST FUND OF THE CONVENTION FOR THE BIENNIUM 2009-2010

430. Agenda item 5.1 was taken up at the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 23 May 2008. In considering the item, the Conference of the Parties had before it a proposed budget for the BY, BE and BZ Trust Funds for the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/27); a note by the Executive Secretary on detailed subprogramme activities and resources required (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/27/Add.1); an information document on the status of contributions for the biennium 2007-2008 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/40); and the report on the outcome of the Secretariat-wide consultation on how to respond better to the needs of Parties (2008-2012) (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/13). The Conference of the Parties also had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on interim arrangements for the allocation of funding for facilitating participation of Parties in the Convention process and its Biosafety Protocol (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/39).

431. The Conference of the Parties heard a progress report on the work of the contact group on the budget, delivered by its Chair, Mr. Ositadinma Anaedu (Nigeria), who said that the Executive Secretary had briefly attended the meeting of the group in order to highlight the challenges faced by the Secretariat in operationalizing its work with only limited resources at its disposal. In that context, he had emphasized that the capacity of staff members could be strained no further, particularly in the case of those not working under a standard United Nations contract of employment. He had therefore appealed to the contact group to be mindful of decisions emanating from the Working Groups and to apportion appropriate funding accordingly.

432. Following a review, the contact group had suggested that certain draft decisions adopted at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties on such matters as greening activities and the currency of Secretariat operations should be included among the draft decisions of the present meeting. It had also stressed the responsibility of the Working Groups to streamline decisions in the light of budgetary implications and to work in consultation with the contact group in order to confirm financial commitment against activities. The Working Groups should additionally be aware that the number of ad hoc open-ended working groups currently being requested would increase option 2 expenditures by over US\$ 1.9 million, which would in turn increase assessed contributions by 36.2 per cent. Furthermore, the number of activities demanded in the light of various decisions would triple voluntary contributions to an estimated US\$ 15 million. The contact group had particularly sought to ensure clarity between any budget proposals and associated activities. Lastly, it urged the Working Groups to transmit their decisions promptly in the interest of swift conclusions as far as the budget was concerned.

433. Mr. Ositadinma Anaedu (Nigeria), Chair of the contact group on the budget, said that the contact group had met more than 20 times and, despite difficult negotiations, had reached a consensus.

434. The Secretariat faced a US\$ 800,000 deficit for the biennium, which would be underwritten by the working capital reserve and replenished on 1 January 2009. That meant that the core programme budget for the following biennium was effectively increased by 6 per cent.

435. While the contact group acknowledged the considerable pledges of contributions made by the Governments of Canada, Germany, Japan, Spain and Sweden, he wished to point out that the budget decision did not take into account the number of positions the Secretariat had requested.

436. Moreover, the contact group supported the need for a study to explore the possibility of the Secretariat's operating in the official currency of the host country, which it was hoped would attract contributions by Parties to be made in the same currency and subsequently correct the huge deficit arising from the depreciation of the existing currency of contribution.

437. The contact group recognized the value of the participation by the representatives of indigenous peoples and the need for financial support for developing countries, with priority to be given to the least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS).

438. He said that the contact group appreciated the response to call at the outset regarding the need for the working groups to exercise caution when making financial commitments and to bear in mind that the budget was activity-based. Also raised during the discussions in the contact group was the possibility of the host Government resuming its past practice of offering the Secretariat office space free of charge.

439. The Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.32 as decision IX/35. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

VI. FINAL MATTERS

ITEM 6.1. OTHER MATTERS

Tribute to the Government and people of Germany

440. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties had before it a draft decision on the above subject submitted by the Bureau (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.24). The draft decision was adopted as decision IX/36 and is contained in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 6.2. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

441. The present report was adopted at the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, on the basis of the draft report presented by the Rapporteur (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.1) and the reports of Working Group I (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.1/Add.1) and Working Group II (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.1/Add.2) on the understanding that the Rapporteur would be entrusted with its finalization in the light of the discussion at the 3rd plenary session.

ITEM 6.3. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

442. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 30 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties heard closing statements by representatives of Antigua and Barbuda (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Chile (on behalf of the group of Latin American and Caribbean countries), Japan, Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the Arab Group), Slovenia (on behalf of the European Union), Ukraine (on behalf of the Countries of Central and Eastern Europe), the United Republic of Tanzania (on behalf of the African Group), Nepal (on behalf of Asia and the Pacific Group), the United Nations Environment Programme, the Cooperativa Ecológica das Mulheres Extrativistas do Marajó, Greenpeace International, the International Forest Student Association, the International Forum of Local Communities and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB).

443. The representative of Ecuador said that his country wished to host the eleventh meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in the city of Guayaquil. The candidacy was endorsed at the ninth meeting of the Conference of Parties but the President pointed out that the final decision would need to be taken at the tenth meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The President of the ninth meeting thanked the representative of Ecuador for his country's invitation, the first time that such an invitation had been extended a full four years before a meeting of the Conference of Parties.

444. The representative of Iraq announced that his country had initiated the necessary internal measures in order to accede to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

445. The Conference of the Parties was then presented with a short film that had received a special jury award at a Quick-film festival on biodiversity in Bonn sponsored by the German Federal Ministry for Education and Research. The film was based on a popular German fairy tale.

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

447. In his closing remarks, the Executive Secretary paid tribute to the people and Government of Germany for their exceptional leadership. He presented a SCBD Award to Minister Gabriel and his team. He also paid tribute to Lady Mayor Dieckman and to all the women who had played a leading role during the meeting, including Parliamentary State Secretary Astrid Klug, Nicola Breier, the German focal point for the Convention and the Chairs of Working Group I and II, Ms. Maria Mbengashe from South Africa and Ms. Chaweewan Hutacharern from Thailand. He reminded participants that it was the first time that two women had been at the helm of the working groups of the Conference of the Parties, which coincided with the adoption of the Gender Plan of Action under the Convention (decision IX/24) and the establishment of a network of women environment ministers on biodiversity. He also paid tribute to women and men of the German secretariat and presented them with flowers.

448. The Executive Secretary's statement was followed by a standing ovation by all participants.

449. In closing, the President congratulated all participants on the spirit of cooperation that they had shown. He described the Convention as a house that was partially constructed, but there was lack of funds for the remaining materials. In the two years of his presidency, he was committed to putting the Convention back in centre-stage of the international arena and to doing all in his power to translate into reality the decisions that had been adopted at the current meeting. Stressing the importance of implementing the Convention, he said that he appreciated the impatience that the public and non-governmental organizations might be feeling with the slow pace of progress. There was, however, a need to move in the right direction, and for all to move together at the same pace. He invited all to join forces in order to reach the ultimate destination together. The President then declared the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity closed at 9 p.m. on Friday, 30 May 2008.

Annex I

**DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION
ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AT ITS NINTH MEETING
Bonn, 19-30 May 2008**

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IX/1. In-depth review of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

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 and energy security,

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

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

Stressing the importance of strengthened collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other organizations,

Recognizing the important contributions of farmers, livestock keepers, breeders, scientists, 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,

Taking note of the findings of the International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) in the context of the further implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity,

Recognizing the challenge to secure sustainable food production globally and *stressing* the importance of all roles and functions of agriculture to sustain food production, maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services, and increase agricultural production for local needs, as an important step to eradicate poverty and sustain livelihoods,

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 celebration of 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 and energy 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 best practices 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, *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;

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, landscapes, ecosystems and ecosystem goods and services;

(b) Best practices for the sustainable use and active enhancement of ecosystem goods and services in agriculture;

(c) The impact of trade-related incentives on agricultural biodiversity;

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 negative impact 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 biodiversity target and the 2010 target of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 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 regional workshops;

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 the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

12. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to strengthen mechanisms for the conservation and sustainable use of seeds through both formal and informal systems at the local national, regional and global levels;

Implementation of activities in the programme of work: mainstreaming

13. *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;

14. *Notes* the Comprehensive Assessment of Water Management in Agriculture ^{1/} as a significant contribution towards managing the impacts of agriculture on water;

15. *Urges* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations, to promote the effective participation of 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, when applying the ecosystem approach to agriculture; including by respecting, preserving and maintaining the knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities as pertaining to agriculture;

16. *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 indigenous and local communities and 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;

^{1/} 2007. *Water for Food, Water for Life: A Comprehensive Assessment of Water Management in Agriculture*. London: Earthscan, and Colombo: International Water Management Institute.

17. *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;

18. *Welcomes* the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations adopted by the first International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources held in Interlaken, Switzerland, in September 2007, as the 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;

19. *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, Farmers' Rights and the Funding Strategy, and *urges* Parties to further support its implementation;

International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators

20. *Welcomes* the report on the rapid assessment on the status of pollinators prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/24);

21. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 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 (decision VI/5) 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 best practices and lessons learned;

(e) To develop response options 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 the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

22. *Invites* developed country Parties, other developed country 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 21 above;

International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity

23. *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 pastoralists and other stakeholders, including regional initiatives to implement the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity (decision VI/5), including through capacity-building and dissemination of best practices and lessons learned, through the clearing-house mechanism and other relevant means;

24. *Also invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other relevant organizations and initiatives 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 goods and 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 Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice before the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

International Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition

25. *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 best practices, such as the increased use of under-utilized crops and livestock, and lessons learnt, through the clearing-house mechanism and other relevant means;

Agricultural biodiversity and climate change

26. *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;

27. *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, for consideration in 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;

28. *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, crop wild relatives, 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 wildlife and habitats in agricultural ecosystems;

29. *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;

30. *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 to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

Integration of the issue of biofuels in the programme of work

31. *Decides* to integrate the issue of biofuel production and use into the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity, in particular by addressing biofuel production, especially when based on feedstocks produced through agriculture, *inter alia* to:

(a) Identify and promote the dissemination of information on cost-effective practices and technologies, and related policy and incentive measures that enhance the positive and mitigate the negative impacts of agriculture on biological diversity, productivity and capacity to sustain livelihoods (activity 2 of programme element 2 of decision V/5);

(b) Promote methods of sustainable agriculture that employ management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive and mitigate the negative impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, with particular focus on the needs of farmers and indigenous and local communities (activity 3 of programme element 2 of decision V/5); and

(c) Support institutional frameworks and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and plans for biological diversity (activity 1 of programme element 4 of decision V/5);

Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines on Sustainable Use

32. *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 (decision VII/12, annex II), taking into account the special nature of agricultural biodiversity, its distinctive features, and problems needing distinctive solutions;

33. *Urges* developed country Parties to fully implement their commitments regarding provision of financial support, including new and additional financial resources in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, 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 and their further elaboration;

Research issues

34. *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

35. *Welcomes* the adoption of 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, the implementation of which would be an important contribution to the implementation of the Convention programmes of work, in particular the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity;

36. *Welcomes* the progress of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to apply the ecosystem approach in its areas of competence and invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other relevant organizations, to strengthen application of the ecosystem approach to agriculture;

37. 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 the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice before the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

38. *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 consistent and in harmony with the Convention, the internationally agreed development goals and other relevant international obligations;

39. *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;

40. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, noting decision VIII/15, to address the question of nutrient loading, and especially nitrogen deposition, and to provide information to the Executive Secretary on relevant activities to reduce the threat to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and to disseminate this information through the clearing-house mechanism and other means.

IX/2. Agricultural biodiversity: biofuels and biodiversity

The Conference of the Parties,

Taking into account the importance and complex nature of the issue of biofuel production and use for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,

Further taking into account the discussions in the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice as reflected in recommendation XII/7 which provide a preliminary analysis of the potential positive and negative impacts of biofuels on biodiversity and human well-being,

Recognizing the potential contribution of the sustainable production and use of biofuels for the 2010 biodiversity target and the 2010 target of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the promotion of sustainable development, and the improvement of rural livelihoods, especially in developing countries, as well as the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and aware of potential negative environmental and socio-economic impacts from unsustainable production and use of biofuels,

Recognizing the need to promote full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of activities relevant to the sustainable production and use of biofuels,

Also noting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, ^{2/}

Stressing that the sustainability of the production and use of biofuels must necessarily take into account the environmental, economic and social pillars of sustainable development,

Recognizing that in order to foster the sustainable production and use of biofuels it is necessary to promote capacity-building, research, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and technological cooperation, as well as the provision of new and additional financial resources in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention,

Stressing that the sustainability of the production and use of biofuels depends on the adoption of adequate policy frameworks,

Recognizing that the potential positive and negative impacts of the production and use of biofuels on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity depend, *inter alia*, on the feedstocks used, the mode and place of production, the agricultural practices involved and the relevant policies in place,

Acknowledging that a comprehensive understanding of the potential impacts of biofuels on biodiversity requires a comparative understanding of other fuel types,

Welcoming the initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to organize a high-level meeting on “World Food Security and the Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy” held in Rome, from 3-5 June 2008,

1. *Agrees* that biofuel production and use should be sustainable in relation to biological diversity;
2. *Recognizes* the need to promote the positive and minimize the negative impacts of biofuel production and its use on biodiversity and the livelihoods of indigenous and local communities;

Policy frameworks

3. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments, in consultation with relevant organizations and stakeholders, including, indigenous and local communities, to:

- (a) Promote the sustainable production and use of biofuels with a view to promote benefits and minimize risks to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

^{2/} General Assembly resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007, annex.

(b) Promote the positive and minimize the negative impacts on biodiversity that would affect socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels;

(c) Develop and apply sound policy frameworks for the sustainable production and use of biofuels, acknowledging different national conditions, and taking into account their full life cycle as compared to other fuel types, that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, making use of relevant tools and guidance under the Convention as appropriate, including, *inter alia*:

- (i) The application of the precautionary approach in accordance with the preamble of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- (ii) The Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for Sustainable Use (decision VII/12) and their further elaboration;
- (iii) The application of the ecosystem approach (decision V/6);
- (iv) The voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive impact assessment (decision VIII/28);
- (v) The Akwé: Kon voluntary guidelines for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments regarding development on sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities (decision VII/16 F);
- (vi) The programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/30), the programme of work on Article 8(j) (decision V/16) and other relevant programmes of work of the Convention;
- (vii) The Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9);
- (viii) The guiding principles on alien invasive species (decision VI/23*);
- (ix) The application of sustainable forest management and best agricultural practices in relation to biological diversity;
- (x) National biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- (xi) Relevant guidance developed under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety as appropriate;

4. *Recognizes* that supportive measures, consistent with national and where appropriate regional policies, should promote the positive and minimize the negative impacts of the production and use of biofuels on biodiversity;

Research and monitoring needs

5. *Calls upon* Parties, other Governments, the research community, and invites other relevant organizations to continue to investigate and monitor the positive and negative impacts of the production and use of biofuels on biodiversity and related socio-economic aspects, including those related to indigenous and local communities, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to further compile this evidence and to make it available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and other appropriate means;

* One representative entered a formal objection during the process leading to the adoption of decision VI/23 and underlined that he did not believe that the Conference of the Parties could legitimately adopt a motion or a text with a formal objection in place. A few representatives expressed reservations regarding the procedure leading to the adoption of this decision (see UNEP/CBD/COP/6/20, paras. 294-324).

Collaboration

6. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to strengthen development cooperation with a view to promote the sustainable production and use of biofuels through, *inter alia*:

(a) The transfer of environmentally sound technologies in accordance with Article 16 of the Convention for the sustainable production and use of biofuels, through North-South, South-South, regional and trilateral cooperation;

(b) Exchange of information concerning best practices on the sustainable production and use of biofuels and its contribution for the improvement of livelihoods in developing countries;

Tools relevant for the sustainable production and use of biofuels

7. *Recognizes* the role of the Convention on Biological Diversity in biodiversity-related aspects of the sustainable production and use of biofuels;

8. *Bearing in mind* principle 11 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and relevant international obligations, *encourages* Parties and other Governments, indigenous and local communities, and relevant stakeholders and organizations, to:

(a) Share their experiences on the development and application of tools relevant to the sustainable production and use of biofuels, in relation to promoting the positive and minimizing the negative impacts on biodiversity, taking into account their full life-cycle as compared to other fuel types, by, *inter alia*, submitting examples to the Executive Secretary;

(b) Participate in efforts, carried out by various bodies other than the Convention on Biological Diversity, who are addressing matters relevant to the sustainable production and use of biofuels, with a view to promoting the positive and minimizing the negative impacts on biodiversity and biodiversity-related aspects within the mandate of the Convention;

9. *Recognizes* the current preliminary views of Parties that the biodiversity-related factors of biofuel production and use that should be considered are outlined in paragraphs 3 (b) and 3 (c) of recommendation XII/7 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, also taking into account their full life cycle as compared to other fuel types and the need to ensure that the management objectives of protected areas are met. In addition, the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources can improve the production and use of biofuels;

10. *Bearing in mind* principle 11 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, *3/ encourages* the private sector to improve social and environmental performance of the production of biofuels, in particular through voluntary initiatives, including through environmental management systems, codes of conduct, certification and public reporting on environmental and social issues;

Further action

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to disseminate the experiences submitted by the Parties, under paragraph 8 (a) above, through the clearing-house mechanism, and *further requests* the Executive Secretary to compile those submissions for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to convene regional workshops on the sustainable production and use of biofuels, subject to the availability of financial resources, aiming at considering ways and means to promote the positive and minimize the negative impacts of the production and use of biofuels on biodiversity, taking into account relevant guidance from the Convention;

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

13. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider the reports of the regional workshops, the compilation of submissions referred to in paragraphs 5 and 11 of the present decision and to recommend, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting ways and means to promote the positive and minimize the negative impacts of the production and use of biofuels on biodiversity;

IX/3. Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

The Conference of the Parties,

Having considered the outcomes of the in-depth review of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation conducted by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the key messages resulting from the review as transmitted to Conference of the Parties by the Subsidiary Body in paragraph 1 of its recommendation XII/2 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/2, annex),

Noting that the Global Strategy has stimulated the engagement of the botanical and plant conservation communities in the work of the Convention, through, *inter alia*, the establishment of national, regional and global networks, including in particular the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation,

1. *Urges* Parties that have not yet done so, to:
 - (a) Nominate focal points for the Strategy; and
 - (b) Develop national and/or regional strategies for plant conservation with targets as appropriate, including 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. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations to further implement:
 - (a) Activities for achieving enhanced implementation of the Strategy, in particular its targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12 and 15, including by reaching other relevant sectors beyond the botanical and conservation communities; and
 - (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. *Decides* to consider the further development and implementation of the Strategy beyond 2010, taking into account current and emerging environmental challenges on plant diversity, including an update of the current targets within the broader context of and consistent with the new Strategic Plan beyond 2010, taking into account national priorities and circumstances, capacities and differences in plant diversity between countries;
4. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to provide, prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, proposals for a consolidated update of the Global Strategy, taking into account the Plant Conservation Report, the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, the fourth national reports and additional inputs from the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation and other relevant organizations;
5. *Further requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider the review of the implementation of targets 3, 6, 9, 11, 12 and 13 that are related to sustainable use of plant diversity, when it undertakes the in-depth review of the work on sustainable use prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation and other relevant organizations:

(a) To develop a practical and user-friendly 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;

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

(c) To publish the Plant Conservation Report (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/25) in all the United Nations languages as a communication and awareness-raising tool on the implementation of the Strategy;

(d) To facilitate 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, including those with high levels of biodiversity and are centres of origin, to effectively implement or to achieve enhanced implementation of the Strategy; and

(e) Coordinate regional workshops with support of Parties and other relevant organizations on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, subject to available resources, and to include the Global Strategy in the agenda of regional workshops for national biodiversity strategies and action plans and compile these results including an assessment of capacity needs for consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

7. *Acknowledges* the work of the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation, the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of United Nations Environment Programme, other organizations, and the Executive Secretary in developing the Plant Conservation Report, and *expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Ireland for the preparation of this Report, and *further extends its 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;

8. *Urges* donors and other organizations to support the implementation of the Strategy at the national and regional levels.

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

A. *Gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework*

The Conference of the Parties,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider the collation of best practices prepared by the Executive Secretary referred to in paragraphs 8 and 9 above, and, if necessary and appropriate, to consider the establishment of an ad hoc technical expert

group to suggest means, including practical guidance, for addressing the risks associated with the introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food;

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

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

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

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

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decisions IV/1 C, V/8, VI/23 ^{4/} VII/13 and VIII/27, and other provisions adopted to implement Article 8(h) of the Convention in the thematic programmes of work and work on cross-cutting issues,

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

1. *Recognizes* that the decisions adopted to date for the prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species, including the “Guiding Principles” adopted in decision VI/23 ^{5/} continue to provide relevant guidance for work on invasive alien species to achieve the objectives of the Convention, its Strategic Plan and the 2010 biodiversity targets, and other global goals such as the Millennium Development Goals;

National, regional and subregional activities and capacity-building

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

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

4. *Underlining* the need also for regional and subregional initiatives to support Parties in developing and implementing national strategies, policies and/or programmes for addressing invasive

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

^{5/} One representative entered a formal objection during the process leading to the adoption of this decision and underlined that he did not believe that the Conference of the Parties could legitimately adopt a motion or a text with a formal objection in place. A few representatives expressed reservations regarding the procedure leading to the adoption of this decision (see UNEP/CBD/COP/6/20, paras. 294-324).

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

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

6. *Welcomes* the offer of New Zealand to host a technical workshop, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary, to address how experiences and lessons learned on regional coordination to invasive alien species in islands particularly the Pacific Invasives Initiative, can inform, strengthen and build regional initiatives to support the implementation of the Convention, in particular programme of work on island biodiversity, related to the prevention and management of invasive alien species;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to conduct a systematic analysis of resources and opportunities to meet the capacity needs referred to in paragraph 11 of the present decision and for

communication through the clearing-house mechanism and to report on progress at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

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

15. Further to paragraph 11 of decision VIII/27, *invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to submit case-studies, lessons learned and best practices for the implementation of the Guiding Principles, 6/ and other measures to address the threats from invasive alien species, and, where relevant, invasive alien genotypes. Submissions from Parties should focus, *inter alia*, on examples of the successful use of:

(a) Risk assessment procedures, to evaluate *inter alia* the socio-economic, health and environmental impacts of invasive alien species, including practical implementation of the precautionary approach, in accordance with principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; 7/

(b) Monitoring and surveillance programmes;

(c) Methods for assessing the socio-economic, health and environmental impacts of invasive species and for assessing the costs of invasive species and the benefits of controlling them;

(d) Management of the pathways of transfer, introduction and spread of invasive alien species, particularly those identified as gaps in decision VIII/27, taking into account the ecosystem approach;

(e) Restoration and rehabilitation of ecosystems degraded by the presence of invasive alien species, including the socio-economic aspects;

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

17. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to develop, in collaboration with the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) and other relevant organizations, practical tools to facilitate the implementation of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties on invasive alien species and the development and implementation of national invasive alien species strategies, taking into account the Guiding Principles 8/ and, where appropriate, making use of, and referencing, the relevant guidance and tools developed through other relevant organizations. These tools should build upon case-studies, lessons learned and best practices submitted by the Parties, including in accordance with paragraph 15 above, and should include practical tools to address the topics listed in that paragraph;

Management, pathways and assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24. Further to paragraph 4 of decision VI/23 ^{9/} *invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant research organizations to study the impact of other drivers, in particular, land use change, climate change adaptation and mitigation activities, on the introduction, establishment and spread of invasive alien species, and their related socio-economic, health and environmental impacts;

Communication, education and public awareness

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

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

27. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to support awareness-raising programmes at all levels for decision makers and practitioners in the freshwater, marine and terrestrial environment sectors, in particular in agriculture, aquaculture and forestry, and in the

^{9/} One representative entered a formal objection during the process leading to the adoption of this decision and underlined that he did not believe that the Conference of the Parties could legitimately adopt a motion or a text with a formal objection in place. A few representatives expressed reservations regarding the procedure leading to the adoption of this decision (see UNEP/CBD/COP/6/20, paras. 294-324).

horticulture trade and pet trade, and more generally, in the transportation, trading, travel and tourism sectors that are potential pathways of biological invasions;

28. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Global Invasive Species Programme and relevant organizations, to develop training materials in support of awareness-raising and to encourage the organization of practical workshops to strengthen capacity for the implementation of the Guiding Principles 9/ and other measures to address the threats from invasive alien species, while recognizing that such activities will require adequate resources;

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

Provision of resources

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

IX/5. Forest biodiversity

The Conference of the Parties,

Welcoming the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on the In-depth Review of Implementation of the Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity in preparation of the review, and bearing in mind its findings,

Also welcoming the accomplishments of the International Arrangement on Forests since its inception by Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35 of 18 October 2000, and its strengthening by Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/49 of 28 July 2006,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 62/98 of 17 December 2007 in which the Assembly adopted the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests,

Taking note of activities under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and *welcoming* the plan of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to develop the Report on the State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources,

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 and the 2010 target of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, through sustainable forest management and the ecosystem approach as well as other tools, 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 new and additional financial resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, and in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness as appropriate in an adequate, predictable and timely as possible manner, and exchange of information, access to and transfer of technology, and capacity-building,

1. *Urges* Parties to:

(a) Strengthen the implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity, including through capacity-building, as necessary, and address the obstacles identified in the report of the review and reports associated with the programme of work on forest biodiversity, including lack of monitoring systems, as well as the lack of timely responses to extreme weather conditions;

(b) Address as a matter of priority major human-induced threats to forest biodiversity, including unregulated and unsustainable use of forest products and resources (including unsustainable hunting and trade of bushmeat, and their impacts on non-target species), climate change, desertification and desert creep, illegal land conversion, habitat fragmentation, environmental degradation, forest fires, and invasive alien species;

(c) Take into account the goals and objectives of the programme of work in addressing these threats and obstacles in national ^{10/} biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), national forest programmes (NFPs) and other forest-related programmes and strategies;

(d) Promote and build capacity for the sustainable management of forests, including the management of non-timber forest products and resources, taking into account indigenous and local communities' traditional knowledge, with their approval and involvement;

(e) Promote and build capacity for the management and valuation of forest ecosystem services as an element of sustainable forest management;

(f) Address obstacles to sustainable forest management, such as the lack of market access for value-added forest products originating from sustainably managed forests, and seek to resolve land-tenure and resource rights and responsibilities, where they have been shown to be barriers to achieve sustainable forest management;

(g) Improve forest-biodiversity monitoring, inventorying and reporting, at all appropriate levels;

(h) 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 per cent 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 further strengthen efforts to provide for sustainable financing of forest protected areas, from all available sources, including innovative financial mechanisms for the establishment and effective management of forest protected areas;

(i) Increase cross-sectoral cooperation and initiatives at all levels, to help carry out a coordinated implementation of both the programme of work on forest biodiversity under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the 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;

(j) Promote multidisciplinary scientific research to better understand the impacts of climate change, including mitigation and adaptation activities, and environmental degradation on ecosystem resilience, conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity and impacts on the livelihoods of

^{10/} The context national includes subnational.

indigenous and local communities, with a view to maximizing positive impacts and avoiding negative impacts of climate change, including mitigation and adaptation activities, on forest biodiversity; in particular those forests most vulnerable to climate change, and in this context support the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO)-led initiative of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests on science and technology, and encourage their work on climate change research;

(k) Promote and implement sustainable forest management and the ecosystem approach to maintain forest biodiversity and ecosystem functions, in all types of forests, promote forest restoration and minimise deforestation and forest degradation so as to achieve the goals and objectives of the programme of work including addressing climate change;

(l) Strengthen forest law enforcement and governance at all levels, take effective legislative and non-legislative measures to prevent harvesting of forest products and resources in violation of national legislation, including timber and non-timber forest products, bushmeat, wildlife, and forest biological resources, and related trade, and contribute to bilateral, regional and international efforts to that end, and taking into account Articles 8(j) and 10(c) of the Convention;

(m) Fully involve indigenous and local communities and, where appropriate, partner with the private sector and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the programme of work, and encourage them to undertake efforts that reduce deforestation and forest degradation, including efforts to increase afforestation and reforestation preferably with indigenous species, taking into account the objectives of the programme of work on forest biodiversity, and encourage voluntary commitments and cooperation between private sector and non-governmental organizations;

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

(o) Recognize the potential role of consistent and appropriate voluntary market-based certification schemes, and tracking and chain-of-custody systems, and public and private procurement policies, that promote the use of timber and non-timber forest products originating from sustainably managed forests and that are produced in accordance with relevant national legislation and applicable standards, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations;

(p) Encourage, as appropriate, the development, adoption and promotion of schemes and policies referred to in subparagraph (o) above acknowledging their potential role in promoting the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity;

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

(r) Reaffirm the need to take a precautionary approach when addressing the issue of genetically modified trees;

(s) Authorize the release of genetically modified trees only after completion of studies in containment, including in greenhouse and confined field trials, in accordance with national legislation where existent, addressing long-term effects as well as thorough, comprehensive, science-based and transparent risk assessments to avoid possible negative environmental impacts on forest biological diversity; ^{11/}

(t) Also consider the potential socio-economic impacts of genetically modified trees as well as their potential impact on the livelihoods of indigenous and local communities;

(u) Acknowledge the entitlement of Parties, in accordance with their domestic legislation, to suspend the release of genetically modified trees, in particular where risk assessment so advises or where adequate capacities to undertake such assessment is not available;

^{11/} Where applicable, risks such as cross-pollination and spreading of seeds should be specifically addressed.

(v) Further engage to develop risk-assessment criteria specifically for genetically modified trees;

(w) Note the results of the Norway – Canada Workshops on Risk Assessment for emerging applications for Living Modified Organisms (UNEP/CBD/BS/COP-MOP/4/INF/13);

(x) Welcome the decision of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol to establish an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Risk Assessment and Risk Management that is also mandated to address the issue of genetically modified trees;

(y) Collaborate with relevant organizations on guidance for risk assessment of genetically modified trees and guidance addressing potential negative and positive environmental and socio-economic impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity associated with the use of genetically modified trees;

(z) Provide the available information and the scientific evidence regarding the overall effects of genetically modified trees on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity to the Executive Secretary for dissemination through the clearing-house mechanism;

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant international and other organizations to:

(a) Ensure that possible actions for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation do not run counter to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity 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 both, direct and indirect, positive and negative impacts that the production and use of biomass for energy, in particular large-scale and/or industrial production and use, might have on forest biodiversity and on indigenous and local communities, also taking into account the components of the decision IX/2 on biofuels and biodiversity relevant to forest biodiversity, reflecting varying conditions of countries and regions;

(c) Recognize and increase understanding of the potential of forest genetic diversity to address climate change, maintain forest ecosystems resilience and lead to the discovery of new timber and non-timber forest resources;

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

(e) Further develop knowledge on forest ecosystem services, and implement, as appropriate, innovative tools for securing such services, such as Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations;

(f) 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;

(g) Promote forest restoration, including reforestation and afforestation, in line with sustainable forest management through, *inter alia*, the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration and other regional cooperation mechanisms, paying particular attention to genetic diversity;

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

(i) 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;

(b) 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 in the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

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

(d) Explore, together with the Director of the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests, 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;

(e) Solicit advice from the Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands on the relevance of the joint work programme between the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the Convention on Biological diversity and the relevance of the suite of guidelines adopted by the Ramsar Convention, to the implementation of the programme of work on forest biodiversity under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the role Ramsar Parties can play in contributing to the implementation of this programme, and make this information available to Parties, recognizing that a significant proportion of forests are wetlands;

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

(g) 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;

(h) Make available the outcome of work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Risk Assessment and Risk Management, established by the meeting of the Parties serving as the Conference of the Parties to the Protocol at its fourth meeting for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting.

IX/6. Incentive measures (Article 11)

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting the importance of incentive measures for achieving the objectives of the Convention, as recognized by Parties in their third national reports,

Welcoming the progress made in the design and implementation of incentive measures as described by Parties in their third national reports and during the in-depth review of the work on incentive measures,

Noting that, according to the third national reports of Parties, the lack of financial, human, and technical resources as well as the lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors, remain important challenges associated with the implementation of Article 11 on incentive measures,

Emphasizing that incentive measures should:

- (a) Contribute to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components and not negatively affect biodiversity and livelihoods of other countries;
- (b) Contribute to sustainable development and the eradication of poverty;
- (c) Take into account national and local conditions and circumstances;
- (d) Be consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations,

1. *Recognizes* the ongoing relevance of the programme of work on incentive measures, contained in decisions V/15, VI/15, VII/18, VIII/25 and VIII/26;

2. *Decides* to put more emphasis on the implementation of the programme of work through enhanced sharing of information on good practices, lessons learned, difficulties encountered, and other practical experience on its implementation, as well as assessments, studies, analyses, and capacity-building;

3. *Recognizing* the wealth of useful information on incentive measures provided by Parties, international organizations and stakeholders during the in-depth review of the programme of work on incentive measures, *requests* the Executive Secretary to disseminate this information through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention;

4. *Also decides*, subject to availability of financial resources, to put more emphasis on:

(a) The assessment of the values of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services, as one important basis for public-awareness campaigns and policy action;

(b) The development of methods to promote science-based information on biodiversity in consumer decisions, for example through eco-labelling, as appropriate;

(c) The provision of guidance on promotion of biodiversity-based products that are produced in a sustainable manner as alternative sources of income at a local level, including within community-based conservation programmes;

(d) Studies on approaches to develop markets and payment schemes for ecosystem services at local, national and international levels, their advantages as well as potential limitations and risks, and their potential implications for biodiversity and indigenous and local communities;

(e) Analysis of the effects of different incentive measures and the impact on biodiversity across different groups in different geographical areas and over time;

(f) Methods for assessing the effectiveness of incentive measures, including positive incentive measures and the removal of perverse incentive measures;

Positive incentive measures and the removal of perverse incentive measures

5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and international organizations to ensure that possible actions for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries do not run counter to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, but provide benefits for forest biodiversity and, where possible, to indigenous and local communities;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to convene an international workshop on the removal and mitigation of perverse, and the promotion of positive, incentive measures, consisting of government-nominated practitioners with balanced regional representation, as well as experts from relevant organizations and stakeholders, with a view to collecting, exchanging and analysing information, including case-studies on, good practices for, and lessons learned from, concrete and practical experiences in identifying and removing or mitigating perverse incentive measures, and to identify a limited number of good practice cases from different regions, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, for review by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile and analyse relevant information, including analyses and studies from relevant international organizations, such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, on the impacts of positive and perverse incentive measures, to disseminate this information through the clearing house mechanism of the Convention, and to make it available to the workshop on the removal and mitigation of perverse incentive measures;

Valuation

8. *Welcomes* the initiative launched at the G-8 meeting of environmental ministers in Potsdam, Germany, in March 2007, to develop a study on the economic cost of the global loss of biodiversity, and the work of Germany and the European Commission to implement this activity in form of an international study on the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue collaboration with the Environmental Valuation Reference Inventory (EVRI) with a view to facilitate access to the database by developing countries;

10. *Takes note* of the terms of reference for a study on how monitoring can support the implementation of valuation tools and positive incentive measures (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/9), as a useful general framework to facilitate in-country studies;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with relevant organizations and initiatives, to examine the international dimension of how monitoring can support the implementation of valuation tools and positive incentive measures, drawing on the terms of reference in section V of the note by the Executive Secretary on terms of reference for a study on how monitoring can support the implementation of valuation tools and positive incentive measures (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/9);

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to identify options for effectively communicating the results of assessments of biodiversity values, with a view to informing consumer decisions and policy action on incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and/or the removal of perverse incentive measures;

Cooperation

13. *Invites* the Biotrade Initiative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue its work on trade promotion for biodiversity-based products which are produced in a sustainable manner and compatible with the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, through capacity-building, enhancing market access, promoting enabling environments and engaging relevant public and private actors;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the existing work to support the programme of work on incentive measures by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations

Environment Programme, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and other international organizations and initiatives;

15. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and other national, regional, and international organizations and initiatives to undertake, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to encourage, further studies on payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentive measures at local, national, regional and international levels, their advantages as well as their potential limitations and risks, their cost-effectiveness, potential implications for biodiversity and indigenous and local communities, and their consistency with other international obligations. The studies should also address whether designating indigenous and local communities or local authorities as recipients of payments could help address concerns regarding equity consideration and the practical implementation of payment schemes;

16. *Invites* relevant national, regional and international organizations to promote scientific and technical cooperation among Parties on the design and implementation of incentive measures, including through international courses and workshops for the exchange of experiences, and to provide technical support, capacity-building and training:

- (a) On the valuation of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services;
- (b) For the design and implementation of incentive measures that are appropriate to national circumstances;
- (c) For the promotion of biodiversity-based products which are produced in a sustainable manner (“biotrade”).

IX/7. Ecosystem approach

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting that, at its twelfth meeting, 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 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/2, annex, recommendation XII/1, para. 1),

(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, with active participation of all relevant sectors and stakeholders. 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 International Union for the Conservation of Nature 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;

(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,

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

(a) Strengthen and promote the use of the ecosystem approach more widely and effectively as a useful tool for formulation and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and in other relevant policy mechanisms, in ongoing communication, education and public-awareness activities as well as in participatory decision-making processes at different levels;

(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 where the ecosystem approach is the underlying principle;

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

(d) Recalling its decisions VI/12, paragraph 2 (a), and VII/11, paragraph 9 (d), *urges* Parties, indigenous and local communities and relevant organizations, and *invites* other Governments, 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 to strengthen and expand the application of the ecosystem approach;

2. *Invites* Parties to:
 - (a) Take into account the application of the ecosystem approach in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and climate-change adaptation and mitigation activities;
 - (b) Develop effective cooperation at all levels for the effective application and monitoring of the ecosystem approach including its incorporation into poverty reduction strategies, as appropriate, mindful that the ecosystem approach can be applied effectively at local level, where communities can participate more directly, and where appropriate, local efforts need to be further enhanced;
 - (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 issues, including tenure, in the application of the ecosystem approach, in accordance with national policies, laws and guidelines and taking note of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
 - (e) Provide information on outcomes and progress in these activities through the national reporting process and their national clearing-houses;
 - (f) Develop guidelines for the application of the ecosystem approach for specific biogeographical regions and circumstances, where applicable and building upon existing efforts;
 - (g) Provide, as appropriate, financial and technical support for indigenous and local communities to carry out case-studies and projects applying the ecosystem approach consistent with national laws and traditional sustainable-use and resource-management systems;
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 the ecosystem approach, in cooperation with other relevant organizations;
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, World Heritage Sites, and Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites) as appropriate, as ecosystem-approach research and demonstration sites;
5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to:
 - (a) Prepare easy-to-understand communication materials and manuals on applying the ecosystem approach, tailored to different user-groups, and ensure its adequate dissemination through the Source Book, national focal points, and other means;
 - (b) Carry out an analysis to identify key user groups of the Source Book and their needs, for example, by a website tracker and a website user survey, and on this basis, further improve the contents and structure of the Source Book;
 - (c) Further compile and make available, through the Source Book, links to other relevant sources and toolkits, supporting the application of the ecosystem approach and other similar approaches; and
 - (d) Include promotion and wider application of the ecosystem approach in the preparation of the strategy for the International Year of Biodiversity in 2010, as a means to implement the Convention in an integrated way;
6. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, including the United Nations Environment Programme through its Ecosystem Management Programme, to support the Executive Secretary in carrying out the activities, as described in paragraphs 2 and 5 above;
7. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility, in accordance with its mandate, and other funding institutions and development agencies to provide financial support for the implementation of the

ecosystem approach by developing countries, particularly the least developed and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, and *encourages* bilateral and multilateral donor agencies to apply the ecosystem approach in providing aid assistance.

IX/8. Review of implementation of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan

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 9 (a)-(p) of the note by the Executive Secretary on the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/14/Rev.1);

2. *Emphasizes* that national biodiversity strategies and action plans and equivalent policies and legislative frameworks 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; 7/

(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) Promote synergies between activities to implement the Convention and poverty eradication;

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

(g) 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

(h) Take into account the ecosystem approach;

(i) 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;

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

(k) As appropriate, establish national, or where applicable, subnational, 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

(l) 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;

(m) 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;
- (n) Respect, preserve and maintain the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities consistent with Article 8(j);
- (o) Establish or strengthen national institutional arrangements for the promotion, coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plans,
- (p) Develop and implement a communication strategy for the national biodiversity strategy and action plan;
- (q) 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;
- (r) Make use of or develop, as appropriate, regional, subregional or subnational networks to support implementation of the Convention;
- (s) Promote and support local action for the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by integrating biodiversity considerations into subnational and local level assessments and planning processes, and, as and where appropriate, the development of subnational and local biodiversity strategies and/or action plans, consistent with national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

Monitoring and review

- (t) 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;
- (u) 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;
- (v) 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 Global Environment Facility, 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) Effective delivery and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

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

- (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;
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 challenges and ways and means for overcoming the challenges;
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, taking into account the need to respond to new decisions of the Conference of the Parties, and to the challenges posed by emerging issues;
 - (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;
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 ^{12/} 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 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/4) 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;

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.

IX/9. Process for the revision of the Strategic Plan

The Conference of the Parties

Recalling its paragraph 2 of its decision VIII/15, in 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 decision VIII/8 and paragraph 10 of decision VIII/9,

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

Recognizing that the revised and updated Strategic Plan should:

- (a) Cover the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced manner;
- (b) Build upon the existing Strategic Plan (adopted in decision VI/26) and associated framework of goals, targets and indicators (decision VIII/15), and avoid unnecessary changes;
- (c) Be short, focused and action-oriented to facilitate enhanced implementation of the Convention;
- (d) Include ambitious but realistic, and measurable short term targets or milestones and a long term target or vision, developed on the basis of robust scientific evidence;
- (e) Provide a framework for the establishment of national, and, where possible, quantitative, targets, that Parties can implement according to their own priorities;

^{12/} UNEP/GC.23/1.

(f) Highlight the importance of biodiversity for poverty eradication and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, taking into account that conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity should contribute to poverty eradication at local level and not harm the livelihoods of the poor;

(g) Address the drivers of biodiversity loss and integrate biodiversity considerations into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, programmes and strategies and planning processes;

(h) Draw upon, as appropriate, the framework and findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment;

(i) Address challenges to implementation of the Convention, including the need for new and additional financial resources in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention;

(j) Address capacity-building and resource mobilization;

(k) Provide for effective national monitoring and reporting;

(l) Encourage universal membership of the Convention;

1. *Requests* the Working Group on the Review of Implementation, at its third meeting, to prepare, for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting, a revised and updated Strategic Plan including a revised biodiversity target, as well as a multi-year programme of work for the period 2011–2022, and proposals for the periodicity of meetings after 2010, drawing upon:

(a) The points mentioned in the preamble to the present decision;

(b) Further submissions from Parties and observers;

(c) A synthesis/analysis of issues prepared by the Secretariat in conjunction with the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;

(d) An examination of the scientific and technical aspects of the outcome-oriented goals and targets, and associated indicators by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

2. *Also requests* the Working Group on the Review of Implementation, at its third meeting, to undertake an in-depth review of progress towards goals 1 and 4 of the current Strategic Plan;

3. *Decides* to consider at its tenth meeting a multi-year programme of work for the period 2011–2022, consistent with the updated and revised Strategic Plan, and periodicity of meetings after 2010;

4. *Invites* Parties and observers, including scientific and academic bodies, indigenous and local communities and stakeholders, 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;

5. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its meeting prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties 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, the analysis/synthesis prepared by the Secretariat and further work by the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and the scientific community;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, bearing in mind the indicative schedule annexed to the present 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, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, and other material gathered for the preparation of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;

(c) To submit a draft revised and updated Strategic Plan for peer review and the revised version to the Working Group for Review of Implementation of the Convention at its third meeting;

(d) To prepare options for a multi-year programme of work for the period 2011–2022 for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting, bearing in mind the need to review the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity; and

(e) To make the necessary arrangements to convene the third meeting of the Working Group on the Review of Implementation.

Annex

Indicative timetable for intersessional work to revise and update the Strategic Plan (subject to final agreement on the dates of intersessional meetings and availability of the necessary resources)	
June–November 2008	Parties and observers submit views concerning the revision and updating of the Strategic Plan
January 2009	Secretariat prepares analysis/synthesis relevant to the revision and updating of the Strategic Plan for peer review
October 2009	SBSTTA considers draft GBO-3 (through focal points)
February 2010	Secretariat revises analysis/synthesis relevant to the revision and updating of the Strategic Plan and prepares a draft revised and updated Strategic Plan
May 2010:	Launch of GBO-3 at the International Day for Biological Diversity (22 May)
May/June 2010	SBSTTA-14* considers possible adjustment of targets and indicators contained in the annex to decision VIII/15
May/June 2010	WGRI-3 (back to back with SBSTTA-14)* develop a draft COP-10 decision on the revised and updated Strategic Plan, MYPOW and Proposals for the periodicity of Meetings
October 2010	COP-10 Considers draft revised and updated Strategic Plan with a view to adoption

* Amended in the light of the decision to have only one meeting of SBSTTA before the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (decision IX/3)

IX/10. Preparation of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Welcomes* the scope and format, work plan, communication strategy and financial plan for the development of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/15 and *requests* the Executive Secretary to proceed with the preparations for Global Biodiversity Outlook on the basis of this plan;
2. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to inform Parties on a quarterly basis on progress made in the preparation of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and to make this information available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention;
3. *Welcomes with appreciation* the financial contributions made by Germany and Japan for the early stages of preparation of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;
4. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility and *invites* Parties, 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. 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 with a draft available for review at the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;
5. *Encourages* the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership to continue to make progress on their contribution to the third Global Biodiversity Outlook, and *welcomes* the establishment of a Scientific Advisory Body, with involvement of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advices, responsible for setting data and methodology standards, reviewing and advising on development plans and outputs, and advising on quality assurance for their input to the Global Biodiversity Outlook;
6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to notify the organizations participating in the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership about the timetable 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 for Global Biodiversity Outlook;
7. *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 and the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention, including by timely submission of the fourth national reports for use in the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook.

IX/11. Review of implementation of Articles 20 and 21

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

The Conference of the Parties,

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

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 Convention's three objectives, including the 2010 biodiversity target, as well as the Millennium Development Goals,

Underlining that effective national systems and a supportive international regime on access and benefit-sharing could support sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services, including through generating financial returns,

Recognizing that local communities and governments in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, may be subject to high conservation opportunity costs,

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

1. *Encourages* the Parties and relevant organizations to improve the existing financial information ^{13/} through enhancing accuracy, consistency and delivery of existing data on biodiversity financing and improved reporting on funding needs and shortfalls for the Convention's three objectives, and, in this context, *requests* the Executive Secretary to regularly update and further develop the Convention's online network on finance;

2. *Encourages* the Parties and relevant organizations to intensify efforts to assess, as appropriate, the economic costs of the loss of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services and of the failure to take measures to fulfil the three objectives of the Convention, as well as the benefits of early action to reduce loss of biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services, in order to inform decision-making and awareness-raising, *inter alia* through contributing to the "Global Study on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity;"^{14/}

3. *Urges* the Global Environment Facility to continue to mobilize co-financing and other modes of financing for its projects related to implementation of the Convention, and *requests* the Global Environment Facility to continue to leverage financial resources to support the Convention's objectives;

4. *Urges* Parties and Governments, where appropriate, to create the enabling environment to mobilize private and public-sector investments in biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services;

5. *Recommends* that Parties and relevant organizations identify, engage and increase South-South cooperation as a complement to North-South cooperation to enhance technical, financial, scientific and technological cooperation and innovations, for biological diversity;

6. *Urges* the Parties and Governments to continue to enhance national administrative and managerial capacities, thus enabling more efficient resource utilization and enhancing positive impacts;

7. *Urges* Parties, the Global Environment Facility, and relevant organizations to include gender, indigenous peoples and local communities perspectives in the financing of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services;

8. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to request the Adaptation Fund Board to consider the co-benefits of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services in projects supported by the Adaptation Fund, where eligible Parties have identified it as a priority;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile existing guidelines and best practices for mainstreaming financing of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services into overall and sectoral planning as well as on financial needs assessment and make this information publicly available;

^{13/} Such as data from the national reports, the OECD Rio markers, funding to GEF, and a selection of the larger international conservation NGOs.

^{14/} This study is coordinated by the European Commission and Germany

10. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to build on existing knowledge of biodiversity and poverty alleviation mainstreaming ^{15/} to integrate biodiversity into national development policies and plans.

B. Strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision VIII/13,

Noting the inputs on the development of the strategy for resource mobilization provided by the secretariat of 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/Rev.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. *Also invites* the Parties and relevant organizations, including United Nations development system, the World Bank, 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 in support of the achievement of the Convention's three objectives;

3. *Invites* Parties to come forward with early commitments of additional funding in support of the strategy for resource mobilization in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention;

4. *Invites* Parties to come forward with new and innovative financing mechanisms in support of the strategy for resource mobilization in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, *requests* the Executive Secretary to support diffusion of such initiatives and *requests* the Global Environment Facility to support diffusion, and facilitate replication and scaling-up, of such initiatives that have proved to be successful;

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

6. *Invites* Parties to submit views on concrete activities and initiatives including measurable targets and/or indicators to achieve the strategic goals contained in the strategy for resource mobilization and on indicators to monitor the implementation of the strategy;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare a compilation of the information provided in accordance with paragraph 6 of the present decision, including options on monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives of the resource mobilization strategy, and make it available three months prior to the third meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention;

^{15/} For example, those that have been developed through the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and the UN Poverty and Environment Initiative,

8. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open Ended Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention to prepare at its third meeting a list of concrete activities and initiatives to achieve the strategic goals of the strategy for resource mobilization and on indicators to monitor the implementation of the Strategy, and submit it for consideration of the Conference of the Parties, at its tenth meeting;

9. *Decides* to adopt the following process in preparing for the implementation of goal 4 of the strategy: ^{16/}

(a) *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare a document on policy options concerning innovative financial mechanisms, with inputs from regional centers of excellence in a geographically balanced way and forward it to the Ad Hoc Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention;

(b) *Requests* the Ad Hoc Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention to identify a series of options and policy recommendations concerning innovative financial mechanisms, based on the above information and the submissions received from Parties in response to the invitation contained in paragraph 6 of the present decision;

(c) *Requests* the Ad Hoc Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention submit the results for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting.

Annex

STRATEGY FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION IN SUPPORT OF THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CONVENTION'S THREE 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 and its associated ecosystem services 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 three objectives.

5. To achieve the Convention's three 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 three objectives including the achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth.

7. The strategy considers the full range of possible local, 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.

^{16/} Germany offered to finance the operation of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Innovative Financial Mechanisms.

II. MISSION

8. The target of the strategy for resource mobilization is to substantially enhance international financial flows and domestic funding for biological diversity in order to achieve a substantial reduction of the current funding gaps in support of the effective implementation of the Convention's three objectives and the 2010 target. This target for global resource mobilization should be viewed as a flexible framework for the development of measurable targets and/or indicators addressing all relevant funding sources, according to national priorities and capacities, and taking into account the special situation and needs of developing countries.

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;
- (f) Take into account gender and socio-economic perspectives.

IV. STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

10. Concrete activities and initiatives to achieve the following strategic goals should be developed as well as indicators to monitor the implementation of the Strategy, all within appropriate timeframes:

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

1.1. To improve the existing financial information base—through enhancing accuracy, consistency and delivery of existing data and improved reporting on funding needs and shortfalls for the Convention's three objectives. Funding trends could be measured through the following indicators:

- (a) OECD DAC Rio markers on biodiversity;
- (b) National reports of Parties;
- (c) Trends in funding to GEF;
- (d) Funding flows through a selected number of the large international NGOs.

1.2. To assess economic costs of the loss of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services, of the failure to take measures to fulfill the three objectives of the Convention, and benefits of early action to reduce loss of biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services.

1.3. To improve priority-setting for guiding resource allocation to biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services.

Goal 2: Strengthen national capacity for resource utilization and mobilize domestic financial resources for the Convention's three objectives

2.1 To strengthen institutional capacities for effective resource mobilization and utilization, including strengthening capacities of relevant ministries and agencies to make the case for including biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services in discussions with donors and relevant financial institutions.

- 2.2. To prepare national financial plans in the context of national biodiversity strategies and action plans that can be implemented by local, national, regional and international stakeholders.
- 2.3. To strengthen capacity for integration of biodiversity issues and its associated ecosystem services into national and sectoral planning, and promote budgetary allocations for biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in national and relevant sectoral budgets.
- 2.4. To develop and implement economic incentives that are supportive of the Convention's three objectives at local and national levels, consistent and in harmony with the other relevant international obligations.
- 2.5. To consider the enhancement of existing, or the establishment of new, domestic funds and funding programmes through voluntary contributions, including for official development assistance, where biodiversity is identified as a priority by developing country Parties in poverty reduction strategies, national development strategies, United Nations development assistance frameworks and other development assistance strategies, that include innovative financing instruments to achieve the Convention's three objectives.
- 2.6. To establish enabling conditions for private sector involvement in supporting the Convention's three objectives, including the financial sector.

Goal 3: Strengthen existing financial institutions and, promote replication and scaling-up of successful financial mechanisms and instruments

- 3.1. To enhance efforts in mobilizing co-financing and other modes of project financing for biological diversity.
- 3.2. To strive to increase official development assistance associated with biological diversity, where biodiversity is identified as a priority by developing country Parties in poverty reduction strategies, national development strategies, United Nations development assistance frameworks and other development assistance strategies and in accordance with priorities identified in national biodiversity strategies and action plans.
- 3.3. To mobilize public-sector investments in biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services.
- 3.4. To mobilize private-sector investments in biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services.
- 3.5. To establish, as appropriate, new and additional funding programmes through voluntary contributions to support the three objectives of the Convention.
- 3.6. To fulfil the implementation of the provisions of the Monterrey Consensus on mobilizing international and domestic funding as related to biodiversity.
- 3.7. To continue to support, as appropriate, domestic environmental funds as essential complements to the national biodiversity resource base.
- 3.8. To promote biological diversity in debt relief and conversion initiatives, including debt-for-nature swaps.

Goal 4: Explore new and innovative financial mechanisms at all levels with a view to increasing funding to support the three objectives of the Convention

- 4.1. To promote, where applicable, schemes for payment for ecosystem services, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.
- 4.2. To consider biodiversity offset mechanisms where relevant and appropriate while ensuring that they are not used to undermine unique components of biodiversity.
- 4.3. To explore opportunities presented by environmental fiscal reforms including innovative taxation models and fiscal incentives for achieving the three objectives of the Convention.

- 4.4 To explore opportunities presented by promising innovative financial mechanisms such as markets for green products, business-biodiversity partnerships and new forms of charity.
- 4.5 To integrate biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in the development of new and innovative sources of international development finance, taking into account conservation costs.
- 4.6 To encourage the Parties to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol to take into account biodiversity when developing any funding mechanisms for climate change.

Goal 5: Mainstream biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in development cooperation plans and priorities including the linkage between Convention's work programmes and Millennium Development Goals

- 5.1 To integrate considerations on biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services into the priorities, strategies and programmes of multilateral and bilateral donor organizations, including sectoral and regional priorities, taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.
- 5.2 To integrate considerations on biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in economic and development plans, strategies and budgets of developing country Parties.
- 5.3 To integrate effectively the three objectives of the Convention into the United Nations development system, as well as international financial institutions and development banks.
- 5.4 To strengthen cooperation and coordination among funding partners at the regional and subregional levels, taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.
- 5.5 To enhance financial, scientific, technical and technological cooperation with international organizations, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples' organizations and public institutions for biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services.

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, national and regional capacities on resource mobilization skills, financial planning and effective resource utilization and management, and support awareness raising activities.
- 6.2 To identify, engage and increase South-South cooperation as complement to North South cooperation to enhance technical, technological, scientific and financial cooperation.
- 6.3 To promote exchange of experience and good practice in financing for biological diversity.

Goal 7 Enhancing implementation of access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms in support of resource mobilization

- 7.1 To raise awareness and build the capacity of different stakeholders to implement access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms.
- 7.2 To promote exchange of experiences and good practices in access and benefit sharing.

Goal 8: Enhance the global engagement for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the Convention's three objectives

- 8.1 To raise public awareness of the importance of biological diversity and the goods and services that it provides at all levels in support of resource mobilization.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

- 11. The effective implementation of 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, and in considering the establishment of financial mechanisms and other options, to implement the financial provisions of the Convention at all levels, based on success stories and good practices. Each Party should consider appointing a “resource mobilization focal point” to facilitate national implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization. National implementation should include, as appropriate, the design and dissemination of a country-specific resource mobilization strategy, with the involvement of key stakeholders such as non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, environmental funds, businesses and donors, in the frame of updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

13. The Global Environment Facility, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary, is invited to consider how it can contribute to the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, and report back to the Conference of the Parties through the third meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, including consideration of a plan to address the strategy for resource mobilization, in consultation with the GEF implementing agencies;

14. 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	
COP 10	Goals 1, 3 and 4	Goals 6 and 8
COP 11	Goals 2, 5 and 7	Goals 6 and 8
COP 12	Comprehensive review of the implementation of the strategy	

15. The Executive Secretary 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.

C. *Message on biological diversity and finance to the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus*

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting General Assembly resolution 62/187 of 19 December 2007 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 financing for biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services at the above-mentioned Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development,

Having considered recommendation 2/2, 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 should mandate its President to transmit a message on biodiversity and financing for development to the Follow-up 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 Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting.

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 Convention on Biological Diversity is the foremost international legal instrument for 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 technologies, and by appropriate funding,

Deeply concerned by the unprecedented rate of loss of biodiversity and associated decline in ecosystem services 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 and degradation of ecosystem services pose a significant barrier to achieving sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the urgent need to redouble efforts to meet the 2010 biodiversity target of achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss of biodiversity,

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 and its associated ecosystem services 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 increase financial resources for the effective and efficient 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;

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 and its associated ecosystem services 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 and its associated 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 support the development and completion for 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 local, national and international levels to promote the three objectives of the Convention, taking into account the value of biodiversity and the ecosystem services it generates, and the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities in maintaining it, including their rights to use their natural resources;

6. The business community, including the financial-services sector, should be encouraged to fully engage in the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention;

7. South-South cooperation should be encouraged as an effective complementary tool to North South cooperation, to promote the transfer of technology and new flows of technical and financial resources to achieve the three objectives of the Convention.

IX/12. Access and benefit-sharing

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,

Recalling paragraph 44(o) of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, which calls for action to “negotiate within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity, bearing in mind the Bonn Guidelines, an international regime to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources”,

Having considered the reports of the fifth and sixth meetings of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/5 and 6), 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 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 organizations in further contributing to awareness-raising and in capacity-development,

Taking note of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ^{17/} adopted by the General Assembly 13 September 2007,

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 to genetic resources and benefit-sharing,

Welcoming the agreements and other work relating to access to genetic resources and sharing the benefits arising out of their utilisation in various forums, and in particular the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture ^{18/} 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, ^{19/}

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

1. *Welcomes* the progress made in the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing and *decides* that annex I to the present decision shall be the basis for further elaboration and negotiation of the international regime;

2. *Reiterates* its instruction to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing to complete the elaboration and negotiation of the international access and benefit-sharing regime at the earliest possible time before the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with decision VII/19 D and decision VIII/4 A;

^{17/} General Assembly resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007, annex.

^{18/} Adopted under resolution 3/2001.

^{19/} CGRFA-11/07/21.

3. *Further instructs* the Working Group to finalize the international regime and to submit for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting an instrument/instruments to effectively implement the provisions in Article 15 and Article 8(j) of the Convention and its three objectives, without in any way prejudging or precluding any outcome regarding the nature of such instrument/instruments;

4. *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 (UNEP/CBD/WG-ABS/5/7, annex), as a relevant contribution to the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing;

5. *Decides* that the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing should meet three times prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The meetings should be preceded by two days of regional and interregional consultations;

6. *Also decides* that the meetings of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing should be convened in the first quarter of 2009, the third quarter of 2009 and by the second quarter of 2010 bearing in mind the requirements of Article 28 of the Convention;

7. *Further decides* that, subject to the availability of funds, each of these Working Group meetings will be held over the duration of seven consecutive days and that the purpose of these Working Group meetings will be as follows unless otherwise proposed by the Parties at the meeting and decided by the Bureau in consultation with the Co-Chairs:

(a) *Seventh meeting.* Negotiation of operational text on the objective, scope, compliance, fair and equitable benefit-sharing, access;

(b) *Eighth meeting.* Negotiation of operational text on nature, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, capacity-building, compliance, fair and equitable benefit-sharing, access;

(c) *Ninth meeting.* Consolidation of all operational text developed at the seventh and eighth meetings of the Working Group;

8. *Further instructs* the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing, after the negotiation of comprehensive operational text at its seventh meeting, to start its eighth meeting by negotiating on nature, followed by clearly identifying the components of the international regime that should be addressed through legally binding measures, non-legally binding measures or a mix of the two and to draft these provisions accordingly;

9. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, international organizations and indigenous and local communities, and relevant stakeholders to submit, for further elaboration and negotiation of the international regime on access and benefit-sharing, views and proposals including operational text, where relevant, in respect of the main components listed in the annex I to the present decision, preferably with supporting rationale;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile the submissions received and to collate in three separate documents:

(a) Any operative text submitted;

(b) Operative text including related explanations and rationale;

(c) Any other views and information;

by subject matter, in accordance with the annex I to the present decision and as indicated in the submissions, and to identify in the collation the respective sources *and further requests* the Executive Secretary to make the compilation and these documents available to Parties sixty days prior to the seventh meeting of the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing;

11. *Decides* to establish three distinct groups of technical and legal experts on: (i) compliance; (ii) concepts, terms, working definitions and sectoral approaches; and (iii) traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. The terms of reference of the groups, including the criteria for the selection of experts are laid out in annex II to the present decision;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to recommend the list of selected experts and observers for the approval of the Bureau;

13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to commission studies on the following topics:

(a) Recent developments in methods to identify genetic resources directly based on DNA sequences;

(b) To identify the different possible ways of tracking and monitoring genetic resources through the use of persistent global unique identifiers, including the practicality, feasibility, costs and benefits of the different options;

(c) How an international regime on access and benefit-sharing could be in harmony and be mutually supportive of the mandates of and coexist alongside other international instruments and forums that govern the use of genetic resources, such as the FAO International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;

(d) Development of a comparative study of the real and transactional costs involved in the process of access to justice across jurisdictions;

(e) How can compliance be ensured in conformity with indigenous peoples and local communities customary law, national law, across jurisdictions, and international law, including human rights and trade?

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to invite, in consultation with the Co-Chairs of the Working Group, relevant experts to address the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing, at the appropriate time, on the following issues:

(a) Should economic rent be charged for access to genetic resources and what is the justification for such a rent or against such a rent? What should be the basis for the valuation of such rent?

(b) On the information technology environment established by the secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture for accessing material covered by the International Treaty;

(c) Technical aspects of matters relevant to access and benefit-sharing as these arise in the negotiations.

15. *Invites* Parties, Governments, international organizations, indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders to provide information and views related to the issues to be addressed by each expert group, six weeks prior to the convening of each expert group;

16. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to convene the group of experts on compliance and on concepts, terms, working definitions and sectoral approaches so that the results are available in time for consideration in time for the seventh meeting of the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing and to convene the expert group on traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources so that its results are available in time for consideration by the eighth meeting of the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing;

17. *Emphasizes* the importance of consultations to advance the negotiations and *requests* the Co-Chairs of the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing to be instrumental in organizing and facilitating such consultations during the intersessional period and report on the outcome of such consultations at subsequent meetings of the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing; *encourages* Parties and stakeholders to carry out bilateral, regional, and interregional meetings and consultations; and

calls upon donors and relevant organizations to provide financial resources necessary for such meetings and consultations;

18. *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 the international regime, in accordance with decision VIII/5 C;

19. *Invites* Parties, donors and other interested bodies to financially support indigenous and local communities to hold national and regional workshops the outcomes of which could feed into the groups of experts related to compliance and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources as well as into other aspects of the work of Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing;

20. *Requests* that the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions continues to collaborate and contribute to the fulfilment of the mandate of the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing by providing detailed and focused views on the outcome of the technical expert groups on traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and compliance as input to the work of the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing, and to this end, *requests* the Executive Secretary to make the reports of these groups available to the Working Group on Article 8(j) at least three months prior to its sixth meeting;

21. *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;

22. *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;

23. *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.

Annex I

THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME

I. OBJECTIVE 20/

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

- [[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

^{20/} These proposals were neither negotiated nor agreed.

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 Convention on Biological Diversity].

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

II. SCOPE ^{21/}

Option 1 (Consolidated text of submissions made at WG-ABS 6)

1. The international regime on access and benefit-sharing applies to [biological resources,] genetic resources, [derivatives,] [products] as well as [to their] [associated] traditional knowledge, [and derivatives of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources,] innovations and practices [in accordance with Article 8(j)] [within national jurisdiction and of a transboundary nature] [in accordance with the relevant provisions of the CBD].
2. Subject to paragraph 1, the international regime on access and benefit-sharing applies to:
 - (a) [Benefits arising from commercial and other utilization] [from] [genetic resources acquired after] the entry into force of the [international regime] [Convention on Biological Diversity];
 - [(b) Continuing benefits arising from commercial and other utilization taken prior to the coming into force of the Convention on Biological Diversity.]]
3. The international regime on access and benefit-sharing does not apply to:
 - (a) [Human genetic resources;]
 - (b) [Genetic resources that were acquired before the entry into force of the Convention on Biological Diversity on 29 December 1993 [or before the entry into force for a Party];] [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;]
 - (d) [[Species] [listed in Annex I of] [genetic resources covered under] the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture [unless they are used beyond the purpose of the said treaty];]
 - (e) [Genetic resources, including marine genetic resources found in areas beyond national jurisdiction;]
 - (f) [Genetic resources located in the Antarctic Treaty Area.]
4. [The international regime on access and benefit-sharing 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].]
5. [In the further elaboration and negotiation of the international regime on access and benefit-sharing [special] [due] [consideration] will given to]:
 - (a) [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;]
 - (b) [Animal genetic resources for food and agriculture;]

^{21/} These proposals were neither negotiated nor agreed.

(c) [Genetic resources within the remit of the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;]

(d) [The relationship with the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV);]

(e) [The work within the WIPO [including the] Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore;]

(f) [Marine genetic resources found in areas beyond national jurisdiction;]

(g) [Genetic resources located in the Antarctic Treaty Area.]]

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.

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
 - 10)■ Mechanisms to encourage benefits to be directed toward conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and socio-economic development, in particular the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in accordance with national legislation
2. *Components for further consideration*
 - 1) Development of international minimum conditions and standards
 - 2) Benefit-sharing for every use
 - 3) Multilateral benefit-sharing options when origin is not clear or in transboundary situations
 - 4) Establishment of trust funds to address transboundary situations
 - 5) Development of menus of model clauses for potential inclusion in material transfer agreements
 - 6) Enhanced utilization of Bonn Guidelines

B. *Access to genetic resources* ^{22/}

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
 - 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

^{22/} The title is without prejudice to the eventual scope of the international regime.

- 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 ^{23/}

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) ■ 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

^{23/} The title is without prejudice to the eventual scope of the international regime.

- 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
 - 5)■ Development of menus of model clauses for potential inclusion in material transfer agreements
2. *Components for further consideration*
- 1) Establishment of a financial mechanism

IV. NATURE

Compilation of proposals on nature ^{24/}

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.

^{24/} These proposals were neither discussed, negotiated nor agreed.

Annex II

**TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE EXPERT GROUPS ESTABLISHED IN PARAGRAPH 11 OF
DECISION IX/12**

A. *Expert group on compliance*

1. A group of technical and legal experts on compliance is established to further examine the issue of compliance in order to assist the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing. The expert group shall provide legal and, as appropriate, technical advice, including, where appropriate, options and/or scenarios. The expert group will address the following questions:

(a) What kind of measures are available, or could be developed, in public and private international law to:

- (i) Facilitate, with particular consideration to fairness and equity, and taking into account cost and effectiveness:
 - a) Access to justice, including alternative dispute resolution;
 - b) Access to courts by foreign plaintiffs;
- (ii) Support mutual recognition and enforcement of judgments across jurisdictions; and
- (iii) Provide remedies and sanctions in civil, commercial and criminal matters;

in order to ensure compliance with national access and benefit-sharing legislation and requirements, including prior informed consent, and mutually agreed terms;

(b) What kind of voluntary measures are available to enhance compliance of users of foreign genetic resources;

(c) Consider how internationally agreed definitions of misappropriation and misuse of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge could support compliance where genetic resources have been accessed or used in circumvention of national legislation or without setting up of mutually agreed terms;

(d) How could compliance measures take account of the customary law of indigenous and local communities?

(e) Analyse whether particular compliance measures are needed for research with non-commercial intent, and if so, how these measures could address challenges arising from changes in intent and/or users, particularly considering the challenge arising from a lack of compliance with relevant access and benefit-sharing legislation and/or mutually agreed terms.

2. The expert group shall be regionally balanced and composed of thirty experts nominated by Parties and ten observers, including three observers from indigenous and local communities nominated by them, and remaining observers from, *inter alia*, international organizations and agreements, industry, research institutions/academia and non-governmental organizations.

B. *Expert group on concepts, terms, working definitions and sectoral approaches*

1. A group of technical and legal experts on concepts, terms, working definitions and sectoral approaches is established to further examine the issue of concepts, terms, working definitions and sectoral approaches in order to assist the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing. The expert group shall provide legal and technical advice, including, where appropriate, options and/or scenarios. The expert group will address the following questions:

(a) What are the different ways of understanding biological resources, genetic resources, derivatives and products and what are the implications of each understanding for the development of the main components of the international regime on access and benefit-sharing, including in relation to sectoral and subsectoral activities and in relation to commercial and non-commercial research?

(b) Identify different forms of utilization of genetic resources in relation to sectoral and subsectoral activities in the context of Article 15, paragraph 7, of the Convention;

(c) Identify and describe sector specific characteristics of access and benefit-sharing arrangements and to identify the differences, if any, between approaches in sectors;

(d) What are the range of options and approaches for taking these different characteristics into account and that may bring coherence to access and benefit-sharing related practices in different sectors?

2. The expert group shall be regionally balanced and composed of thirty experts nominated by Parties and a total of fifteen observers from:

(a) Different sectors including, *inter alia*, industry, research institutions/academia, botanical gardens and other *ex situ* collection holders;

(b) International organizations and agreements, non-governmental organizations; and

(c) Including three representatives from indigenous and local communities nominated by them.

C. *Expert Group on traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources*

1. A group of technical and legal experts on traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is established to further examine the issue of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources in order to assist the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing. The expert group shall provide legal and technical advice, including, where appropriate, options and/or scenarios. The expert group will address the following questions:

(a) What is the relationship between access and use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge?

(b) What practical impacts should the negotiations of the international regime take into account based on the range of community level procedures and customary systems of indigenous and local communities for regulating access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources at the community level?

(c) Identify the range of community level procedures and determine to what extent customary laws of indigenous and local communities regulate access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge at the community level and its relevance to the international regime;

(d) To what extent measures to ensure compliance with prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms under Article 15 also support the prior informed consent of indigenous and local communities for the use of their associated traditional knowledge?

(e) Identify elements and procedural aspects for the prior informed consent of holders of associated traditional knowledge when traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is accessed also taking into account potential transboundary contexts of such associated traditional knowledge and identifying best practice examples;

(f) Is there a basis for prior informed consent for indigenous and local communities relative to traditional knowledge associated to genetic resources in international law? If so, how can it be reflected in the international regime?

(g) Assess options, considering the practical difficulties and distinct implementation challenges, for including traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources in a potential

internationally recognized certificate issued by the competent domestic authority also by considering the possibility of a declaration on such certificate as to whether there is any associated traditional knowledge and who the relevant holders of traditional knowledge are;

(h) How to define traditional knowledge associated to genetic resources in the context of access and benefit-sharing?

2. The expert group shall be regionally balanced and composed of thirty experts nominated by Parties and fifteen observers, including seven observers from indigenous and local communities nominated by them, and remaining observers from, *inter alia*, international organizations and agreements, industry, research institutions/academia and non-governmental organizations.

3. Parties are also encouraged to nominate experts from indigenous and local communities where possible.

IX/13. Article 8(j) and related provisions

Bearing in mind that for the purposes of this decision, protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices should be interpreted in accordance with the Convention and in particular with the provisions of Article 8(j),

Taking note of the International Expert Meeting on Responses to Climate Change for Indigenous and Local Communities and the Impact on Their Traditional Knowledge Related to Biological Diversity – Arctic Region, held in Helsinki from 25 to 28 March 2008,

Also taking note of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, ^{25/}

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 Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;

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;

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;

^{25/} General Assembly resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007, annex.

5. *Decides* that one meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions be organized back to back with an appropriate meeting, prior to the eighth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing;

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 initiate tasks 7, 10 and 12 and for that purpose invites Parties, Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, and other relevant organizations to provide submissions on how to take these tasks forward, identifying the effective contribution of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to ongoing work, in particular concerning *sui generis* systems, the code of ethical conduct and the international regime on access and benefit-sharing, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to compile these views and make them available to the sixth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions for its consideration;

8. *Decides* to initiate task 15 of the programme of work for Article 8(j) and related provisions, 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; and *invites* Parties, Governments and international organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities and other stakeholders to provide to the Secretariat their views and requests the Executive Secretary to compile these views and make them available to the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its sixth meeting for its consideration and the development of terms of reference in order to address this issue;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary for the purpose of initiating task 15 to cooperate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant organizations in order to enhance synergies, avoid duplication, and respect the work of these organizations;

10. *Encourages* Parties, indigenous and local communities to provide submissions on the desirability and the potential elements of a strategy for conservation and sustainable use, including customary use, of biodiversity by indigenous and local communities aimed at empowering and strengthening the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making processes at local, national and international levels, and requests the Executive Secretary to compile these submissions and make them available to of the Working Group on Article 8(j) at its sixth meeting for its consideration;

11. *Decides* to undertake at its tenth meeting an in-depth review of the tasks in the programme of work of Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity with the purpose of continuing the work of the Working Group on Article 8(j), and with a view to placing greater focus on the interlinkages between the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and, the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices;

12. *Requests* that the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) to 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.

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 the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices,

Concerned by the impacts of climate change and adaptation and mitigation activities 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 organizations 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 to 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

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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;

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) and Related Provisions 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. *Urges* 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 including through:

(a) The repatriation of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, in databases, as appropriate; and

(b) Supporting capacity-building and the development of necessary infrastructure and resources;

With the aim of ensuring that:

(c) Documentation of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, is subject to the prior informed consent of indigenous and local communities; and

(d) Indigenous and local communities can make informed decisions regarding the documentation of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices;

2. *Recalling* decision VI/10 F, paragraphs 35-38, ^{26/} *requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the United Nations Forum on Indigenous Issues, the United Nations Educational,

^{26/} In decision VI/10 F, paragraphs 35-38, the Conference of the Parties requested that the World Intellectual Property Organization make relevant information on the protection of traditional knowledge available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention.

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 Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its sixth meeting.

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 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;

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;

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 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;

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;

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;

(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 Indigenusportal.com, and report on progress to the next meeting of the Working Group;

(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;

(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;

(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;

(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;

8. *Reiterates* its request to the Executive Secretary, expressed in decision VIII/5 C, to endeavour to make documentation for the meetings of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions and the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing available three months prior to those meetings, where possible, in accordance with the rules of procedure for the meetings under the Convention on Biological Diversity, to facilitate consultations with representatives of indigenous and local communities.

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

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 means to ensure prior and informed consent;

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;

5. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to update his note on the subject (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;

6. *Notes* the clear linkage in many countries between effective *sui generis* systems as may be developed adopted or recognized and the implementation of access and benefit-sharing provisions and the need to prevent the misuse and misappropriation of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, as stated in decision VII/6 H.

G. *Elements of a code of ethical conduct*

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 to the present decision;

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;

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;

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 biodiversity 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, ^{27/} cultural ^{28/}, [spiritual], and temporal qualities, ^{29/}

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);
- (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; ^{30/}
- (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)]

^{27/} Territorially-based/locally-based.
^{28/} Rooted in the broader cultural traditions of a peoples.
^{29/} Evolves, adapts and transforms dynamically over time
^{30/} As adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 September 2007.

[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:

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.]]

Option A

6. 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

6. 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

6. The ethical principles below suggest the over-arching principle, that indigenous and local community members [are entitled to] to enjoy their culture ^{31/} 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.

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

^{31/} The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 27.

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 ^{32/} 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]] [33/] [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.

^{32/} Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

^{33/} Refer establish international standard ILO 169, part II, Land.
<http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>.]

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.]

*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. ^{34/} It is highly desirable that any such activities/interactions ought not 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

[^{34/} 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.]

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 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 recovery 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.]

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 that affect them and/or involve 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 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 that 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 of the Convention on Biological Diversity 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 should be selected for inclusion in 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 to 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, the 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 to the Executive Secretary 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, 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 Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, as basis for further work;

9. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open-ended 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.

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

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 Biodiversity, 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.

IX/14. Technology transfer and cooperation

The Conference of the Parties

Strategy for implementing the programme of work on technology transfer and technological and scientific cooperation

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Technology Transfer and Scientific and Technological Cooperation, which met in Geneva, from 10 to 12 September 2007, as well as 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, for the organization of the meeting of the Expert Group;
2. *Takes note of* the strategy for the practical implementation of the programme of work on technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation developed by the Expert Group as annexed to the present decision, as a preliminary basis for concrete activities by Parties and international organizations;
3. *Reiterates* the need for immediate implementation of the programme of work on technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation;
4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile and analyse, in cooperation with relevant organizations and initiatives, information and good practices on the process of identifying modes of cooperation on science, technology and innovation, technologies, technology needs assessments and existing technology transfer agreements, and to make this information available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention;

Biodiversity Technology Initiative

5. *Takes note of* the exploration contained in the note by the Executive Secretary of possibilities of developing a Biodiversity Technology Initiative (BTI), taking into account the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/18/Add.1), bearing in mind that the Biodiversity Technology Initiative would facilitate enhanced interaction with Parties with identified capacity/technology building needs and international organizations, Parties, or other relevant organizations, which could assist in capacity-building and technology transfer;
6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with relevant partner organizations, to:
 - (a) Identify options for activities to be included in a prospective Biodiversity Technology Initiative as well as for the structure, functioning and governance of a Biodiversity Technology Initiative;
 - (b) Complete, as necessary, the list of criteria for selecting the host institution of the Biodiversity Technology Initiative, bearing in mind the possibility of the Initiative being hosted by the Secretariat of the Convention;

and to submit the options and the list of criteria to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its third meeting for its consideration;

7. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its third meeting to review the options and the list of criteria referred to above with a view to finalize them for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;

Technical study on the role of intellectual property rights in technology transfer in the context of the Convention

8. *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);
9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore options for fast-tracking to allow for quicker financing and access by developing countries to relevant technologies in the public domain, the transfer and application of which does not involve intellectual property rights issues;

10. *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 referred to in para 8 above;

11. *Recalling* Article 16 paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 of the Convention, *invites* relevant international organizations and initiatives, research institutions at all levels, and non-governmental organizations, to undertake further research on the role of intellectual property rights in technology transfer in the context of the Convention, such as:

(a) More in-depth analysis of new open-source-based modes of innovation, as well as other additional options to intellectual property rights;

(b) More empirical studies on the extent of use of patent data information in research and development in different sectors;

(c) Further empirical analysis on the scope and extent of patent clustering on technologies and other associated biological materials that are necessary inputs to desired technology development processes and on how prospective technology users in developing countries cope with patent clustering;

(d) Further examination by relevant international organizations of the overall trends in the application of the flexibilities provided by the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs);

Information systems

12. *Takes note* of the progress made in enhancing the clearing-house mechanism as a key mechanism in technology transfer and technological and scientific cooperation, including provision of information on patent registry systems, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to continue the work, including by preparing offline tools for information dissemination, such as brochures and CD-Roms;

Cooperation

13. *Encourages* Parties to engage in South-South technology transfer and cooperation on science, technology and innovation, as well as explore alternative models for triangular, regional or multilateral cooperation, as complementary mechanisms to North-South activities;

14. *Underlining* the importance of establishing or strengthening 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, *requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Facilitate national, regional and international information exchange through to the clearing-house mechanism, including, as appropriate, through interoperability mechanisms;

(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;

(c) Explore options for joint workshops with other conventions on, for instance, technologies of joint interest and relevance;

(d) Cooperate with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-Building with a view to identify why possible collaborative activities and options for synergies;

Funding mechanisms

15. *Decides* that the strategy for resource mobilization shall fully reflect the needs of developing country Parties for access to and transfer of technology and their innovation needs, and related scientific and institutional capacity-building needs, for effective implementation of the Convention;

16. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to honour their commitments related to finance and technology transfer under Agenda 21, and reiterated at the World Summit, by intensifying their contribution to technology transfer and cooperation on science, technology and innovation, and *urges* Parties to fully implement their obligations under Articles 16 to 19 of the Convention;

17. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to:

(a) Provide support to developing country Parties in the preparation of national assessments of technology needs for implementation of the Convention;

(b) Continue to support ongoing national programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through improved access to and transfer of technology and innovation;

(c) Consider possibilities to provide funding under enabling activities for the provision of capacity-building, where needed, on, *inter alia*:

(i) Technologies for conservation and sustainable use;

(ii) Governance and regulatory frameworks associated with access and transfer of technology and innovation.

Annex

STRATEGY FOR THE PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

I. OBJECTIVES AND BACKGROUND

1. The strategy for practical implementation of the programme of work has been developed to assist and facilitate efforts to further implement Articles 16 to 19 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Strategy explores a number of voluntary ways and means that are aimed at creating a coherent and sustainable approach to technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, and relevant international and domestic obligations.

2. 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 held 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 paragraph 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.

3. 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 being undertaken, in particular on a smaller scale. The present 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

4. 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 may involve the joint development of new technologies and, 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.

5. 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.

6. 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 including though joint research and innovation which move ideas from invention to new products, processes and services.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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

10. Based on knowledge of the range of available technologies, **assess priority technology needs through consultative multi-stakeholder processes** on the local, national or regional level, possibly in collaboration with regional or international organizations.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

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

15. 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

16. Provide, through multiple channels, **information on available technologies**, including on projected costs, risks, benefits, constraints; necessary infrastructure, personnel, capacity; sustainability, etc., in particular those which are available on a short-term basis (see also section V below).

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

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

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

20. 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, and which could also monitor and follow-up on the activities enumerated in this strategy. These functions could also be assumed, as appropriate, by the National Focal Points to the clearing-house mechanism.

21. 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.

22. Bearing in mind the important role of the private sector in technology transfer, 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.

23. 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

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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.

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

V. FACILITATING MECHANISMS

25. 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**;

(c) Using **offline tools for information dissemination**, such as print material as well as CD-Roms;

(d) Convening **technology fairs and workshops**.

26. 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.

27. 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, including regional or bilateral trade 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.

28. Encourage the development of **cooperative partnerships and/or networks** 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 and alternative models for triangular, regional or multilateral 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 scientific and technological cooperation between universities and other research institutions of developed and developing countries, including the establishment of academic exchange programmes in particular at postgraduate and postdoctoral levels as well as other programmes which enhance the mobility of researchers, the establishment of doctorate programmes in developing countries, and the access to, and building of, research and innovation infrastructure, 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**;

29. 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:

- (i) **Linking relevant existing systems** of national, regional and international information exchange to the clearing-house mechanism, including, as appropriate, through interoperability mechanisms;
- (ii) Continuing 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;
- (iii) Exploring options for **joint workshops** with other conventions, for instance on technologies of joint interest and relevance;
- (iv) Cooperating 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.

VI. THE ROLE OF CHAMPIONS AND THE POSSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BIODIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE

30. 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 report prepared by the Executive Secretary for consideration by the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. 35/

31. 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

32. 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:

- (i) Implementing the objectives of the Convention has not been the aim of many existing technology transfer activities and mechanisms;
- (ii) There is a lack of synergy among existing funding mechanisms dedicated to technology transfer for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention; and
- (iii) The long-standing needs of many countries with regard to the implementation of the objectives of the Convention have not been well-addressed.

33. Underlining the need for a **diversity of sustainable funding mechanisms**, such as the Global Environmental Facility, bi- and multilateral funding organizations, private charitable foundations, and others, there is a need to:

- (i) **Think creatively** about fund-raising, for instance by mobilizing *pro bono* activities; use technology fairs for mobilizing seed money, etc;
- (ii) **Cluster funding needs** with other Rio conventions and biodiversity-related conventions, at all levels;
- (iii) **Integrate technology transfer** modules into existing capacity-building and training programmes;
- (iv) **Raise the biodiversity agenda**, and subsequent funding needs, within existing funding programmes;

34. Generate **information on potential funding sources** for different sectors, thus creating awareness of available funding.

35. Sustainable funding *inter alia* needs to be provided:

- (i) For **training of technology transfer personnel**;
- (ii) For the **establishment and maintenance of databases** on available technologies as well as on transactional instruments;
- (iii) For the proposed **Biodiversity Technology Initiative**.

IX/15 Follow-up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision VII/9,

Taking note of the multitude of ongoing and planned subnational, national and regional assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services that build on the conceptual framework, methodologies and outcomes of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment,

Emphasizing the importance of promoting the application of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment framework, methodologies and findings at the national and subnational levels as appropriate, *inter alia* through additional efforts in communication and outreach, and that there is an urgent need for capacity-building in this regard,

Recognizing the need for maintaining healthy ecosystems to prevent the negative impacts of climate change,

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 ecosystems and ecosystem services and their implications for human well-being,

1. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to, where appropriate, 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 relevant biodiversity assessments, such as the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment;

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, stakeholders and indigenous and local communities, when designing integrated local, national or subglobal assessments, to consider, taking into account, where appropriate:

(a) The engagement of stakeholders, including local and national decision makers, and indigenous and local communities in the assessment;

(b) The principles, conceptual framework and results of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, including the services provided by ecosystems, as a contribution to the Millennium Development Goals;

(c) The conceptual framework and results of the Global Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment;

(d) 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;

(e) The particular value of assessments such as the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment for capacity development among participants and stakeholders;

(f) The usefulness of providing, whenever possible, free and open access to all past, present and future public- research results, assessments, maps and databases on biodiversity, in accordance with national and international legislation;

(g) 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;

(b) Support, contribute to and promote synergy among the ongoing efforts to digitize data in a standardized format, make data and analytical tools widely available, and further develop analytical tools to use these data for policy and management purposes;

(c) Consider the framework, and experiences of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment in preparing:

- (i) 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;
- (ii) A revision of the Strategic Plan beyond 2010, including the elaboration of the framework of goals, targets and indicators;

4. *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 strategies and action plans, relevant development plans, and development cooperation strategies, as appropriate;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to carry out the tasks specified in paragraph 3 of recommendation XII/3 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, as necessary;

6. *Acknowledges* the global strategy for follow-up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/26) aimed at addressing knowledge gaps, promoting subglobal assessments, promoting application of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment framework, methodologies and findings, and outreach and *invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, indigenous and local communities and stakeholders and *requests* the Executive Secretary to contribute actively to its implementation;

7. *Takes note of* the outcomes of the consultative process towards an international mechanism of scientific expertise on biodiversity (IMoSEB) (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/34);

8. *Noting* the need for improved scientific information, as related to *inter alia* the interests of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other biodiversity-related conventions with a view to strengthening the role of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the scientific advisory bodies of other biodiversity-related conventions, *welcomes* the agreement of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to convene an ad hoc open-ended intergovernmental multi-stakeholder meeting to consider establishing an efficient international science-policy interface on biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being, for which a proposed concept is contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/37/Rev.1 and *invites* Parties to ensure that appropriate science and policy experts are made available to attend, and also encourages the participation of experts from various regions and disciplines;

9. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, at its third meeting, to consider the outcome of the intergovernmental meeting and its implications for the implementation and organization of work of the Convention, including its Strategic Plan, and to make recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;

10. *Notes* 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;

11. *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.

IX/16. Biodiversity and climate change

A. Proposals for the integration of climate-change activities within the programmes of work of the Convention

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Decides* that, in conducting future in-depth reviews of the programmes of work of the Convention, climate change considerations should be integrated into each programme of work where relevant and appropriate, taking into account, *inter alia*, 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, considering the following:

- (a) The assessment of potential impacts of climate change * and both the positive and negative impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation 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 both the positive and negative impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities on biodiversity and the opportunities they provide for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- (e) Monitoring of the threats and likely impacts of climate change, * and both the positive and negative impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities on biodiversity;
- (f) Appropriate monitoring and evaluation techniques, related technology transfer and capacity-building support 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;
- (h) The ecosystem-approach principles and guidance and the precautionary approach;
- (i) The contribution of biodiversity to climate-change adaptation, and measures that enhance the adaptive potential of components of biodiversity;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary when preparing for the in-depth review of the programmes of work of the Convention to take into account an analysis to identify the elements of the guidance (paragraph 1 above) already included in the existing programmes of work and an assessment of the state of implementation, as well as the identification of gaps in implementation including a review of barriers and suggestions to overcome them;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, as far as possible in collaboration with the secretariats of the other two Rio conventions, to compile and synthesize information on interactions between acidification, climate change and multiple nutrient-loading as possible threats to biodiversity during the in-depth reviews of the programmes of work on inland water and marine and coastal biodiversity;

4. *Urges* Parties to enhance the integration of climate-change considerations related to biodiversity in their implementation of the Convention with the full and effective involvement of relevant stakeholders and considering changing consumption and production models, including:

- (a) Identifying, within their own countries, vulnerable regions, subregions and, where possible, ecosystem types, including vulnerable components of biodiversity within these areas, including

* Including increasing climate variability and increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.

with regard to the impacts on indigenous and local communities, in order to enhance national, regional and international cooperation;

(b) Integrating concerns relating to the impacts of climate change * and both the positive and negative impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities on biodiversity within national biodiversity strategy and action plans;

(c) Assessing the threats and likely impacts of climate change * and both the positive and negative impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities on biodiversity;

(d) Identifying and adopting, within their own countries, monitoring and modelling programmes for regions, subregions and ecosystems affected by climate change and promote international cooperation in this area;

(e) Enhancing scientific tools, methodologies, knowledge and approaches to respond to the impacts of climate change, * and both the positive and negative impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities on biodiversity, including socio-economic and cultural impacts;

(f) Enhancing the methodology and the knowledge needed to integrate biodiversity considerations within climate change response activities, such as baseline information, scenarios, potential impacts on and risks to biodiversity, and resilience and resistance of ecosystems and selected species populations and communities/assemblages and encouraging the exchange of such knowledge at the national, regional and international level;

(g) Increasing stakeholder involvement in the decision-making process relating to the impacts of climate change, * and both the positive and negative impacts of climate-change mitigation and adaptation activities on biodiversity, as appropriate;

(h) Applying the principles and guidance of the ecosystem approach such as adaptive management, the use of traditional knowledge, and the use of science and monitoring;

(i) Taking appropriate actions to address and monitor the impacts of climate change of climate-change and both the positive and negative impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities on biodiversity;

(j) Enhancing cooperation with relevant organizations and among national focal points;

5. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, donors and relevant organizations to provide financial and technical support to capacity-building activities, including through raising public awareness, so as to enable developing countries, especially least developed countries, small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, to implement activities related to the impacts of climate change, * and of the positive and negative impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities on biodiversity;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, to convene a workshop for small island developing States to integrate considerations on the impacts of climate change, * and both the positive and negative impacts of climate-change mitigation and adaptation activities within programmes of work and national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with a view to holding similar capacity-building workshops in other groups of countries;

B. Options for mutually supportive actions addressing climate change within the three Rio conventions

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting 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;

* Including increasing climate variability and increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.

Noting 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;

Further noting the Rio Principles on Environment and Development ^{36/} when developing synergies,

Further noting the results of the International Expert Meeting on Responses to Climate Change for Indigenous and Local Communities and the Impact on their Traditional Knowledge Related to Biological Diversity in the Arctic Region, held in Helsinki from 25 to 28 March 2008 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/43),

Recognizing the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition, when developing synergies,

Welcoming 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,

1. *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 other 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 I to the present decision;

(b) Implement the following, making full use of existing tools, such as the clearing-house mechanism:

(i) Publish an electronic bulletin on synergies between the three Rio conventions, including reports on progress from Parties;

(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;

(iii) Produce educational materials bearing in mind cultural circumstances and delivery methods based on the needs of the target audiences; and

(iv) Develop Web-based communication tools;

(c) Identify further opportunities for mutually supportive activities and continue deliberating on streamlining reporting;

(d) Pursue opportunities to support activities linked to national capacity self-assessment projects towards implementation of the three Rio conventions;

2. *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;

(b) Compile, where available, lessons learned and case-studies on national mechanisms for coordination among focal points in order to enhance cooperation;

^{36/} *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

(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;

(d) Provide case-studies and lessons learned on the integration of biodiversity and desertification / land degradation issues within national adaptation plans of action under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);

(e) Improve ways to communicate to the scientific community the three Rio conventions' research needs on synergies; and

(f) Provide the focal points of all three conventions with up-to-date information on relevant assessments, research programmes and monitoring tools;

3. *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, where appropriate, the local level, and report thereon and, through the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on progress in the implementation of mutually supportive activities, 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;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore, *inter alia*, with the Global Environment Facility, 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 Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;

5. *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 impacts on plant pests, in order to gather relevant scientific information so as to inform policy;

6. *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 identifying 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;

7. *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;

8. *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, *invites* Parties and other Governments, where appropriate based on national circumstances, to implement the activities contained in the indicative list in annex II to the present decision;

9. *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 the least developed countries, small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition;

10. *Invites* relevant organizations to provide support to Parties, as appropriate and based on national circumstances, in implementing the activities laid out in annex II to the present decision in order to enhance cooperation and coordination between the three Rio conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements;

11. *Notes* that reduced deforestation and forest degradation, and increased afforestation and reforestation, could provide multiple benefits for biodiversity and reducing greenhouse gas-emissions, and:

(a) *Welcomes* the consideration of the issue of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

(b) *Invites* the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 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 the application of the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management, and

(c) *Invites* the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to adequately address traditional knowledge, innovations and practices related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity noting relevant provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

12. *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 the comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Framework Convention through long-term cooperative action shall be informed by, *inter alia*, the best available scientific information, experience in implementation of the Framework Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, and processes thereunder, 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 information to the processes under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in a timely manner;

(b) *Establishes* in this regard, an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change, including representatives of indigenous and local communities and small island developing States, on the basis of the terms of reference provided in the annex III to the present decision, with a mandate, to develop scientific and technical advice on biodiversity, in so far as it relates to climate change and decision 1/CP.13 of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the Bali Action Plan as well as its Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change so as to support the enhanced implementation of synergies;

(c) *Requests* the Executive Secretary to convey the deliberations of this Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for appropriate consideration;

13. *Invites* Parties to submit views on ways to integrate biodiversity considerations in climate-change related activities;

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare a compilation of the views submitted pursuant to paragraph 13 of the present decision for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

15. *Invites* Parties to support efforts by developing countries to monitor, at the national level, the impacts of climate change on biodiversity;

16. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to summarize information on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity relevant for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in developing countries (REDD) found within existing documents, including the report of the Viterbo Workshop on "Forests and Forest Ecosystems: Promoting Synergy in the Implementation of the three Rio Conventions" (April 2004), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and CBD Technical Series Nos. 10 and 25 and provide this information to the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change with the intention that it be transmitted to the third session, and subsequent sessions, of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

17. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, as appropriate, considering the negative impacts of climate change on biodiversity and related traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, to apply the ecosystem approach and 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.

C. Ocean Fertilization

The Conference of the Parties,

Notes the work of the London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (1972) and the 1996 London Protocol, *welcomes* the decision of the twenty-ninth Consultative Meeting of the Contracting Parties 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, large-scale operations were currently not justified:

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to bring the issue of ocean fertilization to the attention of the Joint Liaison Group;

2. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to act in accordance with the decision of the London Convention;

3. *Recognizes* the current absence of reliable data covering all relevant aspects of ocean fertilization, without which there is an inadequate basis on which to assess their potential risks;

4. *Bearing in mind* the ongoing scientific and legal analysis occurring under the auspices of the London Convention (1972) and the 1996 London Protocol, *requests* Parties and *urges* other Governments, in accordance with the precautionary approach, to ensure that ocean fertilization activities do not take place until there is an adequate scientific basis on which to justify such activities, including assessing associated risks, and a global, transparent and effective control and regulatory mechanism is in place for these activities; with the exception of small scale scientific research studies within coastal waters. Such studies should only be authorized if justified by the need to gather specific scientific data, and should also be subject to a thorough prior assessment of the potential impacts of the research studies on the marine environment, and be strictly controlled, and not be used for generating and selling carbon offsets or any other commercial purposes;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to disseminate the results of the ongoing scientific and legal analysis under the London Convention and London Protocol, and any other relevant scientific and technical information, to the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

D. Summary of the findings of the global Assessment on Peatlands, Biodiversity and Climate Change

The Conference of the Parties

Recognizing the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity of wetlands and, in particular, peatlands in addressing climate change and *noting with appreciation* the findings of the global Assessment on Peatlands, Biodiversity and Climate Change,

1. *Invites* the Global Environment Centre, subject to available resources, to translate into other United Nations languages, and further disseminate the global Assessment on Peatlands, Biodiversity and Climate Change;

2. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to strengthen collaboration with the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and promote the participation of interested organizations in the implementation of the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands and other actions, 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;

3. *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, *invites* 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 and *further invites* the Secretariat and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Ramsar Convention to make the reports on these assessments available, for example through its website;

4. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to explore ways to engage with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in planning and preparing its next assessment reports and *invites* the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to participate in the Convention on Biological Diversity and Ramsar processes of preparing future technical studies on climate change and biodiversity, particularly on wetlands;

5. *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 as well as in supporting local livelihoods and contributing to poverty eradication and *further requests* the Executive Secretary to explore ways to engage with those national and international research centres (e.g. CGIAR centres) addressing climate-change adaptation and mitigation in relation to wetlands biodiversity;

6. *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.

Annex I

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.

Annex II

INDICATIVE LIST OF 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. Engage, when relevant, focal points from other conventions when forming a position for negotiations.

Cooperation on national-level planning

4. Review existing national plans to identify gaps in synergies.
5. Identify relevant sector plans and policies that could benefit from cooperation on biodiversity, desertification and climate change.
6. Revise relevant plans and policies, as appropriate to enhance cooperation.
7. 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

8. Provide input, as appropriate, to the Joint Liaison Group.

Technology transfer

9. Provide inputs to the technology transfer databases of the three conventions.
10. Prepare, as appropriate, transparent impact assessments and risk analysis on the transferred technologies taking into consideration economic viability, social acceptability and environmental benefits.
11. 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.
12. Identify technologies of joint interest and relevance at a regional and global scale.

Forests and climate change

13. Integrate biodiversity, climate change and desertification/land degradation issues in forest sector planning.
14. Involve focal points from the United Nations Forum on Forests and relevant forest related and other conventions in discussions on relevant issues, such as, reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, as well as 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

15. Enhance the integration of biodiversity and desertification/land degradation issues within climate change adaptation planning.
16. Enhance consideration of the benefits for climate change adaptation of cross-sector planning in the context of the ecosystem approach.
17. Evaluate, as appropriate, the extent to which biodiversity and desertification/land degradation issues are integrated into existing climate change adaptation plans.
18. 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

19. Clearly express capacity-building needs to the secretariats.

Research and monitoring/systematic observation

20. Conduct, as appropriate, national and local assessments of climate-change impacts on biodiversity and desertification/land degradation.

21. Identify, as appropriate, local and indigenous knowledge that can contribute to synergies.
22. Identify research and/or monitoring needs and establish mechanisms or processes by which such needs could be met.
23. Encourage additional research on the impacts of climate change on oceans and marine biodiversity.
24. Encourage additional research and monitoring on the impacts of increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events on biodiversity and associated resources.
25. 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.
26. Identify the impacts of climate change on ecosystem services.
27. Harmonize temporal and spatial scales in data collection and analysis considering climate change and biodiversity status and trends.

Information exchange and outreach

28. Share at regional and global levels, experiences and lessons learned on communicating synergies.
29. 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

30. National focal points share, to the extent possible, databases containing reporting data and information sources.
31. Where relevant, focal points work together on drafting the national reports for each convention.

Annex III

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF AN AD HOC TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP (AHTEG) ON BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

1. The purpose of this Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Biodiversity and Climate Change is to provide biodiversity-relevant information to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

2. The AHTEG shall be guided by relevant outcomes from the Conference of the Parties and the subsidiary bodies of the UNFCCC, and on other bodies as appropriate and shall draw on CBD Technical Series No. 10 and No. 25, the outcomes from the workshops convened by the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change under the Nairobi work programme as well as the documents compiled under this programme, and other relevant documents including the reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.

3. The AHTEG shall be established in accordance with the procedures outlined in the consolidated *modus operandi* of SBSTTA (decision VIII/10, annex III) and considering the results presented by the group of experts on biodiversity and adaptation to climate change regarding ecosystem vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and climate change response measures within the framework of the programmes of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity and shall have the following terms of reference: provide scientific and technical advice and assessment on the integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into climate change mitigation and adaptation activities through *inter alia*:

- (a) Identifying relevant tools, methodologies and best practice examples for assessing the impacts on and vulnerabilities of biodiversity as a result of climate change;
- (b) Highlighting case-studies and identifying methodologies for analysing the value of biodiversity in supporting adaptation in communities and sectors vulnerable to climate change;

/...

(c) Identifying case-studies and general principles to guide local and regional activities aimed at reducing risks to biodiversity values associated with climate change;

(d) Identifying potential biodiversity-related impacts and benefits of adaptation activities, especially in the regions identified as being particularly vulnerable under the Nairobi work programme (developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States);

(e) Identifying ways and means for the integration of the ecosystem approach in impact and vulnerability assessment and climate change adaptation strategies;

(f) Identifying measures that enable ecosystem restoration from the adverse impacts of climate change which can be effectively considered in impact, vulnerability and climate change adaptation strategies;

(g) Analysing the social, cultural and economic benefits of using ecosystem services for climate change adaptation and of maintaining ecosystem services by minimizing adverse impacts of climate change on biodiversity.

(h) Proposing ways and means to improve the integration of biodiversity considerations and traditional and local knowledge related to biodiversity within impact and vulnerability assessments and climate change adaptation, with particular reference to communities and sectors vulnerable to climate change.

(i) Identifying opportunities to deliver multiple benefits for carbon sequestration, and biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in a range of ecosystems including peatlands, tundra and grasslands;

(j) Identifying opportunities for, and possible negative impacts on, biodiversity and its conservation and sustainable use, as well as livelihoods of indigenous and local communities, that may arise from reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation;

(k) Identifying options to ensure that possible actions for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation do not run counter to the objectives of the CBD but rather support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

(l) Identifying ways that components of biodiversity can reduce risk and damage associated with climate change impacts;

(m) Identifying means to incentivise the implementation of adaptation actions that promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

4. The work of the AHTEG should be initiated as soon as possible in order to provide a completed report for consideration by the SBSTTA prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and provide information on these deliberations to the relevant UNFCCC processes.

5. The selection of the experts shall be in accordance with annex III of decision VIII/10 and shall include representatives of indigenous and local communities.

6. Parties are encouraged to take into consideration, the need for scientific and technical expertise in the AHTEG also from, *inter alia*, UNFCCC and other relevant intergovernmental organizations and processes when nominating their experts.

7. In preparing documentation for the AHTEG meetings, especially noting the need to ensure scientific credibility and timely information to the UNFCCC processes, *inter alia*, the following steps should be taken subject to the availability of financial resources:

(a) Parties, other Governments, relevant intergovernmental organization and processes, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders should be invited to submit their views, best practice examples and further relevant information on items included in the paragraph 1 above to the Executive Secretary; and

(b) An ad hoc Internet-based discussion group or an online conference should be convened by the Executive Secretary in multiple languages, so as to support the meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group identifying major issues related to the items included in its terms of reference in paragraph 3 above.

IX/17. Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Invites* relevant organizations and donor agencies to provide technical and financial support to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States among them, 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 and through the establishment of a special fund to support such activities;

2. *Encourages* Parties to develop regional and subregional research centres and networks for the exchange of research, information, traditional and cultural knowledge and technology concerning dry and sub-humid lands;

3. *Encourages* Parties to consider land-use options that promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and generate income for indigenous and local communities, and to develop demonstration sites, while using the ecosystem approach and considering the links between the programmes of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands and agricultural biodiversity;

4. *Noting* that sustainable wildlife management is an effective low impact mechanism to deliver sustainable incomes to indigenous and local communities, *encourages* Parties to enhance sustainable wildlife management through land-use planning to minimize human-wildlife conflicts and achieve the sustainable use of wildlife;

5. *Notes* that sustainable wildlife management may have a comparative advantage over other land-use options due to the natural adaptations of native species to local environmental conditions such as low rainfall and the presence of diseases;

6. *Further notes* that lands used for sustainable wildlife management may be more resilient to the predicted impacts of climate change than other land-use options due to the factors noted above;

7. *Recognizes* the important role of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and *welcomes* its Ten-Year Strategic Plan and Framework to enhance the implementation of that Convention;

8. *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:

(a) 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;

(b) 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, carbon capture and identifying threats that have the greatest impacts on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands;

(c) Prepare a compilation of experiences in the field of climate-change mitigation and adaptation, soil management and pastoralism in dry and sub-humid lands;

(d) Explore harmonized reporting between relevant conventions and strengthen collaboration on the assessment of status, trends and threats in dry and sub-humid lands;

9. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to explore, with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the UNCCD, the means to strengthen 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 need to be carried out, taking into account the specific features of dry and sub-humid lands and the needs of the people living in these lands, for further consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

10. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, to develop proposals for the integration of climate change considerations within the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, for consideration by the SBSTTA prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, building on the elements of the guidance contained in decision IX/16 on climate change and biodiversity already addressed in the existing programme of work, an assessment of the state of implementation, as well as the identification of gaps in implementation including a review of barriers and suggestions to overcome them and considering the importance of sustainable forest management and sustainable land management in dry and sub-humid lands and the need to enhance the understanding of the role of dryland forests with relation to climate change;

11. *Recognizing* the importance of biodiversity in dry and sub-humid lands for improved livelihood and food security and climate change adaptation and mitigation, *welcomes* the work of the Secretariat in support of the implementation of the current climate-change components of the programme of work and the joint work programme between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and *requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification to further strengthen this work;

12. *Notes with appreciation* the reports of the seventh and eighth meeting of the Joint Liaison Group and the note by the Executive Secretary, options for enhanced cooperation among the three Rio conventions (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/1/7/Add.1) and *requests* the Executive Secretary to enhance cooperation and synergies concerning biodiversity, land degradation/desertification and climate change as called for in decision IX/16 and to continue discussions within the Joint Liaison Group on the issues as identified in decision IX/16;

13. *Adopts* the delineation option resulting from the study by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC) contained in the annex to the present decision, subject to the addition of dry and sub-humid tropical forests, which takes due account of the UNCCD criteria, and uses criteria based on the definition under the Convention on Biological Diversity as a way to define eco-regions, that encompass biological and ecological criteria as a basis to define dry and sub-humid lands and *requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC to update the map contained in the annex to better reflect dry and sub-humid tropical forests;

14. *Acknowledges* the ongoing work by the European Space Agency to quantify the change in the rate of biodiversity loss as related to the extent of dry and sub-humid lands, including the prototype map to test the approach, and looks forward to seeing the results that are expected to become available in the second half of 2008, bearing in mind the additional resources required to fill gaps in information and data;

15. *Expresses its deep concern* regarding the major obstacles, needs and constraints that may prevent achievement of the 2010 biodiversity target in dry and sub-humid lands as drawn from the Regional Workshop for Africa on Synergy among the Rio conventions and other Biodiversity-related conventions and from the Regional Synergy Workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean on Biodiversity of Agro-ecosystems within Dry and Sub-humid Lands;

16. *Recognizing* the high rate of poverty within dry and sub-humid lands and considering that activities to improve livelihoods in dry and sub-humid lands therefore combine several Millennium Development Goals, especially goal 1 (“Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger”) and 7 (“Ensuring environmental sustainability”), *requests* the Executive Secretary to further develop the activities contained in paragraphs 29 and 30 of his progress Report and Consideration of Proposals for Future Action (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/19), particularly activities related to economic valuation and payments for ecosystem services for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and technological Advice prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, stressing that combating biodiversity loss in those areas requires holistic approach taking into account *inter alia* the livelihoods of local people and adaptation to climate change;

17. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations, such as the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, to compile information on the impacts of drought on biodiversity and prepare proposals on management options for biodiversity and drought, including early-warning systems, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and technological Advice prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Annex

DELINEATION OPTION RESULTING FROM THE STUDY BY THE UNEP WORLD CONSERVATION MONITORING CENTRE

1. A study conducted by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC) used a geographic information system (GIS) spatial analysis at a global scale to provisionally delineate the areas that the programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands under the Convention on Biological Diversity, as defined by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, should include: arid and semi-arid lands, grasslands and savannahs, and Mediterranean landscapes. This definition encompasses 47.39 per cent of the global terrestrial area.

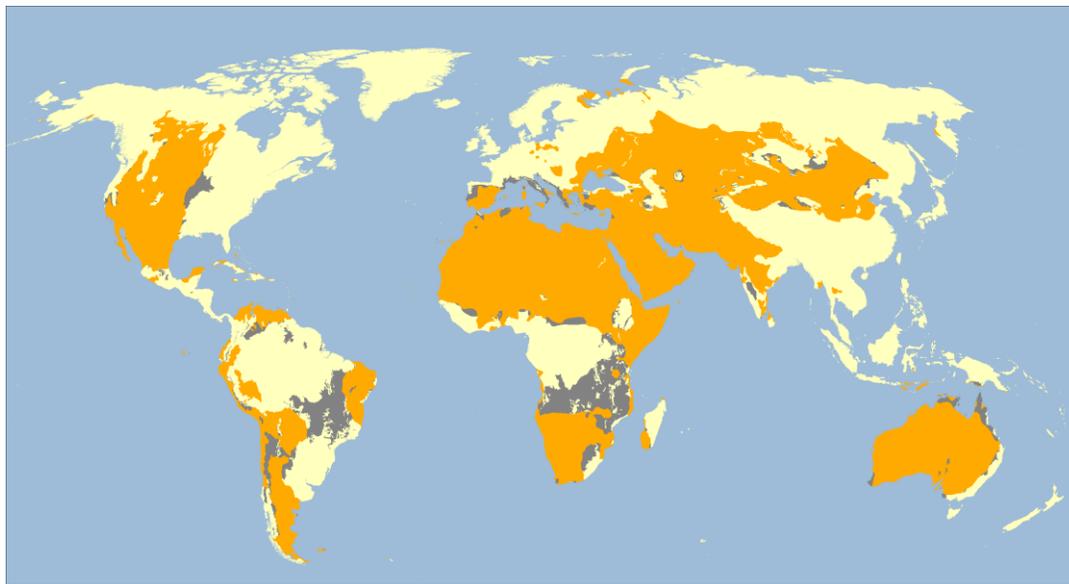
2. The analysis encompasses maps of the WWF terrestrial eco-regions and of aridity zones. In particular, using criteria based on the definition under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the eco-region descriptions were evaluated to classify areas extending beyond bioclimatic definitions.

3. The definitions of the eco-regions that were adopted for the purpose of this map include:

(a) Mediterranean ecosystems are loosely defined because no single climatic or bioclimatic definition has yet been established. They generally include areas with cool, wet winters and warm or hot dry summers. They encompass a wide range of habitat types (forest, woodland, grassland) and are typified by a low, woody, fire-adapted sclerophyllous shrubland;

(b) Savannah ecosystems are dominated at the ground layer by grasses and grass-like plants. They form a continuum from treeless plains through open woodlands to closed canopy woodlands with a grassy understorey;

(c) Grassland ecosystems are loosely defined as areas dominated by grasses (*Graminaceae*) or grass-like plants with few woody plants. Periodic drought, highly seasonal rainfall, fire and grazing by large herbivores are typical characteristics of natural grassland and savannah ecosystems.



Delineation of areas in relation to the CBD PoW on Dry and Subhumid Lands

- included by definition, $P/PET < 0.65$
- presumed included: dryland features, but $P/PET \geq 0.65$



Source: ESRI, 1993; UNEP/GRID, 1991
CRU/UEA; WWF-US, 2004
Scale: 1:100 million
Projection: Robinson
© UNEP-WCMC, 2007

IX/18. Protected areas

A. Review of implementation of the programme of work on protected areas

The Conference of the Parties,

Welcoming the progress made by Parties in implementing the programme of work on protected areas at national, regional and subregional levels including using mechanisms of effective consultation and participation with all partners 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, the Wildlife Conservation Society, the IUCN–World Commission on Protected Areas, 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 the United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre (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 the efforts of the LifeWeb Initiative promoted by the Government of Germany and other countries, and noting the opportunities Parties and other organizations have to participate in this initiative,

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

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 its decision VIII/24, in which it 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. *Urges* Parties, not later than 2009, to finalize as a matter of urgency the ecological-gap analysis independently or with technical and financial assistance of donors and partners, as appropriate, 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;

4. *Invites Parties to:*

(a) 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;

(b) 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; and

(c) Give special attention to the implementation of programme element 2 of the programme of work on protected areas;

5. *Encourages Parties to:*

(a) Transmit to the Executive Secretary, as appropriate, information on those sites identified on the basis of the gap analysis and the overall national biodiversity strategies 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; with a view to mobilize enhanced financial support for 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, academia and research institutions in support of the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas at national and subnational 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;

6. *Invites* Parties to:

(a) Improve and, where necessary, diversify and strengthen protected-area governance types, leading to or in accordance with appropriate national legislation including recognizing and taking into account, where appropriate, indigenous, local and other community-based organizations;

(b) 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 ecological networks* for both terrestrial and marine areas, at national, regional and subregional 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 and implement measures for the equitable sharing of both costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas and make protected areas an important component of local and global sustainable development consistent with national legislations 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 regional and subregional level *inter alia* for undertaking cooperation in the establishment, in accordance with national legislation, of transboundary protected areas and, as appropriate, ecological networks*, 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 multilateral agencies;

7. *Urges* Parties to facilitate and improve transfer of technologies to developing countries in order to enhance management effectiveness of protected areas;

8. *Invites* the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme, the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas and the other members of the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) Consortium, 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 on Protected Areas;

9. *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;

* In the context of this programme of work, a generic term used in some countries and regions, as appropriate, to encompass the application of the ecosystem approach that integrates protected areas into the broader land- and/or seascapes for effective conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use.

10. *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;

11. *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;

12. *Also encourages* Parties, other Governments, relevant intergovernmental organizations, and indigenous and local communities, with the support of national and international non-governmental organizations, research and academic institutions and agencies, to enhance activities and resources, towards organizing and forming regional technical support networks as appropriate, 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 subregional 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;

13. *Invites* the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas 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;

14. *Encourages* Parties to consider the use of the UNEP/IUCN TEMATEA Issue-Based Module on Protected Areas in national implementation of different relevant agreements with regard to protected areas;

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of funding, to convene regional and subregional capacity-building and progress-review workshops in all regions on key themes of the programme of work on protected areas, and invites Parties to ensure appropriate representation in the workshops, and, accordingly, *urges* Parties, and *invites* other Governments, organizations and donors to provide adequate financial and technical support to the Executive Secretary for these regional and subregional workshops;

16. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of funding, 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 all United Nations languages;

17. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of funding, in collaboration with other partners, to facilitate the development of a user-friendly, comprehensive central website on the programme of work on protected areas;

18. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to compile the information gathered from Parties pursuant to paragraph 5 (a) of the present decision and make this information available on the website of the Secretariat;

19. *Encourages* Parties to ensure that conservation and development activities in the context of protected areas contribute to the eradication of poverty and sustainable development and ensure that benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas are fairly and equitably shared in accordance with national legislations and circumstances, and do so with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities and where applicable taking into account indigenous and local communities' own management systems and customary use;

20. *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 decision and make this available through the clearing-house mechanism and other mechanisms;

21. *Requests* Parties to designate a national focal point for the programme of work on protected areas in support of the Convention's national focal point 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;

22. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, *encourages* Parties and *invites* relevant organizations to 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 well-being;

23. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* relevant organizations to enhance research and awareness of the role that protected areas and the connectivity of networks of protected areas play in addressing climate change;

24. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to draw to the attention of the IUCN Fourth World Conservation Congress, to be held in Barcelona in October 2008, the report of the second meeting of the Working Group on Protected Areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/8) 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;

25. *Decides* on the following 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;

(a) *Reiterating* the need to provide financial support to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition to undertake the reporting required, *urges* Parties to undertake a review of their national implementation of the programme of work on protected areas using mechanisms of effective consultation and participation; and

(b) *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare an in-depth review of the programme of work on protected areas using *inter alia* the information contained in the fourth national reports, relevant global and regional data bases and the results of the regional and subregional workshops as mentioned in paragraph 15 of the present decision and propose ways and means for strengthening the implementation of the programme of work; for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

B. Options for mobilizing, as a matter of urgency, through different mechanisms adequate and timely financial resources for the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas

The Conference of the Parties,

Concerned that insufficient financial resources continues to be one of the main obstacles to the implementation of the programme of the work on protected areas by developing countries, in particular

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the least developing countries, and small island developing States among them, as well as countries with economies in transition,

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 on protected areas through the provision of new and additional financial resources in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention,

Recognizing the critical role that the Global Environment Facility has played in advancing the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas,

Welcomes the resource mobilization strategy and stresses the need for ensuring that actions relating to finance under the programme of work on protected areas are fully coherent with this strategy,

Recognizing the urgency of mobilizing adequate financial resources for the implementation of the programme of work by all Parties,

1. *Urges* Parties, in particular developed country Parties, and *invites* other Governments and international financial institutions including the Global Environment Facility, the regional development banks and other multilateral financial institutions to provide the 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 to enable the full implementation of the programme of work on protected areas;

2. *Recognizes* that innovative mechanisms, including market-based approaches can complement but not replace public funding and development assistance;

3. *Invites* Parties to:

(a) Undertake completion of, as a matter of priority, country-level financial needs assessments, and develop sustainable financing plans including, as appropriate, a diversified financial portfolio, including innovative mechanisms, in accordance with Agenda 21, Article 20 of the Convention and relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, further exploring with full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders and strengthened cross-sectoral linkages, as appropriate, the concept of payments for ecosystem services in accordance with applicable international law, taking into account the fair and equitable sharing of both costs and benefits of management of protected areas with indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders consistent with national legislations 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) Promote the valuation of ecosystem goods and services provided by protected areas, especially the socio-economic costs and benefits to indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders, to achieve a better integration of conservation and development processes and to facilitate the contribution of protected areas to the eradication of poverty and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, to mobilize increased funding for protected areas;

(e) Mainstream and integrate protected-area 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) Consider allocation of resources to strengthen capacity for analysis of threats and pressures on protected areas and explore the possibility of exchanging experiences and harmonizing methodologies and mechanisms for this analysis;

(h) Explore funding opportunities for protected area design, establishment and effective management in the context of efforts to address climate change 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;

4. *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 enhance availability of financial resources and technical support for the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas based on priorities identified in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other relevant strategies and action plans taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and including identification of suitable mechanisms for ensuring that protected areas financing is better aligned with the aid delivery mechanisms in the Declaration;

(e) Support a strong next replenishment for the Global Environment Facility, taking into account the goals and targets of the programme of work and the need for new and additional funding to support this work in developing countries, particularly the least developed and small island developing States among them, as well as countries with economies in transition;

5. *Encourages* developing country Parties to give priority to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and to take reasonable steps to mainstream protected areas into national and relevant sectoral plans and relevant associated budgets where appropriate;

6. *Urges* multilateral donors, non-governmental organizations and other funding organizations to support developing countries in particular least developed countries, small island developing States as well as countries with economies in transition by:

(a) Making adequate, timely, and predictable funding available for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, as well as countries with economies in transition, including new and additional funding to allow for the designation and effective management of new protected areas and where applicable the establishment of 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 existing protected areas,

including, as appropriate, co-managed protected areas, private protected areas and indigenous and local community conserved areas;

(b) Providing enhanced financial and technical support to endowment funds, national environmental funds and other long-term protected area financing mechanisms aimed at conservation and sustainable development;

(c) Supporting proposals for undertaking financial needs assessments, sustainable financial plans for protected area systems, and valuation of ecosystem goods and services provided by protected areas;

(d) Providing financial and technical cooperation for the development and implementation of financial strategies and plans for national protected area systems;

(e) Supporting projects that demonstrate the role that protected areas play in addressing climate change

(f) Supporting proposals on public-private partnerships in the developing countries;

(g) Supporting capacity-building for indigenous and local communities to participate in the establishment and management of protected areas to improve their standard of living;

(h) Supporting the preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the management of protected areas;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Promote the importance of financing for protected areas;

(b) 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;

(c) Compile information assessing the socio-economic values of protected areas, focusing in particular on the contribution to poverty eradication and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, based on the submission from Parties and other Governments as well as from indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders;

8. *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;

9. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to:

(a) Continue to provide, and facilitate easier access to financial resources for protected areas in the biodiversity focal area of the Global Environment Facility including projects such as the UNDP/GEF project “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) To consider support for proposals that demonstrate the role protected areas play in addressing climate change;

(c) To ensure that protected areas remain a priority of the Global Environment Facility for the foreseeable future;

10. *Invites* the President of the Conference of the Parties to transmit the Bonn message on finance and biodiversity to appropriate donor communities, including *inter alia*, the Global Environment Facility, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the G8 countries;

11. Welcomes the offer by Ecuador to host the regional workshop on protected areas pursuant to paragraph 10 of decision VIII/24.

IX/19. Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems

The Conference of the Parties

1. 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 regarding the features listed in paragraph 29 (a) of decision VII/4 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

2. Welcomes the ongoing work of the Ramsar Convention on the allocation and management of water for maintaining ecosystem functions and provision of their goods and services and international cooperation on water resources management, initiated by the resolution VIII.1 (“Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands”), and encourages Parties and other Governments to use the existing guidance, as appropriate, including, *inter alia*, resolutions IX.1 annex C (“An integrated framework for the Ramsar Convention’s water-related guidance”) and VII.19 (“Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention”) of the Ramsar Convention;

3. Notes the importance of improved arrangements for international cooperation on water resources management to the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, and recalling decision VIII/27, paragraph 22, further notes the existence of other instruments for international cooperation operating at the regional, multilateral and bilateral levels (including those in document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/4), and urges Parties and other Governments, as appropriate and where necessary, to strengthen relevant international cooperative arrangements for the management of inland watercourses and waterbodies consistent with Article 5 of the Convention and as a contribution towards the achievement of the 2010 target of achieving a substantial reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss;

4. Endorses the joint work plan (2007–2010) between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/5, annex);

5. Invites the Ramsar Convention, the United Nations Environment Programme and the its World Conservation Monitoring Centre to continue their joint work on harmonized reporting between the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity;

6. 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, 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;

7. 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 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 to further improve synergy and collaboration between the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity in their work on climate change.

IX/20. Marine and coastal biodiversity

The Conference of the Parties,

Reiterating the United Nations General Assembly's central role in addressing issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction,

Recalling that 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,

Recognizing that the principles adopted in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development ^{37/} play an important role in the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity,

Considering the objectives of the Convention and the principle contained in Article 3, which establishes the responsibility of States to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control, do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

Recalling the section of its 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,

Recalling also paragraph 38 of decision VIII/24, 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,

Recalling that the Joint Statement by the Co-Chairpersons of the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, established by General Assembly, registered support for the scientific criteria for the identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in need of protection developed in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity,

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 organizations, to compile and synthesize available scientific information on the impacts of destructive fishing practices, unsustainable fishing, and illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing on marine biodiversity and habitats, and make such information available for consideration, at a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

^{37/} *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

3. *Taking into account* the role of the International Maritime Organization, *requests* the Executive Secretary to seek the views of Parties and other Governments, and, in consultation with the International Maritime Organization, other relevant organizations, and indigenous and local communities, to compile and synthesize available scientific information on potential impacts of direct human-induced ocean fertilization on marine biodiversity and make such information available for consideration at a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations, to compile and synthesize available scientific information on ocean acidification and its impacts on marine biodiversity and habitats, which is identified as a potentially serious threat to cold-water corals and other marine biodiversity, and make such information available for consideration at a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

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), ^{38/} which was prepared in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre 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 relevant 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 organizations, as appropriate;

6. *Takes note of* the report on Global Open Oceans and Deep Seabed (GOODs) Biogeographic Classification, (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/44), and *requests* the Executive Secretary to make this report available for information at a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

7. *Takes note of* the various options, which 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;

8. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant 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 scientific and technical guidance for the implementation of environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments for activities and processes under their jurisdiction and control which may have significant adverse impacts on marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, taking into consideration the work of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Maritime Organization, and other relevant organizations, 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;

9. *Notes* the need for capacity-building for developing countries, in order to fully implement existing provisions of environmental impact assessment, as well as the challenges and difficulties in carrying out environmental impact assessment in areas beyond national jurisdiction;

^{38/} There exists a disclaimer: “The material and geographic designations in this map do not imply the expressions of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNEP-WCMC concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. © UNEP-WCMC, 2007.”

10. For the purpose of paragraphs 8 and 9 of the present decision, taking into account the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Convention on Biological Diversity, *decides* to convene an expert workshop, including experts from different relevant organizations, with balanced regional and sectoral representation, to discuss scientific and technical aspects relevant to environmental impact assessment in areas beyond national jurisdiction with a view to contributing to the development of such scientific and technical guidance, building on ongoing relevant sectoral, regional and national environmental impact assessment efforts;

11. *Also invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, 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 these options, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations, to compile and disseminate such information through the clearing-house mechanism and other means of communication;

12. *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;

13. *Welcomes* the report of the Expert Workshop on Ecological Criteria and Biogeographic Classification Systems for Marine Areas in Need of Protection;

14. *Adopts* the scientific criteria, as contained in annex I to the present decision, for identifying ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in need of protection, and the scientific guidance, contained in annex II to the present decision, 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, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to transmit the information contained in annex I and II to the present decision to the relevant General Assembly processes;

15. *Recognizes* that when new scientific information, as well as experiences and results from the practical application, are made available, there may be a need to scientifically review the criteria in annex I to the present decision and scientific guidance in annex II, 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;

16. *Takes note of* the four initial steps to be considered in the development of representative networks of marine protected areas, in annex III to the present decision, as recommended by the Expert Workshop on Ecological Criteria and Biogeographic Classification Systems for Marine Areas in Need of Protection, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to transmit this information, to the relevant United Nations General Assembly processes;

17. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other relevant organizations, to submit to the Executive Secretary their views on, and experiences from, the use of the scientific criteria in annex I to the present decision, the scientific guidance in annex II, and the four initial steps in annex III, ^{39/} 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;

^{39/} A Party expressed the view that proposals on ways and means for coordination, management and control in these areas should also be included.

18. *Urges* Parties, and *invites* other Governments, and relevant organizations to apply, as appropriate, the scientific criteria in annex I to the present decision, the scientific guidance in annex II, and initial steps in annex III, to identify ecologically or biologically significant and/or vulnerable marine areas in need of protection, with a view to assist the relevant processes within the General Assembly and implement 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, and recognizing that these criteria may require adaptation by Parties if they choose to apply them within their national jurisdiction noting that they will do so with regard to national policies and criteria;

19. *Further decides* to convene an expert workshop, including scientific and technical experts from different Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, with balanced regional and sectoral participation and using the best available information and data at the time, in order to provide scientific and technical guidance on the use and further development of biogeographic classification systems, and guidance on the identification of areas beyond the national jurisdiction, which meet the scientific criteria in annex I to the present decision. The workshop will review and synthesize progress on the identification of areas beyond national jurisdiction which meet the scientific criteria in annex I to the present decision, and experience with the use of the biogeographic classification system, building upon a compilation of existing sectoral, regional and national efforts, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to transmit the results of this workshop to a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for its consideration prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of Parties with a view to assisting the United Nations General Assembly. This workshop shall not consider issues relating to management and only provides scientific and technical information and guidance;

20. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to provide relevant information concerning the objectives of the workshop referred to paragraph 19 above and on the progress towards the 2012 target to the Executive Secretary for compilation and provision to the expert workshop;

21. *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;

22. *Recognizes* that strong evidence has been compiled, that emphasizes the need for urgent action to protect biodiversity in selected seabed habitats and marine areas in need of protection in accordance with the precautionary approach and international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

23. *Urges* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to undertake further research to improve understanding of marine biodiversity, especially 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 marine biodiversity and habitats, paying special attention to those ecosystems and critical habitats that are relatively unknown;

24. *Calls upon* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to collaborate on capacity development in developing countries, particularly the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, as well as countries with economies in transition, for the application of the scientific criteria in annex I to the present decision and the scientific guidance in annex II, and for the mitigation of the significant adverse impacts of human activities in marine areas;

25. *Calls upon* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to collaborate with developing countries, particularly the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, 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;

26. *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; also noting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; ^{40/}

27. *Calls* on Parties to integrate the traditional, scientific, technical and technological knowledge of indigenous and local communities, consistent with Article 8(j) of the Convention, and to ensure the integration of social and cultural criteria and other aspects for the identification of marine areas in need of protection as well as the establishment and management of marine protected areas.

28. *Welcomes* the offer by the Government of Canada to host, and the Government of Federal Republic of Germany to co-fund, the expert workshop referred to in paragraph 19 above.

^{40/} General Assembly resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007, annex.

Annex I

SCIENTIFIC CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING ECOLOGICALLY OR BIOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT MARINE AREAS IN NEED OF PROTECTION IN OPEN-OCEAN WATERS AND DEEP-SEA HABITATS 41/

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.

41/ Referred to in paragraph 1 of annex II to decision VIII/24.

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, 	<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>sponges and 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. 	
<p>Biological productivity</p>	<p>Area containing species, populations or communities with comparatively higher natural biological productivity.</p>	<p>Important role in fuelling ecosystems and increasing the growth rates of organisms and their capacity for reproduction</p>	<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 their 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 ^{42/}

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 to decision IX/20.	<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.

^{42/} Referred to in paragraph 3 of annex II of decision VIII/24

*Annex III***FOUR INITIAL STEPS TO BE CONSIDERED 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 to decision IX/20 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 recognized 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.

IX/21. Island biodiversity*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the note by the Executive Secretary on thematic programmes of work (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/19) and the 2008-2010 Strategy of the Global Island Partnership (GLISPA) contained in document (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/6), and *welcomes* the work done by the Executive Secretary with Parties and other partners to advance implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity under the Convention (decision VIII/1, annex), including the development of the island Web portal, the organization of a workshop on the application ecosystem approach to islands and compilation of a list of potential partners for each goal of the programme of work;
2. *Recognizes* the initiatives and achievements of Parties and major groups in the framework of the programme of work on island biodiversity, through voluntary national, regional and multi-country commitments, such as the Micronesia Challenge, the Caribbean Challenge, the Coral Triangle Initiative, and the Phoenix Islands Protected Area, bearing in mind that the programme of work applies to all islands, regardless of their location and geopolitical history;
3. *Recognizes* the Global Island Partnership (GLISPA) as one of the mechanisms to implement the island biodiversity programme of work, *welcomes* the contribution of some Parties and organizations for having supported the establishment of a coordination mechanism, and *invites* other Parties, organizations and donor agencies to further support it
4. *Welcomes* the initiative of New Zealand, in partnership with The Nature Conservancy, to host a regional technical workshop for islands, under the programme of work on invasive alien species, to showcase lessons learned from the Pacific Invasives Initiative and provide the opportunity for exchange of experience;
5. *Stresses* that cooperative work should extend worldwide, as possible and relevant, also through regional approaches and programmes, and *encourages* the use, as appropriate, of the biogeographical approach when implementing the island biodiversity programme of work on island biodiversity;
6. *Stresses* that the management and eradication of invasive alien species, climate-change adaptation and mitigation activities, establishment and management of marine protected areas,

capacity-building, access to, and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, and poverty alleviation require particular efforts in the implementation of the programme of work;

7. *Encourages* the Executive Secretary to revise the 2003 Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, with a view to including specific joint activities on islands, invasive alien species, impacts of climate change, long-term financing of activities, capacity-building and tourism, and support to the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

8. *Calls on* donor countries, regional development banks and other financial institutions to assist island Parties and Parties with islands by providing additional, adequate, accessible and timely resources to implement the programme of work on island biodiversity;

9. *Welcomes* the progress made to date in the fourth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility in providing resources for implementation of the island biodiversity programme of work, particularly through the Pacific Alliance for Sustainability programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF-PAS), but *notes* that although small island developing States (SIDS) have been proactive in identifying priorities and in making commitments, the process for accessing the necessary funds from the Global Environment Facility should be further simplified and expedited in the fifth replenishment;

10. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to undertake an in-depth review of the programme of work on island biodiversity at one of its meetings after the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to be sent for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting.

IX/22. The Global Taxonomy Initiative: matters arising from decision VIII/3, including the development of outcome-oriented deliverables

The Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing that activities under the Global Taxonomy Initiative should not be contrary to national legislation of the country of origin,

1. *Welcomes* the progress made in the development of widely accessible national and global checklists of known species which state their valid scientific names including synonyms based on the best systematic revisions available 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 reference specimens, and building the related capacities so as to complete the work ideally by 2010 for plants, also in line with target 1 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and by 2012 for all other organisms with the addition of new names to continue beyond these dates;

2. *Also welcomes* progress toward the establishment of a possible 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 operationalize the Fund prior to 2010 taking into account the objectives of capacity-building, promotion of technology transfer and contributing to an accelerated accumulation of knowledge on species diversity in countries including those with high levels of biodiversity, through, *inter alia*, species inventories in areas designated as a priority by respective national Governments, and establish, as soon as possible, a trust fund through a steering committee reflecting regional balance, and report on progress to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;

3. *Acknowledges* the role and importance of natural history collections and taxonomic institutions for fulfilling the goals of the Convention and *takes note* of the discussion of the Buffon Declaration at the international symposium held in Paris on 18-19 October 2007 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/20/Add.2, annex I);

/...

4. *Noting* that taxonomic capacity-building activities could go beyond 2010,
- (a) *Endorses* the outcome-oriented deliverables contained in the annex to the present decision as relevant outputs of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative;
- (b) *Urges* Parties, and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations to carry out the activities planned in the programme of work so as to produce the expected outputs in a timely manner and provide information as appropriate in local languages including locally used names of species;
- (c) *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report on progress in these matters to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body of Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
5. *Emphasizes* the need for capacity-building activities and mobilizing funds for them, including training in taxonomy, 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;
6. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, international and funding organizations and other donors to provide adequate support for the development of a widely accessible checklist of known species stating the valid scientific names and their synonyms, 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 well as countries with high levels of biodiversity, as appropriate, for the implementation of the planned activities contained in the annex to the present decision, including related human, systemic and institutional capacity-building;
7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to develop planned activities on island biodiversity and protected areas in consultation with the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative to fully develop the programme of work of the Initiative, building on the activities identified in decision VIII/3;
8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to include mobilization of resources for implementation of activities included in the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative as an item for discussion at possible future donor meetings that may be held as appropriate, on the margins of the meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and those of other subsidiary bodies prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Annex

OUTCOME-ORIENTED DELIVERABLES FOR EACH OF THE PLANNED ACTIVITIES OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE GLOBAL TAXONOMY INITIATIVE

The successful implementation of the following outcome-oriented deliverables may be achieved by contributions from Parties, other Governments, and international organizations. Suggested actors for individual activities and outputs were proposed through the GTI Coordination Mechanism. Other relevant organizations are also invited to contribute as potential actors.

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 the assessments done on the BioNET-INTERNATIONAL Web site. Suggested actors may include Parties, 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. Suggested actors may include Parties 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 United Nations 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. Suggested actors may include BioNET-INTERNATIONAL, CBOL, Species 2000 and ITIS Catalog of Life.

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. Suggested actors may include BioNET-INTERNATIONAL, CABI, GBIF, 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. Suggested actors may include the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative, the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA), the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention.

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. Suggested actors may include Parties, relevant bodies participating in 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). Suggested actors may include Parties, GBIF and partners, Species 2000 and ITIS Catalog of Life.

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. Suggested actors may include FAO, CBOL, GBIF, CETAF, NSCA, MOSAIC, Species 2000 and ITIS Catalog of Life.

Output 2.5.2. All Parties to develop national and regional priorities and action plans for taxonomic capacity-building by 2012, based on national and regional taxonomic needs assessments. Suggested actors may include FAO, 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. Suggested actors may include all Parties and Countries, FAO.

Output 2.5.4. Formulate and promote international standards for maintaining and curating biological specimens/cultured organisms as resource for taxonomic studies by 2012. Suggested actors may include FAO, Taxonomic institutions, clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, 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. Suggested actors may include FAO, 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. Suggested actors may include all Parties and countries, FAO.

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. Suggested actors may include BioNET-INTERNATIONAL, other taxonomic networks, national taxonomic institutions, GSF, CGIAR, WFCC, European Culture Collection Organization (ECCO).

Output 2.6.2. Strengthen taxonomic technical cooperation networks in ten United Nations subregions through the publication of a best-practice handbook by end 2009. Suggested actors may include BioNET-INTERNATIONAL.

Output 2.6.3. Identify regional hubs for DNA bar-coding taking into account other relevant initiatives and incorporate them into the Leading Labs Network of the Consortium for the Barcode of Life (CBOL) as appropriate in accordance with the national legislation by 2010. Suggested actors may include national Governments, 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 by 2012 before all specimens are included in the database. Suggested actors may include GBIF, TDWG, Genbank/EMBL/DDBJ.

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. Suggested actors may include GBIF, Species 2000 and ITIS Catalog of Life, taxonomic institutions, Encyclopedia of Life (EOL), BioNET-INTERNATIONAL.

Output 3.7.4. Make 1 billion specimen records digitally available by the end of 2008. Suggested actors may include 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. Suggested actors may include: 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 five Web-based taxonomic treatments covering large taxonomic groups, ecosystems or regions to be completed by 2010 in order to enable comparison of their utility. Suggested actors may include , 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. Suggested actors may include Encyclopedia of Life (EOL), Fishbase, TDWG, GBIF, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL, Species 2000 and ITIS Catalog of Life.

Output 3.7.8. Develop a system of species Web pages, with community involvement, and a programme for their growth and sustainability by 2010. Suggested actors may include Encyclopedia of Life (EOL), FishBase, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL, Species 2000 and ITIS Catalog of Life

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. Suggested actors may include EOL, International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), BioNET-INTERNATIONAL, Species 2000 and ITIS Catalog of Life.

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 species with economic and ecological values for forest biological diversity, their conservation status, ecology, and distribution, including potential indicators of below-ground biodiversity, and appropriate sampling systems, by 2015. Suggested actors may include national Governments, 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. Suggested actors may include GBIF, TDWG, Species 2000 and ITIS Catalog of Life, 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. Suggested actors may include FAO, EOL, taxonomists, Census of Marine Life, OBIS, Species 2000 and ITIS Catalog of Life, the clearing-house mechanism.

Output 4.9.2. Produce a guide to the major groups of marine algae by 2012. Suggested actors may include FAO, taxonomic institutions, OBIS.

Planned activity 10: Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity

Output 4.10.1: Establish an inventory of species with economic and ecological values for dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity, their conservation status, ecology, and distribution, including potential indicators of below-ground biodiversity, and appropriate sampling systems, by 2015. Suggested actors may include national Governments, taxonomic institutions, GBIF;

Output 4.10.2. Produce and trial one identification toolkit for one dryland habitat, including lichens and other crustal biota, by 2012. Suggested actors may include IPCC.

Planned activity 11: Inland waters biological diversity

Output 4.11.1. Create a centre for the exchange of information on taxonomic guides and other identification tools for freshwater fish by 2010, populated with all available information. Suggested actors may include FAO, 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. Suggested actors may include FAO, EOL, taxonomists, the clearing-house mechanism.

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. Suggested actors may include FAO, EOL, GBIF, Species 2000 and ITIS Catalog of Life, CBOL, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL, taxonomists, clearing-house mechanism.

Output 4.12.2. Produce keys to all genera of bees of the world by 2012. Suggested actors may include FAO, taxonomic institutions.

Output 4.12.3. Develop and begin testing DNA barcodes by 2010 as an identification system for pilot taxa (e.g. tephritid fruit flies or scale insects) in the view of agricultural border inspection. Suggested actors may include national Governments, 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 by 2012. Suggested actors may include 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 by 2010. Suggested actors may include GBIF, ecological institutions, CONABIO.

Output 4.13.3: Identify 6-10 priority areas to better research Mountain Biodiversity on each continent by 2010. Suggested actors may include national governments, ecological institutions.

Planned activity 14. Island biological diversity

Output 4.14.1. Provide taxonomic input as needed to the goals and targets as defined in the programme of work on island biodiversity (VIII/1, annex), specifically to goals 1-4, 6, 8, and 10 to be achieved by 2010. Suggested actors may include national governments, taxonomic institutions, and specialized agencies.

Output 4.14.2: In cooperation with the GTI Coordination Mechanism, develop projects for assessment and monitoring of indicator species for island biodiversity, prioritizing projects on impacts of climate change and invasive alien species by 2012. Suggested actors may include PACINET, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL.

Operational objective 5: Within the programme of 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 15: Access and benefit-sharing*

Output 5.15.1. Provide guidelines on benefits of taxonomy in the context of access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, and outline requirements for applicable international obligations relating to prior informed consent and material transfer agreement for taxonomic institutions by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Suggested actors may include national Governments, the Convention, taxonomic institutions.

Output 5.15.2. 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 in line with national law and applicable international obligations relating to prior informed consent by the time not later than the SBSTTA prior to COP10. Suggested actors may include national Governments, the Secretariat, EDIT, CETAF, NSCA, taxonomic institutions, CBOL, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL, Species 2000 and ITIS Catalog of Life.

Output 5.15.3. Information be made easily and clearly accessible on relevant national legislation and means to obtain permits for collecting, transborder movement, research and other issues of significance to work on specimens in the context of the Global Taxonomy Initiative by 2010. Suggested actors may include Parties, through CBD focal points and national competent authorities, clearing-house mechanism.

Planned activity 16: Invasive alien species (IAS)

Output 5.16.1: Provide IAS lists/information for all countries by 2010. Suggested actors may include GBIF, IUCN-ISSG, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL, GISIN, Species 2000 and ITIS Catalog of Life.

Output 5.16.2: Provide relevant taxonomic information (ID tools, including keys and DNA-barcodes) for customs and quarantine services on invasive alien species at national and regional levels, by 2012. Suggested actors may include national Governments, BioNET INTERNATIONAL, Global Invasive Species Programme, IUCN-SSG, CABI.

Output 5.16.3: 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. Suggested actors may include Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP), GISIN, Fishbase, GBIF, Species 2000 and ITIS Catalog of Life ,BioNET-INTERNATIONAL.

Output 5.16.4. Complete the online information system for actual and potential invasive species for each continent and assess threats by future potential invasive species by 2010. Suggested actors may include Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP), GISIN, Species 2000 and ITIS Catalog of Life, Global Invasive Species Database, IUCN Shark Specialist Group (SSG).

Output 5.16.8. Correlate and manage updated taxonomy for all known invasive species, following the call in the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) Global Strategy by 2010. Suggested actors may include Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP), BioNET INTERNATIONAL, CABI, GBIF, Species 2000 and ITIS Catalog of Life.

Output 5.16.9. Develop protocols (including precision and rapidity) for IAS identifications, preferably building on relevant standards under the International Plant Protection Convention already in place and being developed. Protocols should be agreed by 2010. Suggested actors may include IPPC, SCBD, BioNET INTERNATIONAL, Species 2000 and ITIS Catalog of Life.

Output 5.16.10. Produce and disseminate working identification keys for known IAS associated with at least one key invasion pathways by 2010. Suggested actors may include IPPC, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL.

Planned activity 17: Support implementation of Article 8(j)

Output 5.17.1. Working with indigenous communities, identify indigenous taxonomic knowledge to be incorporated under the Global Names Architecture by 2020 in line with national law and applicable international obligations relating to prior informed consent. Suggested actors may include GBIF.

Planned activity 18. Support for the ecosystem approach and work under the Convention on assessment, including impact assessments, monitoring and indicators

Output 5.18.1. Establish tools to use geo-referenced digitized specimen and observational data in, for example, distribution maps and Ecological Niche Models, and make available to users in the context of assessments by 2012. Suggested actors may include GBIF.

Planned activity 19: Protected areas

Output 5.19.1. 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)). Suggested actors may include Parties and Governments.

Output 5.19.2. 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. Suggested actors may include IUCN, GBIF.

- *Output 5.19.3.* 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. Suggested actors may include Parties, taxonomic/ecological institutions.

IX/23. Liability and redress

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

Recalling its decisions VI/11, VII/17 and VIII/29,

1. *Welcomes* the synthesis report prepared by the Executive Secretary on technical information relating to damage to biological diversity and approaches to valuation and restoration of damage to biological diversity, as well as information on national/domestic measures and experiences (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/20/Add.1);

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to make the synthesis report widely available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention to enable Parties to use the report if they decide to develop national legislative regimes, and policy and administrative measures;

3. *Reiterates* its call to Parties, Governments and relevant international organizations in paragraph 4 of decision VIII/29 to cooperate with a view to strengthening capacities at the national level with regard to measures for the prevention of damage to biological diversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, and policy and administrative measures on liability and redress, and to provide financial resources for this purpose;

4. *Decides* to consider at its tenth meeting the need for future work in this area as part of its consideration of a revised and updated Strategic Plan, as well as a multi-year programme of work for the period 2011-2020.

IX/24. Gender Plan of Action

The Conference of the Parties

Welcomes the development by the Executive Secretary of the Gender Plan of Action under the Convention on Biological Diversity, (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/12/Rev.1), and *invites* Parties to support the implementation of the Plan by the Secretariat.

IX/25. South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development

The Conference of the Parties,

Considering the important role that regional and subregional mechanisms play in promoting the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as indicated in paragraphs 11-13 of decision VII/30,

Emphasizing that South-South cooperation is important for development in the context of the Millennium Development Goals, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and the 2005 World Summit Outcomes as a complement to, and supported by, North-South cooperation, and that triangular Cooperation mechanisms are often of particular effectiveness,

Noting the report on the brainstorming meeting of experts on South-South cooperation convened by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Montreal, from 6 to 8 November 2006, (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/11), which developed a draft framework for South-South cooperation on biodiversity,

1. *Notes* the initiative of developing countries to prepare, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant organizations, programmes and agencies, such as the United Nations Development Programme, and subject to the availability of funding, a multi-year plan of action on biodiversity for development, based on the framework for South-South cooperation on biodiversity as reported in document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/11;

2. *Encourages* developing country Parties to engage in South-South Cooperation on the issue of biodiversity, complemented and, supported by North-South cooperation, and to incorporate biodiversity concerns in regional and subregional cooperation agreements and associated activities;

3. *Encourages* Parties to establish, as appropriate, multi-stakeholder collaborative partnerships between Parties and other countries at subregional and regional levels to address biodiversity concerns at regional, subregional, national and subnational levels;

4. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, regional and international organizations to support the organization of a South-South cooperation forum on biodiversity for development at the margins of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Nagoya, Japan;

5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, regional and international organizations to support South-South Cooperation by facilitating projects and programmes aimed at joint conservation and sustainable use of cross border ecosystems to further contribute towards halting biodiversity loss;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report on the preparation of the multi-year plan of action on biodiversity for development at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

IX/26. Promoting business engagement

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 of holding 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,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Secretariat to engage the business community, including through the designation of a focal point for business,

Recognizing the potential impacts of business operations on biodiversity and the role that the business community and civil society need to play for the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, at all levels,

1. *Invites Parties*, as appropriate, to improve actions and cooperation for enhancing the engagement of the business community, including small and medium-sized enterprises, in particular through the development of public-private partnerships, in the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention;

2. *Urges Parties* to continue to raise awareness on the business case for biodiversity;

3. *Encourages* public and private financial institutions to include biodiversity considerations into all investments and to create investment schemes to promote sustainable business activities;

4. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, and *invites Parties*, other Governments, and relevant organizations to support capacity-building in developing countries, in particular the least developed and the small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, for engaging the business community in the implementation of the Convention;

5. *Welcomes* the framework for priority actions to be undertaken by the Secretariat contained in the annex to the present decision, subject to the availability of resources, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, where possible and appropriate, to take into account relevant initiatives by Parties and organizations.

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, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises, 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 following on from decision VIII/17, the present note sets out the priority actions to be undertaken by the Secretariat in the period 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 experiences generated in the framework of the UNCTAD Biotrade Initiative, through the clearing-house mechanism, the CBD newsletter on business, and mainstream business forums.

3. Develop options for incorporating biodiversity into course curricula, including through the development of case-studies and other teaching material.

Priority area 2: Disseminate tools and best practice

4. In collaboration with relevant organizations, such as the International Social and Environmental Accreditation and Labelling (ISEAL) Alliance, compile information on the use and 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 further include:

- (a) Compile, specifically in relation to small and medium-sized enterprises, experiences and practices that foster the sustainable use of biological resources that have been developed and implemented by Parties;
 - (b) Make the information available through the clearing-house mechanism;
5. In collaboration with relevant organizations and initiatives, such as the Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme (BBOP), compile and/or make available: (a) case-studies; (b) methodologies; tools and guidelines on biodiversity offsets; and (c) relevant national and regional policy frameworks⁷
 6. Disseminate tools and best practice of companies involved in biotrade.
 7. Compile and disseminate, including through the clearing-house mechanism and the Convention's newsletter on business, information on procurement policies that are in line with the objectives of the Convention.

IX/27. Cooperation among multilateral environmental agreements and other organizations

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, inter alia*, the agreement reached with the United Nations regional economic commissions;
2. *Invites* the subsidiary scientific and technical bodies of the three Rio conventions to enhance mutual collaboration in accordance with paragraph 7 of its decision VIII/16, and *noting* paragraph 2 of decision 13/CP.8 of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework to Combat Climate Change and paragraph 5 of decision 7/COP.5 of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, in a manner consistent with their respective mandates, governance arrangements and agreed programmes;
3. *Underlining* the important role of the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions in exploring options for enhancing synergies, avoiding duplication of efforts and improving the coherent implementation of the biodiversity-related conventions, *encourages* the executive heads of the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on Migratory Species, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the World Heritage Convention, and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, to meet on a more regular basis;
4. *Invites* the Liaison Group of biodiversity-related conventions to examine the report of the Ad Hoc Joint Working Group on Enhancing Cooperation and Coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions (report of its third meeting in Rome 25–28 March 2008) with a view to identify options for improved implementation of and cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions;
5. *Invites* the scientific bodies of the biodiversity-related conventions and the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions to address at their future meetings, options for enhanced cooperation with regard to work on cross-cutting issues, such as climate change and invasive alien species, in a manner consistent with their respective mandates, governance arrangements and agreed programmes and *requests* the Executive Secretary to inform the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions of this and to invite them to participate in relevant discussions;
6. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity (the Consortium) – a collaborative partnership between the Convention on Biological Diversity and eight leading scientific institutions (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, the French National Museum of Natural History, the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural

Sciences, the National Commission for Wildlife Conservation and Development of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, the Mexican National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity and the Muséum Nature Montreal) – to promote the effective implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and, as appropriate, its Cartagena Protocol through the organization of training and educational activities focusing on technical and scientific issues related to implementation of the Convention, and *encourages* other relevant scientific partners to join the Consortium;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme for the support provided to implement paragraph 8 of decision VIII/16 related to the joint liaison arrangements between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification at the United Nations Headquarters, and *invites* him to renew this arrangement for the next biennium;

8. *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 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the 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;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue collaborating with the World Health Organization and the Cooperation on Health and Biodiversity (COHAB) Initiative, as well as relevant organizations to support the work of Parties on biodiversity and health related issues above, including by developing compendiums of tools developed under the Convention that could be used for capacity-building and awareness-raising in the health sector;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to renew the Convention's pending applications for observer status in relevant bodies of the World Trade Organization, and to continue, and further strengthen, liaison and cooperation with the World Trade Organization;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue enhancing the collaboration with relevant regional and inter-regional processes with a view of promoting the implementation of the objectives of the convention at regional and subregional levels;

12. *Urges* Parties to establish close collaboration at the national level between the focal point of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the focal points of other relevant conventions in order for Governments to develop coherent and synergistic approaches across the conventions;

13. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and organizations to make use of the TEMATEA issue-based modules when developing and implementing mutually supportive activities among biodiversity related Conventions so as to improve coherence in the implementation of these conventions;

14. *Invites* partner organizations and other organizations to engage with regional bodies and processes with the view to enhance implementation of activities of mutual interest, particularly those that are supportive to the preparation of the International Year of Biodiversity (IYB).

IX/28. Promoting engagement of cities and local authorities

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling chapter 28 of Agenda 21 adopted at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, on the role of cities and 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 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 authorities 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;

(d) Cities and local authorities are in direct contact with, and have direct influence on biodiversity managers and users at the local level;

Reiterating paragraph 8 (s) of decision IX/8, urging 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 promote and support local action for the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by integrating biodiversity considerations into subnational and local-level assessments and planning processes, and, as and where appropriate, the development of subnational and local biodiversity strategies and/or action plans, consistent with national strategies and action plans,

Noting the meeting on Cities and Biodiversity held in Curitiba, Brazil, from 26 to 28 March, 2007, which highlighted the crucial importance of the involvement of cities and local authorities in the global efforts towards the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention,

Noting the contribution of UN-Habitat, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Urban Environment Unit of the United Nations Environment Programme, 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 26-27 May 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, by 24 cities and international organizations;

2. *Welcomes* leading international events to promote sustainable urbanization and biodiversity-friendly cities, such as the World Cities Summit (“Livable and Vibrant Cities”) in Singapore, 23 to 25 June 2008, and the World Expo 2010 (“Better City, Better Life”) in Shanghai, China, from 1 May to 31 October 2010;

3. *Encourages* Parties, in accordance with national legislation, to recognize the role of cities and local authorities in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, to facilitate the adoption by cities and local authorities of practices that support the implementation of these strategies and action plans, and to support the development of local biodiversity strategies and action plans consistent with National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans;

4. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, 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, where relevant, and explore options for specific capacity-building and programmes on biodiversity for local officials responsible for their implementation and maintenance;

5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and international development agencies to support and assist cities and local authorities in encouraging and promoting practices, activities and innovations of indigenous and local communities that support the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and achievement of the 2010 biodiversity target;

6. *Invites* Parties to engage their cities and local authorities, where appropriate, in:

(a) The application of relevant tools and guidelines developed under the Convention with a view to contributing to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention and its goals and targets; and

(b) The compilation of information on biodiversity status and trends, including communicating to national Governments any commitments and activities that will contribute to the targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

IX/29. Operations of the Convention

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision VIII/10,

Recognizing the need to enhance the effectiveness of and streamline Convention processes with a view to strengthening the implementation of the Convention,

I. THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau, to further refine the tentative schedule for meetings of the Convention up to 2010 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/35), taking into consideration the decisions taken at its ninth meeting;

2. *Welcomes* as a useful input into the further consideration of the periodicity of its meetings and its subsidiary bodies the report by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/22/Add.1), on options for the meeting schedule and organization of work of the Conference of the Parties after 2010;

3. *Requests* the report referred to in paragraph 2 of the present decision to be updated by the Executive Secretary as needed and made available for the consideration of the Working Group on the Review of Implementation at its third meeting and forwarded to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting, taking into consideration the relationship between the periodicity of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies and the revision and updating of the Strategic Plan as well as a multi-year programme of work for the period 2011-2022;

4. *Reiterates* its request to the Executive Secretary in paragraph 4 of decision VIII/10 to work with the host countries of future meetings of the Conference of the Parties to ensure an effective and productive ministerial segment;

5. *Reminds* Parties, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, Bureau members, working groups, ad hoc technical expert groups and the Executive Secretary, to take into full account the provisions of previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties and other relevant documents of the Convention when recommending any decision to the Conference of the Parties for adoption in future meetings, so as to avoid any duplication of decisions;

II. THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

Additional elements to the consolidated modus operandi

Recalling the consolidated *modus operandi* of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice adopted by the Conference of the Parties in decision VIII/10,

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate increased information exchange between the Bureaus of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice and the Conference of the Parties by *inter alia* inviting the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice to attend relevant meetings of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties;

7. *Calls upon* Parties to actively participate in the peer-review process for documentation related to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice prepared by the Executive Secretary and to include where appropriate experts qualified in the fields relating to the items on the agenda of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice on their delegations;

New and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity

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 (decision 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 the present decision is without prejudice to the rules of procedure and to the *modus operandi* contained in annex III to decision VIII/10,

8. *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 11 below and the criteria listed in paragraph 12 will still be included into the compilation mentioned below;

9. *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 12 below;

10. *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;

11. *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;

12. *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;

13. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to review and discuss the proposals and, as appropriate, identify new and emerging issues and elaborate a scientific and technical analysis with options for action for consideration and to submit this analysis to the Conference of the Parties for its consideration;

III. RETIREMENT OF DECISIONS

14. *Decides:*

(a) 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;

(b) To re-examine the interval for review at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(c) 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;

15. *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, as well as the proposals contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on operation of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/22) and to communicate such proposals to Parties, Governments and relevant international organizations at least six months prior to its tenth meeting;

16. *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;

IV. ADMISSION OF BODIES AND AGENCIES TO MEETINGS UNDER THE CONVENTION

17. *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;

V. OTHER MATTERS

18. *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;

19. *Takes further 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, including further facilitating their use at capacity-building workshops and other activities aimed at furthering 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 intergovernmental processes, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to facilitate their use as well.

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 Secretariat 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 the Secretariat 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;

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.

IX/30. Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism

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,

1. *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;

2. *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, as soon as possible, a national focal point for the clearing-house mechanism, as requested by paragraph 7 of decision II/3, with the appropriate expertise to coordinate and implement the national clearing-house mechanism;

(b) Prepare a national implementation strategy for the clearing-house mechanism, where appropriate, preferably as a component of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan, based on identified needs;

(c) Develop their national clearing-house mechanisms as a key means for the implementation and review of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(d) Whenever possible, develop links between the national clearing-house mechanism and existing networks, and develop information exchange mechanisms with relevant national databases, making use, whenever applicable and appropriate, of well-established open standards;

(e) Establish a national structure, as appropriate, to coordinate the development of the clearing-house mechanism, such as an inter-institutional steering committee with participation of relevant biodiversity-related organizations and stakeholders;

(f) Mobilize and allocate resources for strengthening the institutional capacity to implement the national clearing-house mechanism and for sustaining its operations;

(g) Define roles and responsibilities for collecting, reviewing and disseminating information, managing website content, and for outreach activities;

(h) Identify relevant biodiversity-related information sources at the national level and promote them through the national clearing-house mechanism, and if not yet done, first provide basic information on national contacts and on biodiversity in the country;

(i) Encourage the use of the national clearing-house mechanism as a tool to dialog with the civil society, major groups and stakeholders

(j) Whenever applicable and feasible, make the national clearing-house mechanism website available also in national or local languages, and disseminate relevant materials at the national level, including to indigenous and local communities in appropriate formats and languages;

3. *Encourages* relevant partners holding biodiversity-related information to:

(a) Designate an appropriate technical contact or focal point for the clearing-house mechanism;

(b) Investigate, in collaboration with the Secretariat, ways to make their information accessible through the clearing-house mechanism;

(c) Contribute to the establishment of regional, subregional or thematic clearing-house mechanisms, with a view to provide support to national clearing-house mechanisms, to share knowledge and to facilitate scientific and technical cooperation, including cooperation on science and innovation as well as the transfer of technology;

4. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant agencies and other donors to provide resources to enable developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, to carry out the above activities while fostering a structured cooperation strategy between Parties;

5. *Urges* the Global Environment Facility and other donors to continue to provide funding to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, for the establishment and maintenance of their clearing-house mechanisms;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Gradually build a knowledge base, to facilitate access to relevant references, such as guidelines, strategies, reports and other information;

(b) Provide collaboration tools to enable Parties to maintain contact, share ideas and brainstorm on how to implement the Convention, keeping in mind that such collaboration is most effective when appropriate incentives such as well-defined discussion topics and clear objectives are available to encourage participation;

(c) In consultation with the informal advisory committee (CHM-IAC), provide a detailed analysis about the scope and complexity of a potential on-line submission system for sharing knowledge and experiences, and, if feasible and appropriate, develop a prototype for review and comments by interested Parties;

(d) Establish, whenever applicable and feasible, common formats and vocabularies for the clearing-house mechanism information systems with a view to enhance clarity, user-friendliness, efficiency, interoperability, and data comparability;

(e) Strengthen the Secretariat's capacity in areas related to the clearing-house mechanism, such as information technology, website, knowledge management and other modern information services, focussing on the priority areas identified in this paragraph;

(f) Improve the Convention's website, its accessibility, and make this website available in all United Nations languages;

(g) Provide guidance and support to Parties to assist in the establishment of their national clearing-house mechanism, including through organizations which are present and active at the national or regional levels, and based on the special capacity-building needs of developing countries;

(h) Further collaborate with key partner organizations, *inter alia*:

(i) Other Rio conventions to develop synergies for national implementation and support to the clearing-house mechanism;

- (ii) The Global Biodiversity Information Facility for the management of biodiversity data;
 - (iii) The United Nations Environment Programme and its related institutions for biodiversity issues and knowledge management;
 - (iv) Regional and subregional organizations that have the expertise and mandate to support the clearing-house mechanism;
 - (v) Organizations active in the field of technology transfer, the 2010 indicators, and communication, education and public awareness;
- (i) Take into account the strategy for the preparation of the International Year of Biodiversity adopted under decision IX/33 when further developing the services offered by the clearing-house mechanism leading up to the year 2010;
- (j) Consider the role of the clearing-house mechanism in analyses prepared for revisions to the Strategic Plan of the Convention beyond 2010;
- (k) Facilitate cooperation between the informal advisory committee on the clearing-house mechanism (CHM-IAC) and the informal advisory committee on communication, education and public awareness (CEPA-IAC) in order to further develop the clearing-house mechanism as a tool for communication, education and public awareness activities.

IX/31. Financial mechanism

A. Third review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism

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 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/9),

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 Global Environment Facility to improve the efficiency, effectiveness 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 the four-year framework for programme priorities related to utilization of GEF resources for biodiversity, coinciding with replenishments of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility;

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

(a) Improve results-based reporting on the total contribution of the Global Environment Facility to achieving the objectives of the Convention, including the Facility's contribution to incremental-cost financing and leveraging co-financing

(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 providing and leveraging resources for activities to achieve the Convention's objectives;

(d) Address capacity constraints in developing countries Parties, especially small island developing States and least developed countries, as well as countries with economies in transition with regard to the implementation of the Resource Allocation Framework;

(e) Improve the project information system, including through data sets and web-based data tools, to increase the accessibility of project information and allow for 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) Elaborate and transmit to the Conference of the Parties, well-summarized evaluation products and full evaluation reports relevant to biological diversity and to the guidance provided by 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;

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

(a) To invite Parties to submit assessments of their future funding needs based on their updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(b) To compile these national submissions;

(c) To prepare, in consultation with the Parties, draft terms of reference for a full assessment of the amount of funds needed for the implementation of the Convention for the sixth replenishment period of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare, in consultation with the GEF Council, a proposal on the terms of reference including cost options for the fourth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism, for consideration by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

B. Input to the fifth replenishment of the financial mechanism

The Conference of the Parties,

Taking note of the elements for the four-year (2010-2014) framework for programme priorities related to utilization of GEF resources for biodiversity, which were based on the existing guidance, the Strategic Plan of the Convention, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, GEF-4 strategy for biodiversity focal area, as well as findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment,

Taking note of the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/9),

Taking noting also of the terms of reference for the mid-term review of the resource allocation framework approved version from the Global Environment Facility (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/17),

Welcoming 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,

Noting that the Global Environment Facility is built on the principles of country-drivenness and country ownership,

Highlighting the important role of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) as a tool in identifying national needs and priorities for financing from the Global Environment Facility,

Taking note of the recommendations to enhance the process of formulating and consolidating guidance to the financial mechanism and *recognizing* the need to provide coherent and prioritized guidance to the Global Environment Facility,

Having considered recommendation 2/3 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation,

1. *Encourages* the Executive Secretary to maintain and strengthen the dialogue with the Chief Executive Officer of the Global Environment Facility with a view to enhancing the implementation of the guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties during the fourth replenishment period of the Facility and onwards;

2. *Encourages* collaboration at national level between national focal points for the Convention, for related environmental agreements and for the Global Environment Facility, including through the projects supported by the Facility, and *invites* the Global Environment Facility to continue to promote such collaboration, including through regional and national workshops for the focal points;

3. *Suggests* the the four-year framework of programme priorities, as annexed to the present decision, for consideration during the fifth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, as related to utilization of Global Environment Facility resources for biodiversity for the period from 2010 to 2014;

4. *Acknowledges* the GEF-4 strategy for biodiversity is a useful starting point for GEF-5 and *requests* GEF, for the fifth replenishment period, to build on the GEF-4 strategy based on the four-year framework of programme priorities in the annex to the present decision.

Annex

FOUR-YEAR FRAMEWORK OF PROGRAMME PRIORITIES RELATED TO UTILIZATION OF GEF RESOURCES FOR BIODIVERSITY FOR THE PERIOD FROM 2010 TO 2014

PROGRAMME PRIORITY AREA 1: PROMOTE CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, INCLUDING THROUGH CATALYZING SUSTAINABILITY OF PROTECTED AREA SYSTEMS

Outcome 1.1. Financing gap is reduced to meet protected area management objectives by securing increased revenue and diversification of revenue streams to meet total expenditures.

Outcome 1.2. Coverage of marine ecosystems globally and in national protected area systems is increased.

Outcome 1.3. Ecosystem coverage of under-represented terrestrial ecosystems areas as part of national protected area systems is improved.

Outcome 1.4. Management of terrestrial and marine protected areas is improved.

Outcome 1.5. Resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change is maintained and enhanced.

Outcome 1.6. Conservation status of threatened species is improved.

PROGRAMME PRIORITY AREA 2: PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY

Outcome 2.1. Pressures on biodiversity from habitat change, land-use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use are reduced.

Outcome 2.2. Sustainable use of biological diversity in terrestrial ecosystems including in forest ecosystems, dry and sub-humid lands, mountain ecosystems and islands, particularly Small Island Developing States is enhanced.

Outcome 2.3. Sustainable use of biological diversity in aquatic ecosystems, including in inland water ecosystems, marine and coastal ecosystems, and islands, particularly small island developing States is enhanced.

**PROGRAMME PRIORITY AREA 3: MAINSTREAM BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY INTO
VARIOUS NATIONAL AND SECTORAL POLICIES AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES
AND PROGRAMMES**

Outcome 3.1. Policy and regulatory frameworks governing sectors outside the environment sector incorporate measures to achieve the three objectives of the Convention.

Outcome 3.2. Markets are created for ecosystem services as well as for locally value-added ecosystem goods derived from sources that are sustainably managed.

Outcome 3.3. Technically rigorous biodiversity standards are mainstreamed into certification systems for goods produced in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and other sectors.

Outcome 3.4. Sustainable use, trade and consumption related to biological diversity are promoted.

Outcome 3.5. Social, economic and legal incentive measures are supportive of the Convention's three objectives.

Outcome 3.6. 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.

Outcome 3.7. Forest and aquatic biodiversity is promoted in forestry and fishery systems and practices, and genetic resources important for human well-being are conserved and sustainably used and associated benefits are shared equitably.

**PROGRAMME PRIORITY AREA 4: IMPROVE NATIONAL CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT
THE CONVENTION AND THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY ^{43/}**

Outcome 4.1. National biodiversity planning is enhanced, including elaboration and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

Outcome 4.2. National biodiversity action plans are mainstreamed into development strategies and programmes.

Outcome 4.3. Implementation of the programme priorities is strengthened including through science, technology and innovation, clearing-house mechanism, and communication, education and public awareness.

Outcome 4.4. Developing countries' knowledge on all components of biodiversity, in particular through taxonomy, is improved.

Outcome 4.5. National compliance with reporting obligations under the Convention and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety is promoted.

Outcome 4.6. Protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices is improved, and the involvement of local and indigenous communities in the achievement of the Convention's three objectives is strengthened.

Outcome 4.7. Transfer of and access to technologies are promoted and facilitated from developed to developing countries as well as among developing countries and other Parties.

^{43/} The programme priority needs for biosafety for the period 2010 to 2014 can be found in part C of the present decision, taken from decision BS-IV/5 of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

Outcome 4.8. National biosafety frameworks are established as appropriate in line with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

PROGRAMME PRIORITY AREA 5: PROMOTE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION'S THIRD OBJECTIVE AND SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME ON ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND BENEFIT-SHARING ^{44/}

Outcome 5.1. Measures to facilitate access to genetic resources in accordance with national legislation and in harmony with the relevant CBD provisions and are promoted.

Outcome 5.2. Measures to encourage the fair and equitable sharing of benefits, on mutually agreed terms, arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge in harmony with the relevant CBD provisions and in accordance with national legislation are promoted.

Outcome 5.3. Development and implementation of national systems on access and benefit sharing in accordance with relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties are promoted.

PROGRAMME PRIORITY AREA 6: SAFEGUARD BIODIVERSITY

Outcome 6.1. Threats to biological diversity from invasive alien species are controlled.

Outcome 6.2. Operational national biosafety frameworks contribute to the safe use of biotechnology and to the protection of the environment and human health.

C. Additional guidance to the financial mechanism

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting the compilation of the past guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties to the Global Environment Facility (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/15),

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to identify obsolete, repetitive and overlapping guidance, and prepare an updated compilation of the existing guidance to the financial mechanism, which should incorporate all decisions related to the financial mechanism, as a working document three months prior to the third meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation;

2. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation at its third meeting:

(a) To review the updated compilation with participation of representatives from relevant thematic areas and cross-cutting issues, as appropriate. This review shall provide recommendations on retirement, streamlining and consolidation of previous guidance;

(b) To propose a system for communicating a coherent, prioritized and clear set of programme priorities during the tenth and eleventh meetings of the Conference of the Parties and leading up to GEF-6 replenishment negotiation.

(c) To submit the results of its consideration to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;

3. *Decides*, at its tenth meeting, to:

(a) Consider the recommendations of the Working Group on Review of Implementation at its third meeting;

(b) Consider requests for new guidance in light of the recommendations of the Working Group on Review of Implementation at its third meeting on streamlined guidance;

^{44/} Without prejudging the relevant decision of the Conference of the Parties on the international regime on access and benefit-sharing.

4. *Decides* to provide the following additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility in the provision of financial resources, in accordance with Article 20 and Article 21, paragraph 1 of the Convention and in conformity with decisions I/2, II/6, III/5, IV/13, V/13, VI/17, VII/20 and VIII/18 of the Conference of the Parties. In this regard, the Global Environment Facility should provide financial resources to developing country Parties, taking into account the special needs of the least developed countries and the small island developing States amongst them, for country-driven activities and programmes, consistent with national priorities and objectives and in accordance with the mandate of the Global Environment Facility, 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;

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

5. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate, to consider the following guidance, submitted in its entirety in decision IV/5, paragraph 4, of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, noting that subparagraph (f) should be considered in the context of the programme priorities in the annex to decision IX/31 B, and to report back to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting:

(a) *Requests* the Global Environment Facility Evaluation Office to assess the impact of the Resource Allocation Framework on the implementation of the Protocol, and propose measures that can minimize potential resource limitations that may affect the implementation of the Protocol including measures that facilitate consideration of regional and subregional projects developed by the countries of the region;

(b) *Urges* the Global Environment Facility to make financial resources available with a view to enable eligible Parties to prepare their national report;

(c) *Urges* the Global Environment Facility to extend the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Clearing-House project, in its current form as a global project with a view to ensuring sustainability of national Biosafety Clearing-House nodes and providing more capacity-building support, with special attention to targeted stakeholders (e.g., customs departments and phytosanitary inspectors), and to provide additional funding for these activities from sources other than the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) taking into consideration the global nature of the project;

(d) *Invites* the Global Environment Facility, at the request of developing countries Governments, to provide financial and other support to enable universities and relevant institutions to develop and/or expand existing biosafety academic programmes and provide scholarships to students from developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition;

(e) *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, to cooperate with and support developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, in their efforts to build their capacities in the area of sampling and detection of living modified organisms, including the setting up of laboratory facilities and training of local regulatory and scientific personnel;

(f) *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to consider the following programme funding priority needs for biosafety during the period of its fifth replenishment (2010-2014), where appropriate, using the issue-specific approach and providing longer-term support for building, consolidating and enhancing sustainable human resource capacity:

- (i) Implementation of legal and administrative systems for notification procedures;
- (ii) Risk assessment and risk management;
- (iii) Implementation of enforcement measures including detection of living modified organisms;

- (iv) Implementation of liability and redress measures;

Global Biodiversity Outlook

6. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to assist with the preparation of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, and *invites* Parties, 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. 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 with a draft available for review at the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

Technology transfer and cooperation

7. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to:
- (a) Provide support to developing country Parties in the preparation of national assessments of technology needs for implementation of the Convention;
 - (b) Continue to support ongoing national programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through improved access to and transfer of technology and innovation;
 - (c) Consider possibilities to provide funding under enabling activities for the provision of capacity-building, where needed, on, *inter alia*:
 - (i) Technologies for conservation and sustainable use;
 - (ii) Governance and regulatory frameworks associated with access and transfer of technology and innovation;

Clearing-house mechanism

8. *Urges* the Global Environment Facility and other donors to continue to provide funding to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, for the establishment and updating of their clearing-house mechanisms;

Biodiversity strategies

9. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, and *urges* Governments and other donors to provide funding to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, as well as countries with economies in transition, for the revision and implementation, through projects, of national, and where appropriate, regional biodiversity strategies;

Ecosystem approach

10. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility, in accordance with its mandate, and other funding institutions and development agencies to provide financial support for the implementation of the ecosystem approach by developing countries, particularly the least developed and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, and encourages bilateral and multilateral donor agencies to apply the ecosystem approach in providing aid assistance;

Engagement of stakeholders

11. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, and *invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to support capacity-building in developing countries, in particular the least developed and the small island developing States and Parties with economies in transition, for engaging the business community in the implementation of the Convention;

Global Invasive Species Programme

12. *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;

Protected areas

13. *Urges* Parties, in particular developed country Parties, and *invites* other Governments and international financial institutions including the Global Environment Facility, the regional development banks and other multilateral financial institutions to provide the 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, to enable the full implementation of the programme of work on protected areas;

14. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to:

(a) Continue to provide, and facilitate easier access to financial resources for protected areas in its biodiversity focal area including projects such as the UNDP/GEF project “Supporting Country Action on the CBD programme of work on protected areas”, so as to extend support to developing countries, in particular the small island developing States and least developed countries among them, and countries with economies in transition, taking into account the goals and targets set in the programme of work;

(b) To consider support for proposals that demonstrate the role-protected areas play in addressing climate change.

(c) To ensure that protected areas remain a priority of the Global Environment Facility for the foreseeable future.

IX/32. Communication, education and public awareness (CEPA)*The Conference of the Parties,*

Noting with appreciation, the progress made by the Executive Secretary, with the assistance of the Informal Advisory Committee on Communication, Education and Public Awareness, towards implementation of the programme of work for the Global Initiative on 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 national and 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 double their efforts to implement the programme of work for the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness, taking into account the Agenda for Action 2008-2010, as appropriate;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance for Parties to integrate communication, education and public awareness into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans so that it underpins all areas of work;

3. *Encourages* the Executive Secretary to use and further improve the Agenda for Action for the period 2008-2010 (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/3) as a practical tool to guide key international support actions for the implementation of the programme of work for the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness at the national level, with the participation of indigenous and local communities;

4. *Invites* Parties, donors and relevant international organizations to provide adequate and predictable human and financial resources to the Executive Secretary for implementation of the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness, including, *inter alia*, the

promotion of the use of the communication, education and public awareness toolkit, translation of information materials and regional training workshops, and to include representation of indigenous and local communities;

5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to create partnerships with agencies and organizations, and with indigenous and local community organizations, that can transmit communication, education and public awareness products in non-electronic formats to regions without Web access;

6. *Invites* Parties to promote collaboration between ministries of environment and education, and other relevant ministries, to ensure articulation of goals and activities related with the implementation of the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile information on the implementation of communication, education and public awareness measures in the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and develop the appropriate indicators to determine such impacts;

8. *Invites* Parties to offer to host the main celebration of the International Day for Biological Diversity;

9. *Invites* Parties, relevant international organizations and other partners, including representatives of indigenous and local communities, to enhance the implementation at national level the programme of work for the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness and coordinate their efforts for the celebration of the 2010 international year on biodiversity and submit their reports to the Executive Secretary;

10. *Invites* Parties in the context of the ongoing negotiations of an international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, and further to the Action Plan for Capacity-Building on Access and Benefit-Sharing (decision VII/19, annex), to provide support to regional and subregional communication, education and public awareness activities related to access and benefit-sharing, including through, *inter alia*, the development of communication strategies and products designed to increase awareness among decision makers and relevant stakeholders;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare and make available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, simple summaries of issues and discussions on the negotiation and elaboration of the international regime on access and benefit-sharing with the view to assist Parties in communicating the issues to relevant target groups, including decision makers, policy makers and the general public;

12. *Welcomes* the joint efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on further integration of biodiversity in formal and informal education, underlines the need to further incorporate biodiversity as a theme in the Decade for Education on Sustainable Development and, in this context, *encourages* the Executive Secretary to enhance the incorporation of biodiversity as a theme in the World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development, "Moving into the Second Half of the UN Decade", to be held in Bonn from 31 March to 2 April 2009 in Bonn.

IX/33. International Year of Biodiversity

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, including representatives of indigenous and local communities, 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.

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, 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. *Invites* the Secretary-General to consider appointing an Honorary Ambassador for the International Year of Biodiversity before 2010, who would have a mandate to call for practical actions and solutions towards meeting the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

2. *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, Governments and delegations.

IX/34. Administration of the Convention and budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2009-2010

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity

1. Welcomes the annual contribution to date of US\$ 1,040,400, to be increased at 2 per cent per year, from the host country Canada and the Province of Quebec to the operation of the Secretariat, of which 83.5 per cent has been allocated per annum to offset contributions from the Parties to the Convention for the biennium 2009-2010;

2. *Recognizing* the negative effect of recent currency fluctuations on the budget of the Convention, and *noting* the consequent projected shortfall of US\$ 800,000 in the core programme budget of the Convention for the 2007-2008 biennium, *approves* the use of the working capital reserve of the General Trust Fund (BY) of the Convention on Biological Diversity to cover any shortfall in the Convention budget incurred at the end of the 2007-2008 biennium;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, based on information from the Trustee, to advise Parties as soon as possible after the date of closure of the accounts of the trust funds under the Convention for the biennium 2007-2008, of the amount used from the working capital reserve to cover shortfalls in the 2007-2008 budget of the Convention;

4. *Decides* to replenish the working capital reserve with effect from 1 January 2009 through assessed contributions to the General Trust Fund (BY) of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

5. *Approves* a core (BY) programme budget of \$11,391,900 for the year 2009 and of \$12,355,100 for the year 2010 for the purposes listed in the table 1 below;

6. *Adopts* the scale of assessments for the apportionment of expenses for 2009 and 2010 as contained in the table 6 below;

7. *Approves* a Secretariat staffing table for the programme budget contained in table 2 below;

8. *Reaffirms* a working capital reserve at a level of 5 per cent of the core programme budget (BY Trust Fund) expenditure, including programme support costs;

9. *Notes with concern* that a number of Parties have not paid their contributions to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2007 and prior years;

10. *Urges* Parties that have still not paid their contributions to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2007 and prior years; to do so without delay and requests the Executive Secretary to publish and regularly update information on the status of contributions to the Convention's Trust Funds (BY, BE, BZ and VB);

11. *Decides* that with regard to contributions due from 1 January 2005 onwards, Parties whose contributions are in arrears for two (2) or more years will not be eligible to become a member of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties; this will only apply in the case of Parties that are not least developed countries or small island developing States;

12. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to enter into arrangements with any Party whose contributions are in arrears for two or more years to mutually agree on a "schedule of payments" for such a Party, to clear all outstanding arrears, within six years depending on the financial circumstances of the Party in arrears and pay future contributions by the due date, and report on the implementation of any such arrangement to the next meeting of the Bureau and to the Conference of the Parties;

13. *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;

14. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to enter into commitments up to the level of the approved budget, drawing on available cash resources, including unspent balances, contributions from previous financial periods and miscellaneous income;

15. *Decides* 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;

16. *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 3 below;

(b) Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BZ) for Facilitating Participation of Developing Country Parties, in particular the Least Developed and the Small Island Developing States, as well as Parties with Economies in Transition, for the biennium 2009-2010, as specified by the Executive Secretary and included in table 4 below,

and *urges* Parties to make contributions to those funds and to the VB Trust Fund for participation of indigenous and local communities in the activities of the Convention (see table 5 below);

17. *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 appropriate trust funds of the Convention;

18. *Reaffirms* the importance of full and active participation of the developing country parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as Parties with Economies in Transition in the activities of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and *requests* the Secretariat to remind Parties on the need for contribution to the special voluntary Trust Fund (BZ) at least six months prior to the ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties, reflecting on the financial need, and *urges* Parties in the position to do so to ensure that the contributions are paid at least three months before the Conference of the Parties meets;

19. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary, subject to the agreement of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties and providing that reimbursements are made to the BY Trust Fund as soon as pledges materialize, to draw up to an amount of US\$ 150,000 from surplus and savings from the BY Trust Fund to facilitate 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 priority meetings identified in the core budget (BY) Trust Fund. This authority can only be used in respect of temporary shortfalls in the special voluntary Trust Fund (BZ), for which written pledges have been made but for which resources have not yet been received by the Executive Secretary;

20. *Further authorizes* the Executive Secretary to consult and subject to the agreement of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, to make 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;

21. *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 provide three alternatives for the budget based on:

- (a) Making an assessment of the required rate of growth for the programme budget;
- (b) Maintaining the programme budget (BY Trust Fund) from the 2009–2010 level in real terms;
- (c) Maintaining the programme budget (BY Trust Fund) from the 2009–2010 level in nominal terms;

22. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report on income and budget performance, unspent balances and the status of surplus and carry-overs, as well as any adjustments made to the Convention budget for the biennium 2009-2010;

23. *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;

24. *Welcomes* the report of the United Nations Board of Auditors on the financial statements of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the 2006-2007 biennium, and *invites* the Executive Secretary to implement its main recommendations and to report to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;

25. *Requests* the Executive Secretary in accordance with article 14 of the Financial Rules, to have an audit undertaken on a regular basis by Office of Internal Oversight Services and, where

appropriate, to ask for reports from the United Nations Board of Auditors, and to have the reports submitted to the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties, together with the management response;

26. *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 2009-2010;

27. *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;

28. *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 2009-2010 biennium from this source and to report to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

29. *Invites* the Executive Director to analyse conference and administrative support provided to the three Rio conventions from outside their respective core programme budgets and to report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;

30. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, notwithstanding the continued need for a programme budget, to liaise with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with a view to exploring the feasibility of applying, the results-based management concept, and particularly results-based budgeting where appropriate, to the work of the Convention, taking into account the practices of UNEP and other organizations, and to report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;

31. *Recalling* paragraph 21 of decision VIII/31, *endorses* the procedure set out in the annex to the present decision for the allocation of funding from the Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BZ) for Facilitating Participation of Parties in the Convention Process;

32. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to discuss the procedure in the annex to the present decision within the liaison group of the Rio conventions with the view to providing joint advice to the conferences of the parties to the three conventions on aligning their respective practices;

33. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme for the support provided to implement paragraph 8 of decision VIII/16 related to the joint liaison arrangements between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, and *encourages* the Executive Secretary to continue this arrangement;

34. *Invites* all Parties to the Convention to note that contributions to the core programme budget (BY) are due on 1 January of the year in which these contributions have been budgeted for, and to pay them promptly, and urges Parties in a position to do so, to pay by 1 October of the year 2008 for the calendar year 2009 and by 1 October 2009 for the calendar year 2010, the contributions set out in table 6 below and in this regard requests Parties be notified of the amount of their contributions by 1 August of the year preceding the year in which the contributions are due;

35. *Decides* that a Party with an agreed arrangement in accordance with paragraph 12 above and that is fully respecting the provisions of that arrangement will not be subject to the provisions of paragraph 11 above;

36. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Executive Secretary in greening activities by the Secretariat such as the carbon offsetting of travel of staff and funded participants to meetings under the Convention;

37. *Requests* the Executive Secretary drawing on, *inter alia*, the Joint Inspection Unit recommendations contained in document A/45/130, the experience of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the work done by the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention in response to decision RC 3/7 and RC 1/17, paragraph 23, to explore the advantages and disadvantages of using the

host country currency or the United States dollar as the currency of the account and budget of the Convention and to report and if appropriate make proposals for decision by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;

38. *Invites and encourages* countries, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in a position to do so to contribute to the International Year of Biodiversity and to undertake, in conjunction with the United Nations focal point for the International Year of Biodiversity, special initiatives in observance of the Year with a goal of enhancing the implementation of the Convention.

Table 1

Biennium budget of the Trust Fund for the Convention on Biological Diversity 2009-2010

Expenditures		2009	2010	TOTAL
		(US\$ thousands)	(US\$ thousands)	(US\$ thousands)
I	Programmes			
	Office of the Executive Secretary	782.6	859.2	1,641.8
	Scientific, technical and technological matters	1,795.9	2,395.4	4,191.3
	Social, economic and legal matters	2,123.7	1,472.3	3,596.0
	Outreach and Major Groups	1,342.7	1,315.3	2,658.0
	Implementation and Technical Support	1,079.8	1,608.9	2,688.7
	Resource management and conference services	2,223.4	3,282.6	5,506.1
	Sub-total (I)	9,348.1	10,933.7	20,281.8
II	Programme support charge 13%	1,215.3	1,421.4	2,636.6
	GRAND TOTAL (I + II)	10,563.3	12,355.1	22,918.5
III	Replenishment of the working capital reserve	800.0	-	800.0
IV	Working capital reserve	28.6		28.6
	GRAND TOTAL (I + II + III+IV)	11,391.9	12,355.1	23,747.0
	Less contribution from the host country	886.1	903.8	1,789.9
	NET TOTAL (amount to be shared by Parties)	10,505.8	11,451.3	21,957.1

Priority meetings to be funded from the core budget:

Meetings of the bureaus of the Conference of the Parties and SBSTTA
 Fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)
 Tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention
 Sixth meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention
 Eighth meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing
 Third meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity

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Table 2
SECRETARIAT STAFFING REQUIREMENTS FROM THE CORE BUDGET (BY TRUST FUND)

		2009	2010
A	Professional category		
	ASG	1	1
	D-1	3	3
	P-5	4	4
	P-4	15	15
	P-3	7	7
	P-2	1	1
	Total Professional category	31	31
B.	Total General Service category	26	26
TOTAL (A + B)		57	57

Table 3

**RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FROM THE SPECIAL VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND (BE) FOR
ADDITIONAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN SUPPORT OF APPROVED ACTIVITIES
FOR THE 2009-2010 BIENNIUM (thousands of United States dollars)**

<i>I. Description</i>	2009-2010
1. Meetings/Workshops	
Office of the Executive Secretary	
Regional meetings for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties	40
Scientific, Technical and Technological Matters	
Agricultural biodiversity – AHTEG	60
Agricultural biodiversity – Expert meeting	60
Liaison Group meeting on Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	35
Forest Biodiversity – Regional Workshops (5)	400
Forest Biodiversity – Liaison Groups (2)	70
Invasive alien species – Expert meeting	60
Invasive alien species – AHTEG	60
International workshop on Incentives measures (Art. 11)	100
Regional training workshops (3)- implementation of the Strategic Plan	240
Technology transfer and cooperation-expert meeting	60
Biodiversity and climate change - regional workshops	240
Biodiversity and climate change – AHTEG	60
Protected areas – regional workshops (5)	400
Protected areas – AHTEG	60
Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems-expert meetings (2)	120
Marine and coastal biodiversity-expert workshop	60
Marine and coastal biodiversity-AHTEG	60
Global Taxonomy Initiative – expert meeting	30
Social Economic and Legal Affairs	
Access and benefit-sharing-technical and legal expert groups (3)	180
Access and Benefit Sharing-Open-ended Working Group meetings (2) *, **	880
Article 8 (j)-regional workshop communication tools	80
Outreach and Major Groups	
Informal advisory committees (2) - scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism	60
2. Staff	
Business and biodiversity	278
3. Travel costs	
Biodiversity and climate change	20
Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems	20
Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism	20
Forest biodiversity	35
Monitoring, assessment and indicators	45
Communication, Education and Public Awareness	5

* Funds pledged by Spain and Sweden for the seventh meeting of the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing.

** For the ninth meeting of the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing, Canada pledged US\$ 50,000, Germany pledged US\$ 340,000, and Japan pledged US\$ 50,000.

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I. Description	2009-2010
4. Resource persons	
Agricultural biodiversity	25
Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	90
Forest Biodiversity	120
Incentive measures	40
Ecosystem	40
Implementation of the Strategic Plan	70
Access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing	50
Article 8(j) and related provisions	40
Technology transfer and cooperation	35
Monitoring, assessment and indicators	20
Biodiversity and climate change	55
Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands	20
Protected areas	40
Marine and coastal biodiversity	110
Island biodiversity	10
Global Taxonomy Initiative	10
Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations	120
Operations of the Convention	70
Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism	100
Communication, education and public awareness	120
5. Publications	
Forest biodiversity	30
Invasive alien species-publication of Technical Series	30
Publications of materials on ecosystem approach (6 languages)	60
Technology transfer and cooperation-Information system	8
Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands	5
Global Taxonomy Initiative	12
Operations of the Convention	50
Marine and coastal biodiversity	20
6. Activities	
Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	20
Preparation of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook *, **	1,453
Article 8(j) – Translation of Information Portal	130
Protected Areas – Translation	60
Operations of the Convention – Translation	60
Clearing House Mechanism - Translation	150
Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA)	660.7
Strategy for International Year of Biodiversity (CEPA) *	690
Subtotal I	8,461.7
II. Programme support costs (13%)	1,100.0
TOTAL COST (I + II)	9,561.7

* Japan pledged US\$ 100,000 for these activities.

** The United Kingdom pledged US\$ 200,000 for this activity.

Table 4

**RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FROM THE SPECIAL VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND (BZ)
FOR FACILITATING PARTICIPATION OF PARTIES
IN THE CONVENTION PROCESS FOR THE BIENNIUM 2009–2010**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Description</i>	2009	2010
I. Meetings		
Tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties		900.0
Regional meetings in preparation for the Conference of the Parties (COP-10)		100.0
Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice		650.0
Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity		300.0
Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions	300.0	
Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit Sharing (3 meetings)	1,300.0	650.0
Subtotal I	1,600.0	2,600.0
II. Programme support costs (13%)	208.0	338.0
TOTAL COST (I + II)	1,808.0	2,938.0

Table 5

**INDICATIVE RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FROM THE VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND (VB) FOR
FACILITATING PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE
CONVENTION PROCESS FOR THE BIENNIUM 2009–2010**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Description</i>	2009	2010
I. Meetings		
Support to indigenous and local communities	200.0	200.0
Subtotal I	200.0	200.0
II. Programme support costs (13%)	26.0	26.0
TOTAL COST (I + II)	226.0	226.0

Table 6

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TRUST FUND FOR THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL
DIVERSITY FOR THE BIENNIUM 2009-2010**

Party	UN scale of assessments 2009 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2009 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2009 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2010 US\$	Total contributions 2009-2010 US\$
Afghanistan	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Albania	0.006	0.007	776	0.006	0.007	846	1,621
Algeria	0.085	0.105	10,989	0.085	0.105	11,979	22,968
Angola	0.003	0.004	388	0.003	0.004	423	811
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.002	259	0.002	0.002	282	540
Argentina	0.325	0.400	42,019	0.325	0.400	45,800	87,819
Armenia	0.002	0.002	259	0.002	0.002	282	540
Australia	1.787	2.199	231,038	1.787	2.199	251,831	482,869
Austria	0.887	1.092	114,679	0.887	1.092	125,000	239,678
Azerbaijan	0.005	0.006	646	0.005	0.006	705	1,351
Bahamas	0.016	0.020	2,069	0.016	0.020	2,255	4,323
Bahrain	0.033	0.041	4,267	0.033	0.041	4,650	8,917
Bangladesh	0.010	0.010	1,051	0.010	0.010	1,145	2,196
Barbados	0.009	0.011	1,164	0.009	0.011	1,268	2,432
Belarus	0.020	0.025	2,586	0.020	0.025	2,818	5,404
Belgium	1.102	1.356	142,476	1.102	1.356	155,298	297,774
Belize	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Benin	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Bhutan	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Bolivia	0.006	0.007	776	0.006	0.007	846	1,621
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.006	0.007	776	0.006	0.007	846	1,621
Botswana	0.014	0.017	1,810	0.014	0.017	1,973	3,783
Brazil	0.876	1.078	113,256	0.876	1.078	123,449	236,706
Brunei Darussalam	0.026	0.032	3,361	0.026	0.032	3,664	7,026
Bulgaria	0.020	0.025	2,586	0.020	0.025	2,818	5,404
Burkina Faso	0.002	0.002	259	0.002	0.002	282	540
Burundi	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Cambodia	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Cameroon	0.009	0.011	1,164	0.009	0.011	1,268	2,432
Canada	2.977	3.664	384,891	2.977	3.664	419,531	804,422
Cape Verde	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Chad	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Chile	0.161	0.198	20,815	0.161	0.198	22,689	43,504
China	2.667	3.282	344,812	2.667	3.282	375,844	720,656
Colombia	0.105	0.129	13,575	0.105	0.129	14,797	28,372
Comoros	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Congo	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Cook Islands	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Costa Rica	0.032	0.039	4,137	0.032	0.039	4,510	8,647
Cote d'Ivoire	0.009	0.011	1,164	0.009	0.011	1,268	2,432
Croatia	0.050	0.062	6,464	0.050	0.062	7,046	13,511

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Party	UN scale of assessments 2009 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2009 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2009 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2010 US\$	Total contributions 2009-2010 US\$
Cuba	0.054	0.066	6,982	0.054	0.066	7,610	14,591
Cyprus	0.044	0.054	5,689	0.044	0.054	6,201	11,889
Czech Republic	0.281	0.346	36,330	0.281	0.346	39,600	75,930
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.007	0.009	905	0.007	0.009	986	1,891
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.003	0.004	388	0.003	0.004	423	811
Denmark	0.739	0.909	95,544	0.739	0.909	104,143	199,687
Djibouti	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Dominica	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Dominican Republic	0.024	0.030	3,103	0.024	0.030	3,382	6,485
Ecuador	0.021	0.026	2,715	0.021	0.026	2,959	5,674
Egypt	0.088	0.108	11,377	0.088	0.108	12,401	23,779
El Salvador	0.020	0.025	2,586	0.020	0.025	2,818	5,404
Equatorial Guinea	0.002	0.002	259	0.002	0.002	282	540
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Estonia	0.016	0.020	2,069	0.016	0.020	2,255	4,323
Ethiopia	0.003	0.004	388	0.003	0.004	423	811
European Community	2.500	2.500	262,645	2.500	2.500	286,282	548,927
Fiji	0.003	0.004	388	0.003	0.004	423	811
Finland	0.564	0.694	72,919	0.564	0.694	79,481	152,400
France	6.301	7.754	814,645	6.301	7.754	887,962	1,702,607
Gabon	0.008	0.010	1,034	0.008	0.010	1,127	2,162
Gambia	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Georgia	0.003	0.004	388	0.003	0.004	423	811
Germany	8.577	10.555	1,108,905	8.577	10.555	1,208,706	2,317,611
Ghana	0.004	0.005	517	0.004	0.005	564	1,081
Greece	0.596	0.733	77,056	0.596	0.733	83,991	161,047
Grenada	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Guatemala	0.032	0.039	4,137	0.032	0.039	4,510	8,647
Guinea	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Guyana	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Haiti	0.002	0.002	259	0.002	0.002	282	540
Honduras	0.005	0.006	646	0.005	0.006	705	1,351
Hungary	0.244	0.300	31,546	0.244	0.300	34,385	65,932
Iceland	0.037	0.046	4,784	0.037	0.046	5,214	9,998
India	0.450	0.554	58,180	0.450	0.554	63,416	121,596
Indonesia	0.161	0.198	20,815	0.161	0.198	22,689	43,504
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.180	0.222	23,272	0.180	0.222	25,366	48,638
Ireland	0.445	0.548	57,533	0.445	0.548	62,711	120,244
Israel	0.419	0.516	54,172	0.419	0.516	59,047	113,219
Italy	5.079	6.250	656,655	5.079	6.250	715,753	1,372,408
Jamaica	0.010	0.012	1,293	0.010	0.012	1,409	2,702
Japan	16.624	22.000	2,311,272	16.624	22.000	2,519,284	4,830,556
Jordan	0.012	0.015	1,551	0.012	0.015	1,691	3,243
Kazakhstan	0.029	0.036	3,749	0.029	0.036	4,087	7,836
Kenya	0.010	0.012	1,293	0.010	0.012	1,409	2,702

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Kiribati	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Kuwait	0.182	0.224	23,530	0.182	0.224	25,648	49,179
Kyrgyzstan	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Latvia	0.018	0.022	2,327	0.018	0.022	2,537	4,864
Lebanon	0.034	0.042	4,396	0.034	0.042	4,791	9,187
Lesotho	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Liberia	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.062	0.076	8,016	0.062	0.076	8,737	16,753
Liechtenstein	0.010	0.012	1,293	0.010	0.012	1,409	2,702
Lithuania	0.031	0.038	4,008	0.031	0.038	4,369	8,377
Luxembourg	0.085	0.105	10,989	0.085	0.105	11,979	22,968
Madagascar	0.002	0.002	259	0.002	0.002	282	540
Malawi	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Malaysia	0.190	0.234	24,565	0.190	0.234	26,776	51,340
Maldives	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Mali	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Malta	0.017	0.021	2,198	0.017	0.021	2,396	4,594
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Mauritania	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Mauritius	0.011	0.014	1,422	0.011	0.014	1,550	2,972
Mexico	2.257	2.778	291,803	2.257	2.778	318,066	609,869
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Monaco	0.003	0.004	388	0.003	0.004	423	811
Mongolia	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Montenegro	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Morocco	0.042	0.052	5,430	0.042	0.052	5,919	11,349
Mozambique	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Myanmar	0.005	0.006	646	0.005	0.006	705	1,351
Namibia	0.006	0.007	776	0.006	0.007	846	1,621
Nauru	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Nepal	0.003	0.004	388	0.003	0.004	423	811
Netherlands	1.873	2.305	242,157	1.873	2.305	263,951	506,108
New Zealand	0.256	0.315	33,098	0.256	0.315	36,077	69,174
Nicaragua	0.002	0.002	259	0.002	0.002	282	540
Niger	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Nigeria	0.048	0.059	6,206	0.048	0.059	6,764	12,970
Niue	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Norway	0.782	0.962	101,103	0.782	0.962	110,203	211,306
Oman	0.073	0.090	9,438	0.073	0.090	10,287	19,725
Pakistan	0.059	0.073	7,628	0.059	0.073	8,315	15,943
Palau	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Panama	0.023	0.028	2,974	0.023	0.028	3,241	6,215
Papua New Guinea	0.002	0.002	259	0.002	0.002	282	540
Paraguay	0.005	0.006	646	0.005	0.006	705	1,351

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Peru	0.078	0.096	10,084	0.078	0.096	10,992	21,077
Philippines	0.078	0.096	10,084	0.078	0.096	10,992	21,077
Poland	0.501	0.617	64,773	0.501	0.617	70,603	135,376
Portugal	0.527	0.649	68,135	0.527	0.649	74,267	142,402
Qatar	0.085	0.105	10,989	0.085	0.105	11,979	22,968
Republic of Korea	2.173	2.674	280,943	2.173	2.674	306,228	587,171
Republic of Moldova	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Romania	0.070	0.086	9,050	0.070	0.086	9,865	18,915
Russian Federation	1.200	1.477	155,146	1.200	1.477	169,109	324,255
Rwanda	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Saint Lucia	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Samoa	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
San Marino	0.003	0.004	388	0.003	0.004	423	811
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Saudi Arabia	0.748	0.921	96,708	0.748	0.921	105,411	202,119
Senegal	0.004	0.005	517	0.004	0.005	564	1,081
Serbia	0.021	0.026	2,715	0.021	0.026	2,959	5,674
Seychelles	0.002	0.002	259	0.002	0.002	282	540
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Singapore	0.347	0.427	44,863	0.347	0.427	48,901	93,764
Slovakia	0.063	0.078	8,145	0.063	0.078	8,878	17,023
Slovenia	0.096	0.118	12,412	0.096	0.118	13,529	25,940
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
South Africa	0.290	0.357	37,494	0.290	0.357	40,868	78,362
Spain	2.968	3.653	383,727	2.968	3.653	418,263	801,990
Sri Lanka	0.016	0.020	2,069	0.016	0.020	2,255	4,323
Sudan	0.010	0.010	1,051	0.010	0.010	1,145	2,196
Suriname	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Swaziland	0.002	0.002	259	0.002	0.002	282	540
Sweden	1.071	1.318	138,468	1.071	1.318	150,930	289,397
Switzerland	1.216	1.496	157,214	1.216	1.496	171,364	328,578
Syrian Arab Republic	0.016	0.020	2,069	0.016	0.020	2,255	4,323
Tajikistan	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Thailand	0.186	0.229	24,048	0.186	0.229	26,212	50,259
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.005	0.006	646	0.005	0.006	705	1,351
Timor-Leste	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Togo	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Tonga	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Trinidad and Tobago	0.027	0.033	3,491	0.027	0.033	3,805	7,296
Tunisia	0.031	0.038	4,008	0.031	0.038	4,369	8,377
Turkey	0.381	0.469	49,259	0.381	0.469	53,692	102,951
Turkmenistan	0.006	0.007	776	0.006	0.007	846	1,621
Tuvalu	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270

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Uganda	0.003	0.004	388	0.003	0.004	423	811
Ukraine	0.045	0.055	5,818	0.045	0.055	6,342	12,160
United Arab Emirates	0.302	0.372	39,045	0.302	0.372	42,559	81,604
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6.642	8.174	858,732	6.642	8.174	936,018	1,794,750
United Republic of Tanzania	0.006	0.007	776	0.006	0.007	846	1,621
Uruguay	0.027	0.033	3,491	0.027	0.033	3,805	7,296
Uzbekistan	0.008	0.010	1,034	0.008	0.010	1,127	2,162
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Venezuela	0.200	0.246	25,858	0.200	0.246	28,185	54,042
Viet Nam	0.024	0.030	3,103	0.024	0.030	3,382	6,485
Yemen	0.007	0.009	905	0.007	0.009	986	1,891
Zambia	0.001	0.001	129	0.001	0.001	141	270
Zimbabwe	0.008	0.010	1,034	0.008	0.010	1,127	2,162
TOTAL	80.478	100.000	10,505,780	80.478	100.000	11,451,293	21,957,073

Annex

PROCEDURE FOR THE ALLOCATION OF FUNDING FROM THE SPECIAL VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND (BZ) FOR FACILITATING PARTICIPATION OF PARTIES IN THE CONVENTION PROCESS

1. The procedure should aim at the full and active participation of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as Parties with economies in transition in the activities of the Convention to improve the legitimacy of Convention decisions and encourage the implementation of the Convention at local, national, regional and international levels.
2. The procedure for the participation of eligible delegates in meetings under the Convention should give priority to least developed countries and small island developing States and thereafter aim at ensuring adequate representation of all eligible country Parties. It should continue to be guided by the established United Nations practice.
3. The Secretariat should notify Parties as soon as possible and preferably six months in advance, of the dates and venue of meetings under the Convention on Biological Diversity.
4. Following the dispatch of a notification, eligible Parties should be invited to inform, through official channels of communication, the Secretariat as soon as possible and no later than three months before the meeting whether funding is requested;
5. Based on the availability of financial resources and the number of requests received, the Secretariat shall prepare a list of sponsored delegates. The list shall be established in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 above with a view of ensuring adequate geographical representation of eligible regions with priority given to the least developed countries and small island developing States;
6. In accordance with paragraph 22 of decision VIII/31 of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat should, four (4) weeks in advance, notify the eligible countries that would not be sponsored, inviting them to seek other alternative sources of funding.
7. The Executive Secretary is invited to continue liaising with the Executive Director of UNEP with a view to ensuring a waiver on the 13 per cent administrative charges on the Trust Fund to Facilitate the Participation of Developing Countries with the understanding that the additional money secured will be used to enhance the representation of eligible Parties.

IX/35. Date and venue of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity

1. *Welcomes* the generous offer of the Government of 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 on 27-29 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 among 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.

IX/36. Tribute to the Government and people of the Federal Republic of Germany

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

Having met in Bonn for its fourth meeting serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety from 12 to 16 May 2008 and for its ninth ordinary meeting from 19 to 30 May 2008, at the gracious invitation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany,

Deeply appreciative of the exceptional arrangements made by the host Government for the meetings and the special courtesy and warm hospitality extended to participants by the Government of Germany, the City of Bonn, and their people,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the convening, for the first time, of the Heads of State and Heads of Government component of the High-Level Segment of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the President of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties for his outstanding leadership;
3. *Also expresses its sincere gratitude* to the Government and people of Germany for the cordial hospitality that they accorded to participants in the meetings and for their contribution to their success.

Annex II

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT OF THE PLENARY OF THE NINTH
MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**

1. At its high-level segment of the plenary, on 28 May 2008, the Conference of the Parties heard statements from participants in the High-Level Segment organized by the host country in consultation with the Secretariat and the Bureau.
2. Mr. Sigmar Gabriel, Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany, addressed the Conference.
3. Statements were also made by ministers and other high level officials.
4. Mr. Wu Xiaoqing, Vice-Minister of Environmental Protection of China, presented the Executive Secretary with a double-sided handcrafted tapestry depicting a giant panda and a peony, China's national flower, as an expression of gratitude to the Secretariat for its unrelenting efforts to advance the cause of biodiversity.

Annex III

HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT OF THE NINTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY: CONCLUSIONS OF MINISTER GABRIEL, PRESIDENT OF THE NINTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

In my opinion, this high-level segment has fully achieved the main objectives I had in mind when inviting you:

- Giving the necessary guidance at relevant stages of COP-9 negotiations in order to help negotiators to reach agreement on key topics,
- Providing a new impetus to the further development and implementation of global biodiversity policies,
- Showing the world which concrete steps countries are taking in order to halt or significantly reduce, the loss of biodiversity.

I summarize our discussions as follows:

1. We underlined that biological diversity constitutes the indispensable foundation of our lives and of economic and social development. We stressed the fundamental importance of biodiversity for human livelihoods and the crucial role of biodiversity in poverty eradication and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The economic relevance of biodiversity was highlighted by the presentation from Pavan Sukhdev with findings of his study “The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity”. However, all of us were aware that human-induced extinction of biodiversity is still advancing at a dramatic pace. Having only two more years to reach the target agreed by the heads of state and government in Johannesburg to significantly reduce the loss of biological diversity by 2010, we acknowledged the urgent need for concrete action at international, national and local levels.

2. Our meeting has been instrumental for COP-9 to achieve significant progress on key topics such as:

- The sustainable production and use of biofuels in relation to biodiversity. The role of the CBD was confirmed. A concrete process until COP 10 was agreed .
- The establishment of networks of protected areas and the related Life Web Initiative,
- Forest biodiversity with a special focus on addressing the potential threat of Genetically Modified trees,
- Marine biodiversity with a special focus on addressing the potential threat of oceans fertilization,
- The cooperation between the CBD and the United Nations Convention to Combat Climate.

3. In order to provide a new impetus to protect biodiversity we considered it important to take due account of and strengthen:

The role of local authorities

In order to achieve the objectives of the CBD it is essential that the local authorities undertake specific initiatives to implement relevant objectives of the different programmes of work of the CBD

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within their respective areas of competence. Local authorities should also participate in the development of national policies for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The IUCN Countdown 2010 Initiative has an important role to play in promoting this.

The role of indigenous and local communities

Indigenous and local communities should meaningfully participate in decision making processes affecting them. International, national and local authorities and organisations should take due account of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples when developing and implementing relevant initiatives for fulfilling their commitments under the CBD. The COP should agree on elements of a code of ethical conduct to ensure respect for the cultural and intellectual heritage of indigenous and local communities and should promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the Convention's decision and policy-making concerning the use of their traditional knowledge.

The importance of young people

We must conserve and sustainably use biological diversity for the benefit of present and future generations. Children, and the children of our children, have the right to grow in a healthy environment where the choices provided by nature are preserved. Our education and awareness precondition our patterns of production and consumption, which affect biodiversity. Parties to the CBD should therefore give a priority to the implementation of the Convention's programme on communication, education and public awareness.

The contribution of non-governmental organizations

The civil society represented by the non-governmental organizations has an essential role to play in the efforts towards achieving the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. They help to raise the awareness of the public and decision makers on the importance of biodiversity and the challenges ahead. They are facilitators and are involved in implementing biodiversity projects on the ground. It is therefore important to listen to their voice and to facilitate their participation in decision making processes affecting biodiversity both at international and at domestic levels.

The role of the business community

We recognized that a re-linking of biodiversity, climate change, economics and poverty eradication is necessary to adequately address these global challenges. The business community should seize opportunities provided by biodiversity and should also integrate biodiversity concerns within its operations. The Business and Biodiversity Initiative will provide a forum for further enhancing the engagement of the business community towards the objectives of the Convention. The high-level segment of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties should take this issue again in order to review progress achieved.

The understanding of the economic significance of the global loss of biological diversity

We considered it important to analyse the global economic benefit of biological diversity and its ecosystem goods and services, the costs of the loss of biodiversity and the failure to take protective measures versus the cost of effective conservation. The outcomes of a global study should be submitted for consideration to COP-10 and to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The role of science

There is the need to strengthen the science-policy interface of the Convention. An international mechanism for providing scientific advice (IMoSEB) should be established in order to enhance the quantity and quality of scientific information available to institutions and organisations at different levels.

4. We are aware that for achieving the 2010 target it is essential to take urgent and strong actions, the High Level Segment warmly welcomed specific commitments announced during the different sessions by Parties.

Bonn Agenda on Global Biodiversity

Having only two years left to meet the 2010 target set by heads of States and Governments in 2002 at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, the German CBD Presidency will be guided by a clear roadmap to COP-10. We will do our utmost that the decisions taken by COP-9 are implemented comprehensively and timely. We will enhance cooperation and team-spirit amongst parties and bodies of the CBD. We will try to bridge gaps inside the CBD-family and to others outside. We will also try to convince those countries, still outside the CBD to join and make the Convention the real global one for all life in all countries on earth!

Our “Bonn Agenda on Global Biodiversity” of the German CBD Presidency will have a special focus on the following issues

1. Access and benefit-sharing

Finalizing the ABS regime in time to be adopted at COP-10 will be the key task of the German CBD-Presidency. The negotiation process is well designed by COP-9 decisions with a number of working group meetings both on political as on scientific experts level.

I will invite ministers from all regions of the world to form a high level group of Friends of the Presidency to give political guidance on the CBD process with special focus on ABS - whenever it is needed.

2. LifeWeb Initiative

The protected areas programme of work will be assessed at COP 10. Key is the enhanced management of existing protected areas and the establishment of additional ones to fill the gaps in the global net of protected areas. COP 9 welcomed the LifeWeb Initiative as one tool to assist in implementing the Programme of Work. Many parties announced that they want to be involved in this Initiative. The German CBD Presidency will – in cooperation with the CBD Secretariat and other institutions –facilitate to make the LifeWeb Initiative a vital one. We want to make the LifeWeb Initiative an effective tool to protect our precious forests.

3. Mobilizing financial resources

Appropriate financing of all three pillars of the CBD is vital. The German CBD-presidency will pay special attention to enhance cooperation between CBD, GEF and other funding institutions and mechanism. We will continue our efforts to establish new and innovative funding mechanisms at all levels.

4. The economics of ecosystems and biodiversity

Under the leadership of Pavan Sukhdev we will continue our work on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity. We will provide a comprehensive report before COP 10 which will allow to compare the costs of action with the cost of non-action on Biological Diversity.

5. Beyond 2010

An thorough assessment on the 2010 target is necessary. Together with other institutions we will analyze to what extent we have reached the 2010 target. We want to understand why countries or regions were able to meet the challenge or not.

We will follow the invitation of the President of the United Nations General Assembly to cooperate in the preparation of a special session of UNGA on biodiversity.

6. Global biodiversity governance

The CBD has achieved a lot since the World Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Regarding our enormous challenge of holding the loss of biodiversity we have to assess whether the approach, the governance and the way we work is efficient and appropriate. We will start a discussion inside the CBD, with other partners in the UN and with those who might have an outside view on our convention.

Biodiversity needs an effective science-policy interface. We will support the Imoseb process and all efforts to synergize with other relevant processes like MEA.

Annex IV

**GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES AND AGENCIES QUALIFIED IN
FIELDS RELATING TO THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL
DIVERSITY REPRESENTED AT THE NINTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE
PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

AAWB	Asociacion Indigena de Limoncocha
Access and Benefit Sharing Alliance	Asociación Ixacavaa De Desarrollo e Información Indígena
Accreditation Services International	Asociacion Nativa
African Agricultural Technology Foundation	Asociacion Pop Jay
African Union	Association Concerning Environment - CHUBU
African Wildlife Foundation	Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname
Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux du Gabon	Association pour l'Epanouissement des Femmes Nomades
Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection	Autonomous Bougainville Association of Non- Governmental Organisations
Aichi Bar Association	Bayer Cropscience
Aichi Prefecture	Biodiversity Network Japan
Airbus S.A.S.	BioFrankfurt
ALEPH Inc.	Biofuelwatch
ALMACIGA-Grupo de Trabajo Intercultural	Biolog
Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization	BioNet-International
Amazonlink	Bioplex
American Museum of Natural History	Bioresources Development and Conservation Programme
Amerindian People's Association	Biotechnology Industry Organization
Andean Community Secretariat	Bioversity International
Andes Chinchasuyo	BirdLife International / Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Applied ECONomix	Blue Ventures
ARA - Working Group on Rainforests and Biodiversity	Bodensee Stiftung (Foundation)
Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands	Borneo Orangutan Survival Association Schweiz
Arbeitsgemeinschaft Bäuerliche Landwirtschaft e.V. (Farmers' cooperative)	Botanic Gardens Conservation International
AREN	Botanical Garden - Botanical Museum Berlin- Dahlem
AS - PTA Brazil	Botanical Garden - Bremen - RhododendronPark
Asamblea Nacional Indigena Plural por la Autonomia-Umbral Axochiatl	Botanische Gärten der Rheinischen Friedrich- Wilhelms-Universität Bonn
ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity	Brazilian Biodiversity Fund
ASEED Europe	Brazilian Forum of NGOs and Social Movements for the Environment and Development
ASEED Japan (Youth NGO)	Broad Street Review
Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact	Buko Agrar Koordination
Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCC)	Business Council for Sustainable Development - Brazil
Asociación ANAI	CAB International
Asociacion ANDES	CABI Bioscience
Asociacion de Comunidades Forestales de Petén - Guatemala	
Asociacion de Desarrollo Integral del Territorio Indigena Bribri de Talamanca	
Asociacion de la Juventud Indigena Argentina	

Cambridge Centre for Landscape and People
 Campus Technologies Freiburg
 Canadian Biotechnology Action Network
 CarbonFix e.V.
 CARE International
 Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
 CBD Alliance and Kalpavriksh
 CBDC Global Network
 CEE Web for Biodiversity
 Center for Environment and Development
 Center for International Forestry Research
 Center for Orang Asli Concerns
 Center of Agricultural Landscape Research
 Centre for Community Economics and
 Development Consultants Society
 Centre for Economic and Social Aspects of
 Genomics
 Centre Zapovedniks
 Centro de educacion y tecnologia para el
 desarrollo del sur
 Centro de Estudios Multidisciplinarios Aymara
 Centro de Estudios para el Cambio en el Campo
 Mexicano
 Centro de Politicas publicas para el Socialismo
 Centro Ecologico
 Charoen Pokphand Group
 Chemonics International Inc.
 Chibememe Earth Healing Association
 Children International Summer Villages
 CHIN Human Rights Organization
 Church Development Service (Evangelischer
 Entwicklungsdienst)
 CIRAD - Montpellier
 Climate Alliance
 Club des entrepreneurs du pays de Grasse
 COHAB Initiative Secretariat
 Columbia University
 Comision Permanente del Pacifico Sur
 Comité para la Defensa y Desarrollo de la Flora
 y Fauna del Golfo de Fonseca
 Commission of Forestry in Central Africa
 Communauté Internationale des Obtenteurs de
 Plantes Ornementales et fruitières de
 Reproduction Asexuée
 Community Biodiversity Development and
 Conservation Nan Project, Hug Muang Nan
 Foundation
 Community Biodiversity Development and
 Conservation Network
 Community Technology Development Trust
 Compas
 Comunidad Indigena Tinkunaku
 Comunidad Mapuce Lonko Puran
 Confederation of European Forest Owners
 Confederation of European Paper Industries
 Congress Corporation
 Consejo Aguaruna y Huambisa
 Consejo Autonomo Aymara
 Consejo de Todas las Tierras- Mapuche
 Conservation International
 Consortium for the Barcode of Life
 Consortium of European Taxonomic Facilities
 Consultancy and Research for Environmental
 Management
 Consultative Group on International Agricultural
 Research
 Cooperativa Ecologica das Mulheres
 Extrativistas do Marajo
 Coordenação das Organizações da Amazônia
 Brasileira
 Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas
 de la Cuenca Amazonica
 Coordinadora de Organizaciones Mapuche de
 Neuquen
 Cordillera Peoples Alliance
 Council of Europe
 CREM
 CropLife International
 DAAD
 Defenders of Wildlife
 Dena Kayeh Institute
 Dentsu Inc.
 Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)
 - German Development Institute
 Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft "DFG"
 German Research Foundation
 Deutsche Umwelthilfe
 Deutscher Naturschutzring - German League for
 Nature and Environment
 Deutsches Zentrum für Luft - und Raumfahrt
 e.V.
 DIVERSITAS
 Dutch Business Organization
 Ecoagriculture Partners
 Ecologic - Institute for International and
 European Environmental Policy
 Ecological Movement "BIOM"
 Ecological Tourism in Europe
 ECONEXUS
 ECOROPA
 EcoSecurities
 EcoStrat GmbH
 Ecosystem Conservation Society
 EcoValue

ECT Oekotoxikologie GmbH
El-Molo Eco-Tourism, Rights And Development
Forum
ENDA Tiers Monde
Enlace, Comunicacion y Capacitacion A.C.
Environmental Defense
Environmental Learning Institute
Equator Initiative
Escola de Autos Estudos Muiraquita
ETC Group
Ethiopian Coffee Forest Forum
Euronatur
European Bureau for Conservation Development
European Business Council for Sustainable
Energy
European Centre for Nature Conservation
(ECNC)
European Federation of Pharmaceutical
Industries and Associations
European Forest Institute
European Parliament
European Seed Association
European Space Agency
Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst e.V
Faber Castell, Costa Rica, Manager of Wood
Division, Brazil
Fauna & Flora International
Federacion de comunidades Nativas Fronterizas
del Putumayo
Federation of German Scientists
Federation of German Scientists
Fisher Research Pty Ltd
FNR
Fondation Internationale du Banc d'Arguin
Fondo Ambiental - Ecuador
Forest Peoples Programme
Forest Stewardship Council
Forest Trends
Forest Watch Indonesia
Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung–Forum
Environment & Development
Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research
Action
Franciscans International
Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS)
Fridtjof Nansen Institute
Friends of the Earth
Friends of the Siberian Forests
Fundação Heinrich Böll
Fundación Biodiversidad
Fundacion IPADE
Fundacion Pachamama
Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento
Indígena
Fundacion Sociedades Sustentables
Gender Sensitive Initiatives
Gene Campaign
Gene Ethics Network
Gen-ethisches Netzwerk e V.
Genetic ID NA, Inc
German Commission for UNESCO
German Forestry Council - Deutscher
Forstwirtschaftsrat e.V.
German Forum on Environment and
Development
German Foundation for the Environment
German Plant Breeders Association -
Bundesverband Deutscher Pflanzenzüchter
German Trade Union for Construction,
Agriculture, Forestry and the Environment -
IG Bauen-Agrar-Umwelt
Germanwatch
Gesellschaft für Biologische Systematik -
Society for Systematic Biology
Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit-
GTZ (Germany)
GIST-Green Indian States Trust
Global Biodiversity Information Facility
Global Canopy Programme
Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network
Global Environment Centre
Global Forest Coalition
Global Future fuer Nachhaltige Entwicklung
Global Industry Coalition
Global Invasive Species Programme
Global Islands Network
Global Nature Fund
Global Tiger Forum
Goethe Institut - Bonn
Greenpeace
Grupo de Ecologia y Conservacion de Islas
Grupo de estudios Ambientales
Grupo de Reflexion Rural
Grupo Semillas
Hanseatische Naturentwicklung GmbH
Harvard Medical School
HATOF Foundation
HECT Consultancy
Heinz Sielmann Stiftung (Foundation)
Helmholtz-Zentrum für Umweltforschung
Helsinki Commission
Humane Society International
Humanist Institute for Development
Cooperation

Humboldt University - Berlin
 IDEE-Europe e.v.
 Imperial College London
 Indian Confederation of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples North-East Zone
 Indigenous Heartland Organization (IHO)
 Indigenous Information Network
 Indigenous Network on Economies and Trade
 Indigenous Peoples Development Services
 Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee
 Indigenous Peoples' Network for Change for the International Alliance of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests
 Indigenous World Association of Hawaii
 Institut de recherche pour le développement
 Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales
 Institut für Ökologie und Aktions-Ethnologie e.V.
 Institut für Umwelt-und Technikrecht der Universität Trier
 Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique
 Institute for Applied Ecology
 Institute for Biodiversity
 Institute for Integrated Rural Development
 Institute for Science and Ethics - Institut für Wissenschaft und Ethik
 Instituto Alexander Von Humboldt
 Instituto de Investigaciones de la Amazonia Peruana
 Instituto Indígena Brasileiro para a Propriedade Intelectual (INBRAPI)
 Instituto para el rescate ancestral indigena salvadoreño
 Instituto Regional de Biodiversidad
 Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand Association
 Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network
 International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests
 International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development
 International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE)
 International Chamber of Commerce
 International Collective in Support of Fish Workers
 International Coral Reef Initiative
 International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation
 International Council of Environmental Law
 International Council on Mining and Metals
 International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-arid Tropics
 International Environmental Law Research Centre
 International Federation of Agricultural Producers
 International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements
 International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations
 International Food Policy Research Institute
 International Forestry Students Association
 International Fund for Animal Welfare
 International Indian Treaty Council
 International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity
 International Institute for Environment and Development
 International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation
 International Mechanism of Scientific Expertise on Biodiversity
 International Mire Conservation Group (IMCG)
 International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
 International Seed Federation/International Association of Plant Breeders
 International Social and Environmental Accreditation Labelling Alliance (ISEAL)
 International Support Centre for Sustainable Tourism
 International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
 International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
 International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)
 International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO)
 International Wilderness Leadership Foundation
 International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
 Internationale Bewegung Christlicher Frauen - GRAL
 Inuit Circumpolar Conference
 Inwent
 Irish Centre for Human Rights
 IUCN - The International Union for the Conservation of Nature
 Japan Convention Services, Inc.
 Japan Forum for Biodiversity
 Japan Wetland Action Network

Japan Wildlife Research Center
Japan Youth Ecology League
JTB CHUBU Corp.
Kalpavriksh
Kenan Institute Asia
KfW Development Bank
Kijabe Environment Volunteers (EcoAgriculture Partners)
Kobe University
Konphalindo - Indonesia
Krombacher Brauerei (Brasserie - Brewery)
Kus Kura Sociedad Civil sin Fines de Lucro
Kyaramacan Peoples Association
Lawyers' Association for Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples (LAHURNIP)
League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development
Leibniz Association
Leiden University
Letloa Trust
LIFE e.V.
LIFT Standards e.K.
Malaysian Biotechnology Corporation
Manxinerine Yoptowaka-MY
Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law
Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods
Max-Planck-Institut für Biogeochemie
McGill University (Canada)
Mekong Delta Development Research Institute
Mie University - Japan
Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe
Miramonte Mining AG
MISEREOR
Missouri Botanical Garden
Mori Building Co. Ltd
Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra
Mozambique National NGO, Environmental Justice
Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin - Museum of Natural History
Museum of Natural History Karlsruhe (Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe)/SPVS
NABU - German Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union
National Aboriginal Health Organization
National Museums of Kenya
Natura
Natural Justice (Lawyers for Communities and the Environment)
Natural Resources Defence Council
NaturAllianz
Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
Nature Conservation Society of Japan
NaturFreunde Deutschlands
Naturschutzjugend - NAJU
Natur-und-Umweltschutz Adkademie des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen
Nees Institute for Biodiversity of Plants
Neighbour Organization Nepal
Nepal Indigenous Nationalities Preservation Association
Nepal Permaculture Group
Netherlands Center for Indigenous Peoples
New Partnership for Africa's Development
Niedersächsischer Landesbetrieb für Wasserwirtschaft, Küsten- und Naturschutz
Nimura Genetic Solutions Co., Ltd.
Nippon Expressway Research Institute Company Limited
Nippon Keidanren Committee on Nature Conservation
Niue Meteorological Service
Nordic Council of Ministers
Norwegian Institute of Gene Ecology
NULL
Ökologischer Tourismus in Europa E.V. (Ö.T.E.)
Ole Siosiomaga society (OLSSI)
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie
Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia
Organizacion Shuar
Ornamental Aquatic Trade Association
Oro Verde
OSPAR Commission
Otter-Zentrum
Pacific Consultants Co. Ltd.
Pacific Indigenous Peoples Environment Coalition
PAN Planungsbüro für angewandten Naturschutz GmbH
PanEco Foundation for Sustainable Development and Intercultural Exchange
Panos Features
Partners of Community Organizations
Pelum Association
Peoples Rights Organization of Katova
Pesticide Action Network Latin America

Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council
 Philipps - Universitat Marburg
 Phyto Trade Africa
 Pi Environmental Consulting
 Planet Diversity
 Plant Research International
 Planta Europa
 Plantlife International
 Plataforma Transgènics Fora
 Practical Action
 PricewaterhouseCoopers Germany
 Pro Wildlife
 Programme Régional de Conservation de la
 Zone Côtière et Marine en Afrique de l'Ouest
 (PRCM)
 Progressio - Changing Minds - Changing Lives
 Public Research and Regulation Initiative
 Quaker International Affairs Programme
 Quang Binh People's Committee
 Radboud University Nijmegen (Netherlands)
 RAEIN-Africa
 Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
 Rare Conservation
 Red de Mujeres Indígenas sobre biodiversidad
 Red Indígena de Turismo de Mexico (RITA)
 Red Mapuche sobre Biodiversidad
 Red por une América Latina Libre de
 Transgénicos
 Rede de ONGs da Mata Atlantica
 Regional Network for Synergy between CBD
 and CCD in West and Central Africa
 Research and Information System for
 Developing Countries (RIS)
 Rettet den Regenwald (Save the Rainforest)
 Ritsumeikan University - Japan
 Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
 Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of
 the North (RAIPON)
 Saami Council
 Safari Club International Foundation
 SARAYA
 Schloss Rittershain
 Schutzgemeinschaft Deutscher Wald -
 Bundesverband e.V - German Association for
 the Protection of Forests and Woodlands
 Secretariat of the Pacific Community
 Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment
 Programme
 Sistema de Investigacion sobre la Problematica
 Agraria en el Ecuador (SIPAE)
 Smithsonian Institution
 Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental
 Society for Ecological Restoration International
 Society for the Conservation of Marine
 Mammals (Gesellschaft zum Schutz der
 Meeressäuger)
 Society for Threatened Peoples
 SOTZIL
 Souhegan High School
 Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for
 Community Empowerment (SEARICE)
 Southern African Development Community
 (SADC)
 Species 2000
 Staatliches Museum fuer Naturkunde Stuttgart
 Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future
 State Museum of Natural History - Görlitz -
 Germany
 Stattreisen Hannover e.V.
 Stichting Peakoil Netherland
 Stiftung Alfred-Wegener-Institut fuer Polar- und
 Meeresforschung
 Stiftung Naturlandschaften Brandenburg
 (Foundation)
 Sustainability Council of New Zealand
 Sustentare
 SWAN International
 Swedish Biodiversity Centre
 Swiss Academy of Sciences
 Tebtebba Foundation
 TERI University
 Terra de Direitos
 The Koani Foundation
 The Nature Conservancy
 The Nature Conservation Society of Japan
 The Royal Society
 The Union for Ethical Bioproducts
 Third World Network
 Tourism Investigation and Monitoring Team
 TRAFFIC International
 Transnational Institute
 Tribal Link Foundation Inc.
 Trinamul Unnayans Sangstha
 Tropical Conservancy
 Union Européenne des Producteurs de granulats
 Union of Organizations of the Sierra Juarez of
 Oaxaca (UNOSJO)
 UNIPROBA
 United Nations Foundation
 United Organization of Batwa Development in
 Uganda
 Unnayan Onneshan
 USC - Canada
 Vattenfall Research and Development AB

VDI Technologiezentrum
Verlagsgruppe Random House GmbH
Via Campesina
Viveka International
WELEDA AG - WELEDA NATURALS GmbH
Wetlands International
Wildlife Conservation Society
Women Environmental Network Organization
Women in Europe for a Common Future
(WECEF)
World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples
World Association of Zoos and Aquariums

World Business Council for Sustainable
Development
World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP)
World Ocean Council
World Resources Institute
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
Wuppertal Institut for Climate, Environment and
Energy (für Klima, Umwelt, Energie)
Yamatji Marlpa Barna Baba Maaja Aboriginal
Corporation
Yonge Nawe
ZERI Foundation
