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### REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR EAST, SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA ON SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION ON BIODIVERSITY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Qingdao, China, 21-24 May 2014

### REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP

#### INTRODUCTION

1. At the end of 2013, the Government of China, responding to a call from the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) for supporting the activities under the Convention on Biological Diversity approved at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, indicated its interest in supporting the organization of two workshops for East, South, Southeast Asia, on subnational implementation of the Convention (“Cities and Biodiversity”) and on South-South Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The workshops, co-organized by the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the Government of China (MEP - Foreign Economic Cooperation Office, FECO) and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity from 21 to 24 May 2014 at the Huanghai Hotel in Qingdao, province of Shengdong, China, addressed respectively decisions XI/8 A on subnational implementation and XI/8 D on South-South cooperation. Due to programmatic overlaps and the celebrations of the International Day for Biodiversity (IDB), the two workshops were run in parallel with two common sessions (IDB celebration on Wednesday, 21 May 2014 and a joint session on Friday, 23 May. A total of 39 participants from 18 Parties to the Convention, regional bodies, United Nations agencies and the Secretariat of the Convention (SCBD) contributed to the event. A list of meeting participants is included in annex I. A joint field visit to the Qingdao International Horticultural Expo 2014 took place on Saturday, 24 May.

2. The main objective of the meeting was to further discuss modalities of South-South and triangular cooperation and the roadmap towards the possible adoption of a plan at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties. In this context, the meeting provided an opportunity:

(a) To assess existing needs, barriers/challenges, working modalities and leading agencies and bright spots on scientific and technical cooperation in the region (stock-taking), as input to deliberations on this topic of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fifth meeting and the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting;

(b) To outline future options (including some priority project concepts) for regional and subregional cooperation in the region, matching gaps and opportunities towards concrete initiatives on scientific and technical cooperation as part of a Pyeongchang Roadmap;

(c) Identify other opportunities for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystems services into existing cooperation on biodiversity-related scientific and technical cooperation in the region.

**ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING AND CELEBRATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

3. The meeting was opened at 9 a.m. on Wednesday 21 May 2014 on a joint session with the Cities and Biodiversity workshop moderated by the Chinese Ministry of Environmental Protection.

4. In his opening address, Mr. Li Ganjie, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Chief for National Bureau of Nuclear Safety, called attention to the annual celebration of the “International Day for Biological Diversity” on the occasion of the 2014 Qingdao International Horticultural Expo, and highlighted key actions taken by China over years to implement the Convention and its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. As one of the world’s most biologically diverse countries, China wished to contribute to the protection of biodiversity in the region. Mr. Li said that the Chinese Government had explicitly indicated an “ecological civilization” approach as a path for economic, social, political and cultural development. He highlighted two recent advances, the newly adopted Environmental Protection Law and the establishment of the “National Committee for the United Nations Decade of Biodiversity”. He mentioned China’s rapid urbanization rate increasing from less than 30 per cent to over 45 per cent by 2030, and possibly reaching 65 per cent. He noted the urgent need to address biodiversity issues arising from rapid urbanization by all the countries in the region. He also highlighted that South-South cooperation was increasingly playing an important role in international affairs, and called attention to the award received by China at last year’s Global South-South Development Expo in Kenya. Finally, Mr. Li announced that China was willing to work with all Parties to the Convention to promote policy dialogue, hands-on cooperation and capacity-building, thus expanding channels of cooperation and striving to achieve greener development by promoting South-South cooperation on environmental matters.

5. Mr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, expressed his pleasure to be in one of China’s most liveable cities and a scientific powerhouse, having recently hosted a meeting of the CBD-associated Maritime Innovative Territories International Network (MITIN) aside from the 2014 Qingdao International Horticultural Exposition. He thanked the Ministry of Environmental Protection for its help and support in the organization of these two workshops and called for government officials from the 18 Parties represented, mayors, governors, and other high-ranking officials, as well as experts on scientific and technical cooperation, to define modalities and options to foster South-South, triangular and other forms of cooperation and examine trends and perspectives. He expressed his wish that both workshops would advance concrete suggestions for the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to take place later this year in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea.

6. Mr. Xu Zhenxi, Vice Mayor of the city of Qingdao, welcomed participants and highlighted actions taken by the city to address biodiversity issues arising from urbanization and increasing use of natural resources. He noted the synergies between the workshop on cities and biodiversity and the 2014 International Horticultural Expo, whose theme was “cities in harmony with nature”. In closing, he highlighted the natural heritage and biodiversity of the city and hoped that all participants would get some time to enjoy the beautiful city and the Expo.

7. Mr. Chen Liang, Acting Director General of the Foreign Economic Cooperation Office of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, introduced the concept and the design of the logo for China’s National Committee for the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, after which Vice Minister Li Ganjie officially launched the logo. Ms. Xie Yuhong, Deputy Secretary-General of the All-China Federation of the Environment introduced the process of the selection of mascot/symbol species for each of the ten major rivers in China, to raise awareness of the importance of inland water biodiversity in major waterways, and to highlight threats faced by China’s rivers including environmental pollution, climate change and overfishing. She said that thousands and thousands of people were involved in the process through participating in the awareness-raising workshops and online votes. In closing she announced the vote results.

**ITEMS 2. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS; 3 WORKSHOP BACKGROUND, SCOPE AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND 4 PRESENTATIONS OF EXAMPLES OF SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION BY GOVERNMENTS AND GLOBAL/REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

8. Mr. Oliver Hillel from SCBD validated the agenda and organization of work with participants by presenting the workshop background, scope, programme and expected outcomes. He outlined the evolution of the CBD toolbox on technical and scientific cooperation, and discussed the status and trends in South-South cooperation at global level. This and other full presentations were also available upon request.

9. Examples of South-South and triangular cooperation by global and regional organizations were held, starting with Dr. Filiberto Pollisco, Research and Policy Development Specialist of ASEAN's Center for Biodiversity (ACB), followed by Mr. Sumit Pokhrel, Deputy Technical Head of the Greater Mekong Core Environment Programme from the Asian Development Bank. After the presentations, a short questions and answers session was opened.

10. At 1:45 p.m., examples of South-South and triangular cooperation by national organizations were examined. Mr. Kong Xiangwen, Deputy Director of Climate Change Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Dr. Zhang Fengchun, Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences, presented cases on China, followed by presentations by Dr. Saw Leng Guan, Director of the Forestry Institute of Malaysia, Ms. Li-ann de Leon of the Mayors' Development Center of the Philippines, and Ms. Wendy Yap of the National Parks Board of Singapore. Questions and answers session closed the presentations.

**ITEM 4. MECHANISMS, ACTIONS AND STEPS TO IMPROVE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN THE CONVENTION AND IMPLEMENT AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 19**

11. Under this item, Mr. Oliver Hillel (SCBD) made an introduction to the methodology and the preparation for the project marketplace exercise, as well as preparation for group discussions on the next day.

12. On May 22, Mrs. Amy Fraenkel, Principal Officer of Mainstreaming, Partnership and Outreach of the CBD Secretariat, outlined the operational options and procedures for enhanced technical and scientific cooperation contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on the subject prepared for the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention.<sup>1</sup>

13. A message from Ms. Nanqing Jiang, National Officer of the China Office of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) was also read in support of the workshop. UNEP had been working on South-South cooperation, on climate-change adaptation, mitigation, ecosystem management, chemicals and resource efficiency under the memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the Ministry of Science and Technology of China (MOST), and technical supports from collaborating centres such as the International Ecosystem Management Partnership (IEMP) and Tongji University-IESD. UNEP provided support for China-Africa and China-ASEAN cooperation mechanisms on expertise and coordination with the Ministry of Science and Technology and MEP initiatives, and implemented some projects directly as funded by the Global Environment Facility and China Trust Fund. This coverage had then been extended to Central Asia. A project on capacity-building on CBD for ASEAN countries, in which the China-ASEAN Environmental Center was the national leader, was among the projects funded in 2013 by the China Trust Fund. In this sense, UNEP-China vowed to continue providing support to the goals of the workshop.

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<sup>1</sup> UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/3/Add.1

14. In sequence, Mr. Oliver Hillel thanked participants for filling in the individual questionnaires on technical and scientific cooperation to support further work of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its partners on South-South cooperation. On the basis of these files, an initial analysis was made (see annex II), and participants were asked to review and improve the files *a posteriori*, for their use and possibly as a base for a specific clearing-house mechanism section on technical and scientific cooperation and for the NBSAP Forum.

***Project marketplace exercise and match-making***

15. To further develop project outlines, participants engaged in a marketplace exercise, aimed at identifying the best match of “demands” and “supplies” of capacity and expertise of the participants as potential cooperation partners, thus demonstrating the match-making options of SCBD and highlighting the potential of South-South cooperation.

16. Participants were requested to work in groups to develop and enhance feasible and timely project concepts. A group discussion on coordination opportunities for technical and scientific cooperation at regional, subregional and thematic levels followed, and several concepts were initially consolidated into project proposals shared with the Secretariat of the Convention. Project proposals were to contribute to the technical and scientific cooperation component of a Korean Biodiversity Initiative to be discussed at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The day ended with groups sharing their discussions in plenary.

**ITEM 5. JOINT SESSION: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION  
ON BIODIVERSITY AND URBANIZATION**

17. The joint session on scientific and technical cooperation on biodiversity and urbanization started at 9 a.m. on 23 May. An introductory presentation was offered by Mr. Anura Jayatilake of the South-Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP), who also chaired the meeting, on their South-South cooperation activities. Participants from each workshop then reported on their discussions and facilitators helped to identify commonalities between the two workshops, as well as areas where potential activities and projects on each topic could benefit from exchanges with the other.

**ITEMS 6. NEXT STEPS AND FOLLOW-UP; 7 TECHNICAL VISIT TO THE  
QINGDAO HORTICULTURAL EXPO 2014; AND 8 OTHER MATTERS  
AND CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP**

18. Under item 6, next steps and follow-up activities were listed, integrating urban biodiversity approaches and subnational implementation in the previous project outlines. Main follow up projects were identified and consolidated, with defined phases, responsibilities to follow up and identification of financial, technical and human resources available and needed, also as inputs to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Results are listed in annex III, below. At 3:50 p.m. a briefing on the next day’s technical visit to the Qingdao Horticultural Expo 2014 was made by SCBD and the Ministry of Environmental Protection, as well as an outline of opportunities for technical and scientific cooperation at the Expo, preparing participants for the technical visit on the next day.

19. At 4:50 p.m., given that there was no other matters, Mr. Oliver Hillel concluded in accentuating how the workshop would contribute to the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting. Following the customary exchanges of closing statements by organizing partners, the Regional Workshop for East, South and Southeast Asia on South-South Cooperation was closed at 6 p.m. on 23 May 2014.

20. From 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Saturday 24 May, participants participated in a technical visit of the Qingdao Horticultural Expo 2014.

*Annex I***LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>POSITION</b>	<b>AGENCY</b>
1	Marcal Gusmao	Timor-Leste (East Timor)	Lecturer and ABS Focal Point	National University of East-Timor/Secretariat of State for Environment, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment
2	Lilian de Leon	Philippines	EVP Operating/ COO	Mayors Development Centre
3	Chatchai Silpsoonthorn	Thailand	Senior Environmental Officer	Office of natural resources and environmental policy and planning
4	Ngo Xuan Quy	Viet Nam	Officer of Viet Nam Environmental and Administration	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
5	Bambang Sunarko	Indonesia	Head of Research Centre for Biology	Indonesian Institute of Sciences
6	Ly Sophorn	Cambodia	Deputy Director of Department	Ministry of Environment
7	Aurangzeb Ashraf Awan	Pakistan	Assistant Inspector, General Forest CCD	Climate change division
8	Mohibullah Fazli	Afghanistan	Wildlife and Biodiversity Expert	National Environmental Protection Agency
9	Uranchimeg Tserendorj	Mongolia	Officer	Ministry of Environment and Green Development
10	Kalyani P. Prematilleke	Sri Lanka	Programme Assistant	Biodiversity Secretariat – Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy
11	Ahmed Anwar Abdul Azeez	Maldives	Environment analyst	Ministry of Environment and Energy
12	Saw Leng Guan	Malaysia	Director	Forest Research Institute
13	Bidhya Nath Jha	Nepal	District Forest officer	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
14	Tshering Dorji	Bhutan	Senior Environment Officer	National Environment Commission Secretariat
15	Banethom Thepsombath	Laos	MEA, Programme Officer	IUCN
16	Yap/Hwee Min Wendy	Singapore	Deputy Director	National Parks Board
17	Kang, Sung Ryong	Korea	Researcher	National Institute of Ecology
18	Gi Won Seo	Korea	Deputy Director	Ministry of Environment
19	Filiberto Pollisco	ASEAN	Policy Research Specialist	ASEAN Center for Biodiversity
20	Sumit Pokhrel	ADB/ GMS EOC	Deputy Technical Program Head	ADB/ GMS EOC

21	Zhang Fengchun	CRAES/China	Research Fellow	CRAES
22	Xu Jing	CRAES/China	Assistant Professor	CRAES
23	Cheng Xiaoting	FECO/China	Officer	FECO
24	Mr. Kong Xiangwen	China	Deputy Director	Climate Change Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
25	Mr. Xu Zhenxi,	China	Vice Mayor	City of Qingdao
26	Ms. Xie Yuhong	China	Deputy Secretary General	All-China Federation of the Environment
27	Mr. Anura Jayatilake	SACEP	Director General	South-Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP)
28	Mr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias	SCBD	Executive Secretary	SCBD
29	Amy Fraenkel	SCBD	Director – Mainstreaming, Partnership and Outreach	SCBD
30	Lijie Cai	SCBD	Programme Officer-National Reports	SCBD
31	Oliver Hillel	SCBD	Programme Officer - Subnational and local implementation, tourism, islands and South-South cooperation	SCBD
31	Andre Mader	SCBD-ICLEI	Programme Officer, Local Authorities and Biodiversity	SCBD-ICLEI
32	Wang Zhujun	China		FECO
33	Wan Xialin	China		FECO
34	Liu Ying	China		FECO
35	Mr. Li Ganjie	China	Vice Minister	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Chief for National Bureau of Nuclear Safety
36	Mr. Bai Chengshou	China		Ministry of Environmental Protection
37	Mr. Chen Liang	China	Acting Director General	Ministry of Environmental Protection - FECO
38	Ms. Li Pei	China		Ministry of Environmental Protection
39	Mr. Zhang Wenguo	China		Ministry of Environmental Protection
40	Mr. Wan Xin	China		Ministry of Environmental

				Protection
41	Ms. Liu Qin	China		Ministry of Environmental Protection
42	Ms. Fang Jin	China		Ministry of Environmental Protection
43	Ms. Wu Weiling	China		Ministry of Environmental Protection

*Annex II***ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL INFORMATION “DOSSIERS” ON TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION**

Participants were asked to fill out individual questionnaires on their current engagement in South-South and triangular cooperation related to the Convention on Biological Diversity. A preliminary analysis reveals that:

- 85% (17 out of 21) were engaged in multilateral or bilateral cooperation in matters related to the CBD over the last 4 years;
- Half are currently engaged in technical and scientific cooperation projects;
- Only 15% reported being involved in any technical and scientific cooperation needs assessment over the last 4 years;
- 25% regularly use the CBD CHM system (at national, regional or SCBD level);
- Among the many barriers or challenges reported for the assessment of needs on technical and scientific cooperation, participants listed:
  - Financial resources (5 out of 21)
  - Knowledge, technical capacity and experience to assess needs (12)
  - Real need of doing the assessment (4)
  - National policy (2)
  - Access to information and database - internally and of stakeholders (5)
  - Coordination mechanisms with stakeholders (5)
  - Language barrier (1)
- In their technical and scientific cooperation needs, participants listed the following agencies, at global, regional or subregional level, to address technical and scientific cooperation needs:
  - Governmental agencies/ministries, UNEP, UNDP, SCBD (5)
  - ASEAN CB, IUCN (4),
  - UNU, UCLG – ASPAC; UNEP-WCMC, USAID; RARE; GIZ, WWF (3),
  - UNREDD, ADB, FAO, Bioversity International, SAARC, SACEP (2),
  - International Plant Names Index, Biodiversity Heritage Library, World plants checklist, Scientific journal website, GEF, ICIMOD, GBIF; WDPA; FishBase/WorldFish, AP-BON; GEO-BON, Natural history museums in ASEAN, BFN;
- In their work, participants regularly use the following networks or regional programmes in technical and scientific cooperation initiatives: USCTI; IPBES, South Asian Environment

Outlook (SAEO), World Flora Online Project, ASEAN Environment Framework and Network of Heritage Parks, CBD Global Partnership on Local and Subnational Action for Biodiversity, GBIF; GEO-BON/AP-BON; ESABII (East and Southeast Asia Biodiversity Information Initiative); CABI – Forest invasive species program, UNEP's Regional Seas programme, SEA taxonomic capacity-building for sustainable use of biodiversity (supported by JAPAN-ASEAN Integration Fund).

- Among the many needs listed, the following were recurring:
  - More open/coordinated access to relevant and recent scientific and technical papers/case studies;
  - GIS/landscape use planning and remote monitoring
  - Biosecurity
  - Effective development and enforcement of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs)
  - Taxonomy, particularly on IAS
  - Management techniques and partnerships for systems of protected areas, including tourism concessions
  - Identification and valuation of biological and genetic resources (ABS)
- Among the offers, the ones below came up more frequently:
  - Protected Area Management, specifically ecotourism and tourism concessions;
  - Impacts of policy tools on biodiversity (Strategic Environmental Impacts)
  - Satellite-based landscape-use monitoring (remote sensing)
  - Evaluation of biological and genetic resources (ABS)
  - Taxonomy
  - Urban biodiversity and green urbanization
  - Ecosystem restoration
  - Quality control and implementation of EIAs

Many of the topics overlap (in bold above), pointing to the matchmaking function of these workshops and indicating options for follow up as appropriate.

### *Annex III*

#### **RESULTS FROM THE “PROJECT MARKET” EXERCISES**

##### **I. PROJECT OUTLINES DEVELOPED, DISCUSSED OR UPDATED DURING THE WORKSHOP, INCLUDING IN THE JOINT SESSION**

###### **A. Capacity-building for protected area management**

**Goal:** Protected Areas are managed effectively through capacitated management staff (Possible topics: Management Plan development; Taxonomy & Biodiversity Assessment; Management effectiveness; wildlife enforcement; CEPA; Ecotourism; resource management; Sustainable Financing).

**Output:** Capacitated PA management staff as core for further training of succeeding PA managers (Training of Trainers)

**Proposed partners (present in workshop or already engaged):** Japan, Korea, China (ASEAN+3), IUCN, WDPA, UNEP, WCMC, ESABII, GiZ/KfW

**To be invited:** EU, IFAD, AusAID, NZAID, USAID

**Resources available:** Experts in East Asia and SEA; facilities in the region

**Resources needed:** More modern facilities in Southeast Asia; new training modules

**Next steps and responsibilities:**

Next step activity	Who (suggested)	Responsibilities
Proposal development	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity	Coordinate the project development among east & SEA implementers
	ASEAN Member States	Review and endorse to SCBD
	Korea, Japan, China	Review and endorse to donor
Marketing of the proposal	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity	Conduct CEPA; sell the proposal
	ASEAN Member States	Sell the proposal to donor
	Korea, Japan, China	Sell the proposal to donor
	SCBD	Endorse to interested donors
Implementation	ACB	Coordinate the project among east & SEA
	ASEAN Member States	Provide participants and experts, venue and facilities
	Korea, Japan, China	Provide experts, participants and funds, if any

**B. Long-term monitoring of biodiversity conservation**

**Goal:**

- To facilitate understanding about the status and trends of biodiversity and the effectiveness of the measures taken by countries in the region
- To promote synergies of monitoring forces in different countries
- To enhance the capacity of monitoring institutions

**Output:**

- The establishment of long-term monitoring capacity
- High quality dataset to assist countries to find the measures which response to the changes of biodiversity
- Improvement of monitoring skills
- The establishment of mechanism for monitoring data and information storage and exchange

**Partners:** AP-BON, GEO-BON, UNEP-WCMC, ACB, GEF, Japan, Korea, China (e.g. China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center, CAECC), ASEAN countries

**Resources available:** Existing monitoring stations within different countries

**Resources needed:** operational funding, Monitoring methodology, monitoring workers

**Next steps:**

- Proposal development stage  
ACB to coordinate  
ASEAN+3 countries to provide participants  
AP-BON, GEO-BON, UNEP-WCMC to provide any technical supports  
Japan, Korea (NIBR), China (CAECC) also to provide experts

- Marketing of the proposal  
AP-BON, GEO-BON, UNEP-WCMC, ACB, Japan, Korea, China
- Implementation of monitoring  
ACB to coordinate

ASEAN+3 countries to provide staffs and networks to monitor and evaluate AP-BON, GEO-BON, UNEP-WCMC to manage the data and information  
GEF provide funds

### **C. Bridging the gap between science and policy**

**Goal:** The work of scientists and technology experts is often not formatted to be of use to CBD-related policy makers. There is a need for science support to be mainstreamed into environmental issues and specifically the CBD policy-development process. Reversely, there is no coherent channel for policymakers in the CBD to request specific research and science/technology development attuned to their needs.

**Output:** Data and Information, Assessment Tool, Consultation System (networks, events, publications)

**Partners:** National Institution of Ecology and National Institution of Biological Resource in Korea, NRE, Malaysia National Forestry and Biodiversity Center, China Climate Change, Center for Climate Change and Biodiversity within the National University of East Timor, Timor Leste, BMB-DENR, Philippine Climate Change Division, Pakistan, IPBES

**Resource:** Network between Institutions, Fund raising, Experts

**Next step:** Explore links to any scientific and technical initiative to be developed as part of the upcoming Pyeongchang Roadmap; sustainable maintenance of networks and process; Capacity-Building of experts.

### **D. Engagement and empowering local and subnational governments on biodiversity conservation**

**Goal:** Local and subnational governments contribute significantly to biodiversity conservation

**Outputs:**

- Change of mindset of the various levels of local governments
- Local and subnational governments acknowledge the importance and adopt of the City Biodiversity Index as a monitoring tool
- Firm commitment of the local officials (mayors, governors, etc.) to strengthen initiatives on biodiversity, supported by local policies and laws
- Strengthened engagement of all sectors in the local community
- Alliances established among cities/ municipalities for biodiversity conservation

**Partners:**

- ICLEI-LAB
- United Cities and Local Government (UCLG)
- ASEAN/ ACB
- I Belong Philippines

**Resources available and needed:**

- Co-sharing from local and subnational governments; and central governments
- Donors for example, GIZ, USAID, etc
- Expertise for example from UN agencies (UN-Habitat, UNEP, UNU), research institutions

**Next Steps and Responsibilities:** Philippines to follow-up on developing this proposal.

## **II. INITIAL CONCEPTS DISCUSSED – PENDING FURTHER DEVELOPMENT**

### **A. Assessment of biodiversity value**

**Goal:** To identify the value of biodiversity (social, economic, political, scientific)

**Output:** Baseline data on biodiversity as the reference for policy makers and monitoring

**Partners:** ACB, MRC, WWF, UNU, WCS

**Resources:** UNEP, GEF, USAID, GIZ, IICA, ADB, WB

***B. Inventory of assessment on medicine plants and TK***

**Goal:** To identify and documentation of medicine plants and TK; “scientification” of Traditional Knowledge

**Output:** Taxonomy data; Potential of medicinal plants

**Partners:** ACB, MRC, WWF, UNU, WCS, China Academic of Science

***C. Control and eradication of alien species***

**Goal:** To conserve native species and avoid extinction

**Output:** Native species are conserved; data for prevention, control and eradication is available

**Partners:** Japan, CDV, IUCN, GLISPA IAS Task Force, China, CABI

**Resources:** GEF, BIOTROP

***D. Identification and screening of climate change adaptation crops***

**Goal:** To identify well-adapted species to drought, high temperature and flooding

**Output:** Data on adapted plant species

**Partners:** Universities

**Resources:** ACIAR, GEF

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