



CBD



## 生物多样性公约

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### 农业生物多样性：根据缔约方大会第 IX/1 号决定的要求采取行动的情况

*执行秘书的说明*

#### 执行摘要

当前正在进行工作，查明包括临时目的和目标在内的适当方法或手段及包括现有指标在内的各项指标，以便客观地评估执行农业生物多样性工作方案如何有利于实现《公约》的三项目标和《公约》的战略计划（第 IX/1 号决定第 6 段）。对农业生物多样性的目标和指标，已进行了很多工作，粮食和农业遗传资源委员会也在对这一主题进行充分的评估。需要就方式方法达成科学共识，以便在 2010 年之后期间加强将农业生物多样性的因素纳入《公约》战略计划的工作。现编制了同粮食和农业遗传资源委员会的粮农生物多样性共同工作计划（第 IX/1 号决定第 37 段），经商定的语文的文本附于本说明之后。对关于可持续利用问题的《亚的斯亚贝巴原则和准则》的适用问题所进行的评估（第 IX/1 号决定第 32 段）认为，《准则》大体适用于农业生物多样性的可持续利用。为使《准则》有助于指导农业生物多样性的可持续利用，需要对大部分内容进行解释或实施以及宣传，以便解决围绕保护和可持续利用农业生物多样性，尤其是动植物遗传资源所产生的具体关切。各份资料文件支持了上述主题，并对第 IX/1 号决定提及的各项其他主题的进展提供了进一步的细节，包括一份关于粮农组织休会期间活动的进度报告。

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UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/1。

为尽可能减少秘书处工作的环境影响和致力于秘书长提出的“不影响气候的联合国”的倡议，本文件印数有限。请各代表携带文件到会，不索取更多副本。

### 拟议的建议

科学、技术和工艺咨询附属机构谨提议缔约方大会通过一项措辞大致如下的决定：

#### 缔约方大会

1. *赞赏地注意到*粮食和农业遗传资源委员会当前就粮农生物多样性，包括生态系统和遗传资源一级的目标和指标进行的工作；
2. *请*粮食和农业遗传资源委员会在其职权范围领域内，通过制定包括生态系统和遗传资源一级在内的农业生态多样性的详细目标，并通过利用指标，监测实现这些目标的进展，进一步促进实施修订的《公约》2010年以后时期的战略计划；
3. *敦促*各缔约方和其他各国政府，作为对修订的《公约》战略计划的贡献，加强并在必要情况下制定国家一级农业生物多样性工作方案的目标，并将这些目标纳入经订正的国家生物多样性战略和行动计划，同时明确具体的时间表、责任和预算；
4. *欢迎*本文件附件所载同粮食和农业遗传资源委员会的粮农生物多样性共同工作计划。

## 一. 引言

1. 在第 IX/1 号决定的第 6、32 和 37 段，缔约方大会分别要求执行秘书：（一）与联合国粮食及农业组织（粮农组织）及其他相关组织合作，查明包括临时目的和目标在内的适当方法或手段及包括现有指标在内的各项指标，以便客观地评估工作方案的执行情况；（二）与粮农组织和其他相关组织协作，考虑到农业生物多样性的特殊性质、其与众不同的特点和需要特殊解决办法的问题，进一步拟订关于可持续利用农业生物多样性的亚的斯亚贝巴原则和准则的运行指南；以及（三）与粮农组织及其粮农遗传资源委员会的秘书处合作，编写关于粮农生物多样性的共同工作计划。
2. 因此，执行秘书与粮农组织合作编制了本说明。本说明第二部分的 A、B 和 C 节提供了关于上述三段的进度报告。此外，D 节提供了有关对第 2008-130 号通知所作答复的信息，通知邀请就第 IX/1 号决定的其他各项主题（如下文所列）提交有关的信息。
3. 粮农组织与执行秘书合作，还编制了各份资料文件，提供了一份关于第 IX/1 号决定提及的一系列其他主题的进度报告，除其它外，包括以下方面的进展情况：保护和可持续利用授粉媒介的国际倡议（第 21 段）；保护和可持续利用土壤生物多样性国际倡议（第 23 段）；跨领域的食品和营养生物多样性国际倡议（第 25 段）；《世界遗传资源状况》（第 4 段）；促进可持续农业、减少农业产生的消极影响和促进实现《公约》各项目标的备选办法（第 7 段）；与在农场和就地保护农业生物多样性问题有关的最佳做法（第 11 段）；农业生物多样性及气候变化的适应和减缓规划（第 27 段）；以及将生态系统方法用于农业（第 36 段）。根据缔约方大会第 IX/1 号决定第 30 段的邀请，粮农组织还提供了“世界粮食安全及气候变化和生物能源的挑战”高级别会议的报告，供科学、技术和工艺咨询附属机构参考。
4. 2009 年 11 月 20 日至 12 月 20 日期间，刊登了本说明的草案供同行审查，所收到的评论已被适当采纳。

## 二. 根据缔约方大会第 IX/1 号决定的要求采取行动的情况

### A. 目的、目标和指标

5. 当前正在围绕农业生物多样性工作方案的目标和指标持续地进行大量工作。由于农业活动范围广泛，以及农业活动对农业系统内外的生态系统和生物多样性有影响，这一主题错综复杂。在评估《生物多样性公约》各项目标实现的情况方面哪些目标和指标最有实效和可行（又不会增加目前所使用的一套指标的数目），就此尚未达成最后的科学共识。
6. 粮食和农业遗传资源委员会（粮农遗传资源委员会）在其第十一次常会（2007 年）上，确认了为粮食和农业生物多样性制定目标和指标的重要性，这一工作的目的是促进各国际论坛在此方面的政策一致性和减少各国的报告负担。在其第十二次常会（2009 年 10 月 19 日至 23 日）通过的执行多年度工作方案的《战略计划（2010-2017 年）》中，粮农遗传资源委员指出，粮农组织需要参与对 2010 年目标实现情况的审查，同时发挥协

同效应以制定 2010 年后同粮食和农业生物多样性有关的各项目标和指标，包括在生态系统和遗传资源的层面上。粮农遗传资源委员会计划在第十三次常会（2011 年）上审议一份审查国际目标和指标的范围文件。粮农遗传资源委员会的政府间技术工作组计划在 2012 年评估相关的国际目标和指标；粮农遗传资源委员会第十四次常会（2013 年）将审查相关目标和指标，包括审议政策制定、分析可能的协同效应和差距以及未来可能的工作。粮农遗传资源委员会在其第十二次常会上还通过了关于《世界粮农植物遗传资源状况》的第二次报告。

7. 在农业生物多样性的目标和指标等问题上，生物多样性公约同粮农遗传资源委员会有进一步合作和发挥协同效应的余地。虽然预计，粮农遗传资源委员会关于目标和指标的详细结论将在生物多样性公约缔约方第十届会议审议 2010 后期目标之后做出，但生物多样性公约秘书处和粮农遗传资源委员会秘书处的共同工作计划已包括了就这一主题进行的合作。执行秘书正在同粮农组织进行联系，就制定 2010 年以后时期《生物多样性公约》修订战略计划的问题商议农业生物多样性的目标和指标，包括进一步精简和协调生物多样性公约和粮农遗传资源委员会进程的方式方法。执行秘书分发了关于审查各项注重成果的大目标和目标以及相关指标及其 2010 年后期间的可能的调整的说明（UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10），供各缔约方在科咨机构第十四次会议的临时议程项目 3.4 下进行审议。

8. 2010 生物多样性指标伙伴关系正在制定一系列与农业有关的指标。其中包括以下各项指标：（一）可持续管理的领域；（二）移地作物收集；（三）陆地家畜的基因多样性；（四）生物多样性的营养状况；以及（五）食物和药物的生物多样性（<http://www.twentyten.net/Indicators/tabid/59/Default.aspx>）。18 个组织和机构作为指标问题的重要合作伙伴正在为此积极出力（<http://www.twentyten.net/keyindicatorpartners>）。

9. 粮农组织与国际生物多样性中心合作，组织了两次关于食物构成的生物多样性营养指标的专家协商。第一次协商于 2007 年 10 月 24 日至 27 日在巴西圣保罗举行，第二次协商于 2009 年 6 月 8 日至 9 日在华盛顿特区举行。在磋商中，来自 8 个国家的 12 名专家界定并拟定了一个潜在指标，确定了数据来源和差距，并就报告机制提出了建议。第二次磋商的报告正在用英语、法语和西班牙语出版，并将作为资料文件提供给科咨机构。2009 年的基准报告正在进行，基准报告表明，迄今仅有为数不多的几项调查能够考察消费食物中的生物多样性。预计在未来，将有更多的调查包括各种品种的食物，以及野生食物和土著食物，因为它们可能富含微量营养素。这些指标也将促进，对未加以充分利用的食物和野生食物以及不同的品种和种类，生成和编制构成与消费数据，继而为研究生物多样性和营养提供基础。

10. 粮农组织在指标方面的一系列其他活动包括在该组织向科咨机构提供的进度报告（资料文件）中。纳入这些主题的一个主要办法是粮农组织的干旱地区的土地退化评估项目（LADA）。

11. 经合组织正在筹办于 2010 年 3 月 23 日至 26 日在瑞士莱森举行一次“经合组织农业 - 环境指标：所汲取的经验教训和未来的方向”的研讨会（[www.oecd.org/agriculture/env/indicators/workshop](http://www.oecd.org/agriculture/env/indicators/workshop)）。这些情况反映出，生物多样性相关

的指标和监测被越来越多地纳入有关的农业活动中。但是，就利用这些指标在全球层面上评估工作方案对实现 2010 年（或之后时期）目标的影响而言，仍没有明确结果。

12. 农业仍是一个能够对生物多样性既产生正面影响，也产生负面影响的关键部门，显然，需要更好地监测并报告实现可持续性的进展情况。鉴于农业生物多样性工作方案的重要性，有机会加强努力，以确定改进制定目标的更好手段（包括依照《生物多样性公约》的相关目标），并在更广泛的考虑因素和利益攸关方范围内监测实现目标的进展情况。各合作伙伴已在《公约》更新的战略计划中讨论这一主题。一个关键的考虑因素是，确定的方式方法使农业利益相关方能够得到发展，并使它们能够在相关领域内确立自己的目标，同时监测并报告实现这些目标的进展情况。

### **B. 关于可持续利用农业生物多样性的《亚的斯亚贝巴原则和准则》**

13. 粮农组织和世界畜产协会（WAAP）于 2006 年 7 月在意大利举办了一次关于可持续利用动物遗传资源的专家会议（<http://dad.fao.org/cgi-bin/getblob.cgi?sid=-1,297>）。以《亚的斯亚贝巴原则》为起点，这次会议的主要目标是：为可持续利用动物遗传资源做出定义；确定指导原则；制定可持续利用动物遗传资源的技术指南大纲；并明确该专家组无法解决的空白领域。在会议期间，得到审议的可持续利用动物遗传资源的社会问题包括：（一）地方社区对动物价值的认知和这种认知对利用的影响；以及（二）育种和保护战略的社会经济后果。

14. 有关《亚的斯亚贝巴原则与准则》适用于农业生物多样性的进一步工作，通过执行秘书、国际生物多样性中心和粮农组织的合作一直在进行中。总结此项工作成果的资料文件的草案认为，关于可持续利用生物多样性的《亚的斯亚贝巴原则和准则》大体上适用于农业生物多样性的可持续利用。然而，这些原则和准则大多是非常宽泛的表述。若使《亚的斯亚贝巴原则和准则》成为改进可持续利用农业生物多样性的有用和具有指导性的普遍原则，需要对大部分内容进行解释或付诸实施，并加以宣传，以便解决围绕保护及可持续利用农业生物多样性所产生的具体关切，尤其是在动植物遗传资源方面的具体关切。执行秘书的说明（UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/7）就深入审查可持续利用的问题进一步讨论了这一主题以及更加广泛的可持续利用农业生物多样性的问题。

### **C. 同粮食和农业遗传资源委员会（粮农遗传资源委员会）的共同工作计划**

15. 执行秘书同粮农组织合作编制了共同工作计划，该计划载于附件一。2009 年 10 月 19 日至 23 日在罗马举行的粮食和农业遗传资源委员会第十二次会议注意到共同工作计划的基本内容。

### **D. 缔约方及相关国际组织和非政府组织对第 2008-130 号通知的答复**

16. 根据缔约方大会第 IX/1 号决定的要求，执行秘书于 2008 年 10 月 3 日发出了第 2008-130 号通知，邀请各缔约方、相关国际组织和非政府组织提交如下方面的信息：

（一）与在农场和就地保护农业生物多样性问题有关的最佳做法（第 IX/1 号决定第 11 段）；关于保护和可持续利用农业生物多样性的经验教训，以供农业领域的气候变化适应和减缓规划以及跨部门规划审议（参见第 IX/1 号决定第 27 段）；以及，减少养分载荷、特别是氮沉积对保护和可持续利用生物多样性的威胁的相关活动（第 IX/1 号决定第 40 段）。

17. 已收到 4 份答复（澳大利亚、比利时、捷克共和国和墨西哥提交），已通过资料交换所机制予以公布，网址为：<http://www.cbd.int/agro/responses.shtml>。

[In English only]

*Annex*

**JOINT WORK PLAN OF THE SECRETARIATS OF THE CONVENTION ON  
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE  
ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS COMMISSION ON GENETIC  
RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

*Enhancing synergies in the implementation of the programmes of work of the Convention and  
the multi-year programme of work of the Commission*

**Phase 1: (2009-2011) Preparation for Post 2010 Cooperation**

**1. Introduction**

In 1997, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, hereinafter referred to as FAO, and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, hereinafter referred to as the CBD Secretariat, entered into a Memorandum of Cooperation, which provided a framework in which the two Secretariats advance biodiversity initiatives of mutual interest. In May 2005, a revised Memorandum of Cooperation was signed, to ensure continued effective working arrangements. The revised Memorandum recognizes that the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, hereinafter referred as the FAO Commission, is the international forum where Governments specifically address all components of biological diversity of relevance to food and agriculture. The revised Memorandum also contains, in article V, provision for development of joint programmes<sup>1</sup> of work aimed at specific objects of cooperation of mutual relevance.

FAO has supported the development and implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, since its entry into force. This has been done through, *inter alia*, the provision of technical and policy advice and analysis, documentation, the secondment of staff as well as technical assistance to countries. In addition, FAO's International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, negotiated through the FAO Commission, is in harmony with the CBD. FAO is currently involved in the implementation of many thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work of the CBD including the coordination of the pollinators, soil biodiversity and biodiversity for food and nutrition initiatives.

The Conference of the Parties to the CBD and the FAO Commission have regularly recognized the importance of cooperation between FAO and the CBD and have called for development of mutually supportive activities. The FAO Commission, at its Eleventh Session, recommended “a joint work plan on biodiversity for food and agriculture between FAO and its Commission and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity”<sup>2</sup>, and requested this recommendation be forwarded to the Conference of the Parties to the CBD. At the same Session, the Commission adopted major milestones and outputs to be addressed in its multi-year programme of work

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<sup>1</sup> Although the Memorandum of Cooperation refers to joint programmes of work, this document will use the term joint work plan. Moreover the guidance provided by the FAO Commission and the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity use this terminology

<sup>2</sup> CGRFA-11/07/REP, para. 80.

(MYPOW), over its next five sessions, and considered that it provided an excellent basis to prepare the joint work plan.

At its ninth meeting, the Conference of the Parties to the CBD, in response to the request from the FAO Commission, requested the Executive Secretary to work with FAO 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”<sup>3</sup>. This joint work plan between the Secretariats of the CBD and of FAO and the FAO Commission will be annexed to the revised Memorandum of Cooperation.

## **2. Goal and rationale**

This joint work plan is aimed at enhancing synergies in the implementation of the FAO Commission’s multi-year programme of work and the CBD programmes of work including work on cross-cutting issues. In the current phase, the Secretariats have focused the joint work plan on areas where cooperation can be consolidated in the short-term, for the mutual benefit of both institutions. It should therefore be noted that the scope of cooperation between FAO and the CBD is much broader than the scope of this joint work plan. New areas of work could be included in the next phases of this joint work plan or through other joint plans.

At its tenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties to the CBD will consider the post 2010 Strategic Plan for the implementation of the CBD. The joint work plan provides an opportunity to enhance long- term collaboration between CBD, FAO and the FAO Commission.

## **3. Mechanisms of collaboration between the FAO and the CBD**

Both the FAO Commission and the Conference of the Parties to the CBD have repeatedly stressed the need for enhanced cooperation. This section presents enhanced mechanisms of cooperation at different levels.

### **Between Secretariats:**

The Secretariats will:

Hold consultations on preparations of relevant papers, for mutual benefit;

Regularly assess progress with and update the joint work plan, at least annually, through joint Secretariat meetings (both in person and by e-mail and teleconference);

Extend mutual invitations to relevant meetings and consult regarding dates of intergovernmental and other meetings, as appropriate; and

Submit joint notifications in areas of mutual interest, to streamline reporting.

### **Between intergovernmental bodies:**

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<sup>3</sup> COPIX/1, para. 37.



The Conference of the Parties to the CBD (and/or its subsidiary bodies) and the FAO Commission may consider decisions or recommendations of mutual interest amongst them. They can also exchange views and develop further guidance on cooperation. In addition to any formal decisions or recommendations of these officially convened forums, communication can be expedited and enhanced through, for example, the exchange of experts to discuss a specific issue, organizing meetings<sup>4</sup> between representatives, of their various bodies inter-sessionally (e.g., the Bureaux or the Chairs thereof) or otherwise liaise regarding recommendations for the next phase of the joint work plan. Where appropriate, other relevant intergovernmental forums may be provided with information of relevance to them, including any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD, recommendations of its subsidiary bodies or decisions or recommendations of the FAO Commission. Bone-fide representatives of such other forums, on a case-by-case basis and subject to identified needs, may also be invited to contribute to relevant processes under this joint work plan.

In preparing meeting documents, the Secretariats of the CBD and the FAO Commission will suggest ways and means to enhance collaboration between the Conference of the Parties to the CBD and the FAO Commission, such as:

- (a) Inform one another of relevant decisions and provide updates on activities adopted by the intergovernmental bodies which are relevant to the joint work plan;
- (b) Invite Bureau members of the intergovernmental bodies to participate in relevant joint Secretariat meetings to facilitate cooperation; and
- (c) Organize “joint meeting(s)” to discuss specific matters of mutual interest.

**Within national Governments:** Fostering collaboration between agencies responsible for agriculture and environment working on biodiversity presents an essential mechanism for promotion of synergies and avoidance of unnecessary duplication at the national level. The FAO Commission and the Conference of the Parties to the CBD have both noted the importance of this collaboration. To facilitate such collaboration, FAO and the CBD Secretariats will encourage the respective relevant national focal points to interact with their respective counterparts at the national level.

- FAO and CBD Secretariats will provide information in order to enhance cooperation between their respective focal points and their counterparts in other agencies as appropriate. Such consultation may include communication regarding documents for intergovernmental meetings, and input into development of guidance under the respective intergovernmental bodies.

#### 4. Areas of focus

The Secretariats have agreed to address **five major areas of focus**: (i) assessments of biodiversity relevant to food and agriculture; (ii) targets and indicators; (iii) best practices for the management of agricultural biodiversity; (iv) micro-organisms and invertebrates including the international initiatives on soil biodiversity and pollinators; and (v) climate change.

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<sup>4</sup> Membership and TORs of reference to be developed.

#### **4.1 Assessments: cooperation toward the preparation of global assessments of the State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture**

The multi-year programme of work of the FAO Commission foresees the preparation of a number of global assessments leading towards *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture*, including in particular the current updating of (i) *The State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources* and work towards the future updating of (ii) *The State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources* as well as the preparation of (iii) *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources* and of (iv) *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources*. The Conference of the Parties to the CBD, at its ninth meeting, welcomed the progress and plans made by FAO in preparing these assessments and encouraged countries to provide information that would enable FAO to complete, as planned, the preparation or updating of these reports.

##### **(1) The updating of *The State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* and related processes**

- CBD Secretariat will participate in the final peer-review of the update of *The State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*; and
- FAO and CBD Secretariat will identify issues based on decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD which are of relevance to the update of the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, taking into account the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the work of its Governing Body and FAO will bring these issues to the attention of the Commission and the Governing Body of the International Treaty.

##### **(2) The future updating of *The State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources* and related processes**

- In relevant forums and processes, the CBD Secretariat will incorporate consideration of the FAO monitoring mechanism on the status and trends of Animal Genetic Resources, including the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS), and information from FAO on progress and experience with the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources.

##### **(3) Preparation of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources***

- CBD Secretariat will participate in the conceptualization and development of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*, including participating in relevant meetings;
- Both Secretariats will promote the exchange of information received from national sources in both forums and encourage mechanisms to streamline national reporting in the future; and
- Encourage the participation of the relevant national officers supporting the preparation of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources* and the CBD focal points in regional workshops and meetings of mutual interest, including the FAO regional forestry commissions, to facilitate the implementation of the CBD programme of work on forest biological diversity and the preparation of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*.

##### **(4) Preparation of *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources***

The CBD Secretariat will participate in the conceptualization and development of *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources* and the review undertaken of the information base for aquatic genetic resources, including participation in relevant meetings;

- CBD Secretariat will provide advice on expertise related to aquatic genetic resources and linkages between the preparation of *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources* and relevant processes being undertaken through the CBD programmes of work on inland water biological diversity and marine and coastal biological diversity; and
- The FAO will provide to the CBD Secretariat available information on this subject that might be a useful contribution to the latter two programmes of work, in particular their in-depth review.

#### **4.2 Targets and Indicators**

The CBD is currently revising the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and the Strategic Plan of the CBD for the period beyond 2010. Both include targets and sub-targets for biodiversity and indicators to assess performance towards them. FAO is a major partner of the CBD and genetic resources for food and agriculture is an important area in this context. There is a need to streamline reporting and reduce its burden on their respective Members by facilitating synergy and coordination between the FAO Commission and the Conference of the Parties to the CBD regarding these matters.

- Both Secretariats will facilitate cooperation to enhance synergy and harmony between the FAO Commission and the Conference of the Parties to the CBD on relevant aspects of the revised CBD Strategic Plan, in particular the further development and/or refinement of biodiversity targets and indicators of relevance to both the CBD and the CGRFA in the post-2010 period; and
- Both Secretariats will promote and support the development and eventual use by countries of standardised indicators for global and regional monitoring and foster streamlined reporting.

#### **4.3 Best practices for the on-farm and *in situ* management of agricultural biodiversity**

At its ninth meeting, the Conference of the Parties to the CBD invited countries and relevant organizations to submit to the CBD Secretariat best practices concerning the issue of on-farm and *in-situ* conservation of agricultural biodiversity and requested the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the FAO, to collate and disseminate this information and make it available to its Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the FAO Commission.

- FAO and the CBD Secretariat will jointly review contributions made by countries and explore the next steps for further work of the FAO Commission and Conference of the Parties to the CBD, if appropriate.

#### **4.4 Micro-organisms and invertebrates including the international initiatives on soil biodiversity and pollinators**

Both the Conference of the Parties to the CBD and the FAO Commission recognize the work carried out by FAO on soil biodiversity and pollinators and welcome the technical assistance provided to further the understanding of their role and importance as providers of ecosystem services. During this period FAO will be developing a number of tools and protocols and will

regularly inform the Conference of the Parties to the CBD, its Secretariat and the FAO Commission on progress made. The workplan will aim to:

- Streamline information in both forums, in particular in relation to pollinators and soil biodiversity; and
- Raise awareness of the importance and value of pollinators and soil biodiversity in both forums

The Commission, the Conference of the Parties to the CBD and both Secretariats have recognised that micro-organisms and invertebrates beyond the domains of soil and pollinators are also important components of genetic resources for food and agriculture which are currently given insufficient attention. The workplan will aim to:

- Explore ways and means to improve the information availability for micro-organisms and invertebrates, other than soil biodiversity and pollinators, and share available information between them, with a view to the eventual provision of improved information to the FAO Commission and the Conference of the Parties to the CBD (including, if appropriate, its Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice) and to their respective Members.

#### **4.5 Climate Change and genetic resources for food and agriculture**

The interface between climate change and biodiversity is an emerging issue at both the FAO Commission and Conference of the Parties to the CBD. Both Secretariats will collaborate to explore the links between climate change and genetic resources for food and agriculture in particular in the following areas:

- Impact of climate change on genetic resources for food and agriculture;
- Lessons learned about ways and means to conserve and use genetic diversity to build resilience and adaptation to climate change in food and agriculture systems;
- Integration of genetic diversity considerations into climate change adaptation and mitigation planning; and
- Integration of climate change consideration in sectorial and cross sectorial planning for genetic resources;

with a view to eventually providing improved information on these subjects to the Commission and the Conference of the Parties to the CBD (including, if appropriate, its Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice) and to their respective Members.

### **5. Resource Mobilization**

This joint work plan is subject to the availability of resources for its implementation.

Nothing in this joint work plan shall be binding on financial resources of either Secretariats unless mutually agreed in writing.

The CBD Secretariat and the FAO will regularly consult each other to determine the availability of resources required to implement the activities under this joint work plan and the most equitable way of meeting such expenditure, and, if resources are not available, the most appropriate ways to obtain them.

The FAO and CBD Secretariats may, preferably jointly or independently where necessary, seek in kind and financial resources from other organizations and agencies, including funding agencies, for implementation of activities under this joint work plan.

## **6. Duration and timeline**

Phase 1 of this joint work plan concludes on 31 December 2011. Important milestones for this period are:

- CGRFA-12 (October 2009): Joint progress report presented. (FAO Secretariat will lead on this, draft available July 31 2009);

SBSTTA – 14 (May 2010): Joint report presented as requested by COP-9 together with recommendations by CGRFA-12. (FAO Secretariat to provide draft input by 31 October 2009, Secretariat of the CBD to incorporate the information into documents prepared for SBSTTA 14);

- COP-10 (October 2010): Guidance on progress made and future work; and
- CGRFA-13 (2011): Guidance on progress made, the outcomes of COP-10 and future work.

Consideration will be given to organizing, between COP-10 and CGRFA-13, a joint meeting with representatives of environment and agriculture to discuss phase II of this joint work plan, including mechanisms to improve streamlining of reporting and facilitation of sectoral dialogue.

## **7. Focal points for this joint work plan**

Since this joint work plan is between the FAO and the Secretariat of the CBD it is agreed that the focal points for this joint work plan shall be designated from within respective Secretariat staff. This does not preclude the designation of additional focal points in, for example, the various bureaux of the relevant subsidiary bodies.

The focal points shall be:

For the CBD:

The Principal Officer, Scientific, Technical and Technological Matters; and

The Programme Officer in charge of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity at the Secretariat.

For the FAO:

The Senior Officer, Crop Biodiversity, co-chair of the Interdepartmental working group on Biodiversity for food and agriculture; and

The Senior Liaison Officer of the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

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