

CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/COP/5/23
22 June 2000

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Fifth meeting
Nairobi, 15-26 May 2000

REPORT OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

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 IV/18 adopted at its fourth meeting, the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, hosted by the Government of Kenya, was held at the United Nations Office at Nairobi from 15 to 26 May 2000.

2. All States were invited to participate in the meeting. The following Parties to the Convention attended:

Algeria	Comoros
Angola	Congo
Antigua and Barbuda	Cook Islands
Argentina	Costa Rica
Armenia	Côte d'Ivoire
Australia	Croatia
Bahamas	Cuba
Bangladesh	Cyprus
Barbados	Czech Republic
Belarus	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Belgium	Denmark
Belize	Djibouti
Benin	Dominica
Bhutan	Dominican Republic
Bolivia	Ecuador
Botswana	Egypt
Brazil	El Salvador
Burkina Faso	Eritrea
Burundi	Estonia
Cameroon	Ethiopia
Canada	European Community
Central African Republic	Fiji
Chad	Finland
China	France
Colombia	

Gabon	Norway
Gambia	Oman
Germany	Pakistan
Ghana	Panama
Greece	Papua New Guinea
Grenada	Paraguay
Guinea	Peru
Guyana	Philippines
Haiti	Poland
Honduras	Portugal
Hungary	Republic of Korea
Iceland	Republic of Moldova
India	Romania
Indonesia	Russian Federation
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Rwanda
Ireland	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Israel	Saint Lucia
Italy	Senegal
Jamaica	Seychelles
Japan	Singapore
Jordan	Slovakia
Kazakhstan	Slovenia
Kenya	Solomon Islands
Kiribati	South Africa
Kuwait	Spain
Kyrgyzstan	Sri Lanka
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Sudan
Latvia	Suriname
Lesotho	Swaziland
Lithuania	Sweden
Luxembourg	Switzerland
Madagascar	Tajikistan
Malawi	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Malaysia	Togo
Mali	Tonga
Marshall Islands	Trinidad and Tobago
Mauritania	Tunisia
Mauritius	Turkey
Mexico	Turkmenistan
Monaco	Uganda
Mongolia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Morocco	United Republic of Tanzania
Mozambique	Uruguay
Myanmar	Vanuatu
Namibia	Venezuela
Nepal	Viet Nam
Netherlands	Zambia
New Zealand	Zimbabwe
Nicaragua	
Niger	
Nigeria	

3. The following States were represented by observers:

Holy See	Saudi Arabia
Liberia	Thailand
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	United States of America

4. Observers from the following United Nations bodies, Secretariat units, specialized agencies and convention secretariats also attended:

Economic Commission for Africa Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Secretariat of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	UNDP Office to Combat Desertification and Drought (UNSO)
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
	United Nations Secretariat United Nations University World Heritage Centre of UNESCO World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

5. The following other organizations were represented:

(a) Intergovernmental organizations:

Agence Africaine de Biotechnologie	Organisation for Economic Co- operation and Development (OECD)
Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands (ACSAD)	Programme of Environment for the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden (PERSGA)
Commonwealth Secretariat	Scientific and Technical Research Commission of the Organization of African Unity (OAU/STRC)
Council of Europe	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	Southern African Development Community Plant Genetic Resources Centre
Energy and Environmental Institute of Francophone Countries (IEPF)	
International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI)	

/...

(b) Non-governmental organizations:

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission	Centre for Environment and Renewable Energy
Action Aid Kenya	Centre for Environment, Technology & Development (CETDEM)
Ad-hoc Working Group-Tourism of the German NGO Forum	Centre for Indigenous Knowledge Systems and By- Products (CIKSAP)
Africa Resources Trust	Cohort for Research on Environment, Urban Management and Human Settlement (CREUMHS)
African Biodiversity Institute	College of Indigenous Australian Peoples
African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS)	Consejo de Todal las Tierras Conservation International
African Conservation Centre	Conserve Africa Group International
African Indigenous Women Organization (AIWO)	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
African Wildlife Foundation	Cooperativa Technico Scientifica di Base (COBASE)
Agricultural Development Corporation	Coordinación Mapuche de Neuquen
Agricultural University of Norway	Coordinating Body for the Indigenous Peoples' Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA)
Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld	Coordination Nationale pour la Défense des Semences Fermières (CNDSF)
Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS)	Council for Responsible Genetics
Alliance for Youth for Habitat	Cultural and Biological Diversity
Alliance International des Peuples Indigènes et Tribaux des Forêts Tropicale	Dandora Girls & Women Education Centre (DAGWED)
Amigransa	Defenders of Wildlife
Arab Urban Development Institute	Development and Environmental Research Agency (DERAA)
Arid Lands Information Network	Diverse Women for Diversity
Asociacion ANDES	EarthCare Africa
Asociacion Ixacavaa de Desarollo e Información Indigena	East Africa Environmental Network
Asociacion Napguana	East African Wildlife Society
Association Burundaise des Oiseaux (ABO)	École Nationale Supérieure Agronomique
Association of Tanimbar Intellectuals (ICTI)	Ecooperation
Association pour la promotion des batwa	ECOROPA
Baha'i International Community	EcoTerra International
Biodiversity in Development Project BDP	Emanzi Food and Peace Development Centre
BioNET-INTERNATIONAL	
Bioresources development & Conservation Program	
Biotechnology Industry Organization	
Birdlife International	
Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI)	
BP Amoco	
CAB International	

/...

Environment 2000
 Environment Liaison Centre
 International (ELCI)
 Ethnic Minority and Indigenous
 Rights Organisation of
 Africa (EMIROAF)
 EUROPABIO (European
 Association for
 Bioindustries)
 European Centre for Nature
 Conservation
 Fauna and Flora International
 Federation of Saskatchewan
 Indian Nations
 Fellowship Africa Kambe
 First Peoples Worldwide
 FONA/EANHS
 Forest Action Network
 Forest Peoples Programme
 Forum Environment and
 Development, Working Group
 on Biological Diversity
 Foundation for International
 Environmental Law and
 Development (FIELD)
 Franciscans International
 ECOSOC
 Friends of Nairobi National
 Park (FONNAP)
 Friends of the Earth/National
 Committee for the Defence of
 the Fauna and Flora (CODEFF)
 Fundación Zio-Ai
 Genetic Engineering Network
 Gerster Development
 Consultants
 Ghana Wildlife Society
 GIFTS
 Gita Pertiwi
 Global Biodiversity Institute,
 Inc.
 Global Nature Fund
 Global Village
 Globe Southern Africa
 Green Belt Movement
 Greenpeace International
 Greenpeace International
 Guinee Ecologie
 Heifer Project International
 ICFT
 International Institute for
 Environment and Development
 (IIED)
 Imperial College, University
 of London
 Indigenous Knowledge Programme
 Indigenous Biodiversity
 Information Network (IBIN)
 Indigenous Peoples'
 Secretariat (Canada) on the
 Convention on Biological
 Diversity
 Institute of Development
 Studies
 Institute of Genetic
 Engineering
 Intermediate Technology
 Development Group
 International Centre for
 Research in Agroforestry
 (ICRAF)
 International Centre for Trade
 and Sustainable Development
 (ICTSD)
 International Centre of Insect
 Physiology and Ecology
 (ICIPE)
 International Council of Women
 International Development
 Research Institute (IDRC)
 International Environmental
 Action Network
 International Seed Trade
 Federation/International
 Association of Plant
 Breeders for the Protection
 of Plant Varieties
 (FIS/ASSINSEL)
 International Indian Treaty
 Council
 International Ocean Institute
 International Petroleum
 Industry Environmental
 Conservation Association
 International Support Group
 for Sustainable Tourism
 International Service for the
 Acquisition of Agri-biotech
 Applications (ISAAA), Afri
 Center
 Kajiado Integrated Rural
 Association for Development
 (KIRAD)
 KALPAVRIKSH
 Kenya Association of Social
 Workers
 Kenya Forestry Research
 Institute (KERI)
 Kenya School of Professional
 Studies
 Kenya Wildlife Service
 Kenya Youth Foundation

Kenyatta University
 Lake Victoria Environment
 Management Project
 Las Cuatro Flechas de Mexico
 A.C./Rethinking Tourism
 Project
 Laurier Linguistic Services
 Legworks Environment Inc.
 LUCID
 Lumatete Muchai & Co.
 Associates
 Maarifa Women Jua Kali
 Organisation
 Maasai Environmental Resource
 Coalition
 Makerere University
 MARECIK-TZ
 MATCOS/Trickle Up
 Documentation Centre-NYAMIRA
 Mathare Valley Women Crafts
 and Shelter
 Max-Planck Institute
 Mazingira Institute
 Meghalaya Environment and
 Wildlife Society
 MERC
 Millennium Assessment
 Secretariat
 Monsanto Co./CGC
 Movimiento Autoridades
 Indigenas de Colombia
 Movimiento Indigena Colombiano
 NAADUTARO
 Nairobi University
 National Landowners Wildlife
 Forum
 NATURAMA/Birdlife
 International
 Nature Conservation Agenda for
 Africa
 Nature Kenya
 Netherlands Center for
 Indigenous People (NCIV)
 Nigerian Conservation
 Foundation
 Nkusi/COBASE
 Organizacion Jabiru-Yapacana
 Ornamental Aquatic Trade
 Association
 Oxford Centre for the
 Environment, Ethics &
 Society
 Pelum Association
 PRONATURA A.C.

Pulsar International Swedish
 Society for Nature
 Conservation
 Quaker Peace & Service
 Rethinking Tourism Project
 Rice University
 Ritam
 Rosterman Environmental Youth
 Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
 Royal Holloway Institute for
 Environmental Research
 Rural Advancement Foundation
 International (RAFI)
 Russian Association of
 Indigenous Peoples of the
 North (RAIPON)
 Sustainable Agriculture
 Community Development
 Programme (SACDEP) - Kenya
 Safari Club International
 Foundation
 Sandama Women Empowerment
 Union S.W., EU
 Save Environment Students
 Association
 Shelter 2000
 Shelter and Sustainable
 Women's Aspiration and
 Initiatives (SSWAAI)
 Simba Maasai Outreach
 Organisation (SIMDO)
 Sobrevivencia
 Society for the Improvement of
 Rural People
 Solagral Montpellier
 Solagral Nogent
 South East Asia Regional
 Institute for Community
 Education (SEARICE)
 Sunshine Project - US Program
 Office
 Society for Wildlife and
 Nature International (SWAN)
 Tana GEF Project
 Te Iwi Moriori Trust Board
 TEAN
 The Edmonds Institute
 The Eye Opener
 The Journal of Food Technology
 in Africa (JFTA)
 The World Conservation Union
 (IUCN)
 Traditional and Modern Health
 Practitioners Together
 Against AIDS (THETA)
 Third World Network

Torito Plants	University of Nairobi
Traditional Indigenous Healers	University of Ouagadougou
TRAFFIC International	University of Oxford
Tropical Institute of Community Health and Development (TICH)	University of Toronto
Tuskegee University	University of Tuebingen
Uganda National Council for Science and Technology (UNCST)	WATU Accion Indigena
Uganda Wildlife Society	Wetlands International
Umoja Waso Women Group	Wildlife Clubs of Kenya
Université du Québec à Montréal, Observatoire de l'Écopolitique Internationale	Wildlife Conservation Society
University of California, Berkeley	World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
University of Frankfurt	World Commission on Dams
University of Georgia	World Endangered Species Protection Association (WESPA)
University of Kent England	World Resources Institute (WRI)
	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
	Youth for Action

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

AGENDA ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

1.1. Opening of the meeting by the President of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

6. The meeting was opened at 10.10 a.m. on Monday, 15 May 2000 by Mr. László Miklós, Minister of the Environment of the Slovak Republic and President of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. In his opening address, Mr. Miklós said that much had been achieved within the Convention process since the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, with the obvious highlight being the successful negotiation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Kenya's hosting of the current meeting was a real demonstration of that country's commitment to the issue, entailing a major sacrifice on the part of a country from a region with legitimate claims of scarcity of resources. The heavy agenda before the meeting placed a premium on preparation, and the current meeting was the best prepared yet. Most of the items scheduled for discussion were already the subject of carefully crafted recommendations. Such comprehensiveness was the result of the hard work carried out during the inter-sessional period not only by the subsidiary bodies of the Convention but also by the Secretariat; he also wished to express thanks for the diligence of his fellow members of the Bureau. In addition, he wished to pay special tribute to the extraordinary personal efforts of Mr. Juan Mayr Maldonado in bringing to a successful conclusion the negotiations on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

1.2. Opening statement by Mr. Hamdallah Zedan, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity

7. Addressing the Conference of the Parties at the opening session, Mr. Hamdallah Zedan, Executive Secretary of the Convention, thanked the Government of Kenya and its people for hosting the meeting, the Executive Director of the UNEP for his support, and all those countries that had supported Convention activities since the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He thanked specially the Presidents, bureau members and chairs of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies and working groups, as well as Canada, host of the Secretariat.

8. The period since the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties had been a productive one. A number of important meetings had made significant contributions to advancing the implementation of the Convention, moving towards agreement on key concepts and mapping out directions for future actions. The outstanding achievement had been the adoption of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The participants would consider the work programme of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol (ICCP) along with other inter-sessional activities and draft decisions contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/1/Add.2. Mr. Zedan then briefly reviewed the main items before the current meeting, drawing particular attention to the three items for in-depth discussion - the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, sustainable use, and the question of access to genetic resources - the proposed programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions, the various thematic and cross-cutting issues, as well as important proposals related to the operations of the Convention. Noting that the development of the proposals had been greatly helped by discussion among the Convention's partners, he said that that such cooperation was essential to the success of

/...

the Convention. Finally, he said that support, input and guidance at the current meeting regarding the participation of the Convention in the preparation of the Rio+10 review would be greatly appreciated.

1.3. Opening address by Mr. Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

9. Addressing the Conference of the Parties at the opening session of the meeting, Mr. Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director of UNEP, said a renewed positive and cooperative approach was essential to the success of the Convention. He reaffirmed the keen desire of the United Nations to support the Convention, briefly outlining some of its relevant activities. Africa was a reminder of the interrelation between biodiversity and poverty and the concomitant urgent need for a cooperative approach between industrialized countries and the developing world in areas such as debt relief, capacity-building, technology transfer and the equitable sharing of benefits from biotechnology and biological resources. An example of such a cooperative approach was the finalization of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety under the Convention. The spirit of cooperation engendered by the Cartagena process had also pervaded the recent meeting on indigenous knowledge in Seville, Spain, and the Global Biodiversity Forum held in Nairobi prior to the fifth meeting. The dedication of UNEP to the Convention and related efforts was apparent on many fronts, including through its commitment to the successful execution of the Millennium Assessment, its active engagement in a GEF-funded biodiversity support programme, and its participation in capacity-building efforts. UNEP was also seeking to make a greater contribution to the important issue of agricultural biodiversity.

1.4. Address by His Excellency President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi, President of the Republic of Kenya

10. At the opening session of the meeting, the Conference of the Parties heard an address by H.E. President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi, President of Kenya. After welcoming the participants, President Moi noted that the food security of millions of people was based on the activities of small-scale producers who had helped to shape, manage and develop agricultural biodiversity. He therefore noted with great satisfaction that agricultural biodiversity enjoyed a high profile on the agenda. Biodiversity provided the natural resource base for socio-economic development for the present and for the future. The world could not afford to lose much more of that socio-economic base if the battle to combat poverty and ensure a fair quality of life for all was to be won. For the Convention to play an effective role, there was a need to develop realistic levels of international action and substantial flows of aid in the form of investment towards sustainable activities. In order to address those issues, the Conference of the Parties had taken bold steps by developing a programme of work that would require partnerships with all stakeholders and financial institutions, including bilateral and multilateral organizations.

11. The recently concluded Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety would contribute to ensuring that there was an adequate level of protection in the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern technology. Implementation of the Protocol would, however, require sufficient resources to be made available to build and enlarge technological competences in biotechnology and establish the biosafety clearing-house mechanism to access capabilities in risk management and safety assurance. He noted with satisfaction that those issues would be fully deliberated upon by the

ministerial round table and the high-level segment to be held in the course of the meeting. He also expressed the hope that the question of access and benefit-sharing would be given all the attention it deserved, as it related to intellectual property rights, indigenous knowledge and bioprospecting.

1.5. Statements by the representatives of United Nations organizations and convention secretariats

12. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 15 May 2000, statements were also made by the representatives of the following United Nations organizations and convention secretariats: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS).

13. The representative of FAO said that the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity for food and agriculture were essential to satisfy basic human needs for food and livelihood security and to achieve sustainable agriculture and rural development. The Conference of the Parties had already recognized the distinctiveness of agricultural biodiversity and the associated problems. FAO and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture were intergovernmental forums where complex issues related to agricultural biodiversity were discussed and international agreements were negotiated and adopted. The Commission would welcome requests for assistance from the Conference of the Parties on any matter related to biological diversity for food and agriculture. Noteworthy features of cooperation between FAO and the Secretariat of the Convention included the renewal of the loan of a Programme Officer dealing with agricultural biodiversity and an assessment of activities in that area being carried out jointly at the request of the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting, as well as the further development of a programme of work on agricultural biodiversity. FAO also cooperated technically on issues related to the Convention programme of work on forests, marine and coastal ecosystems and dryland and inland water ecosystems, as well as on cross-sectoral issues such as indicators. More specifically, FAO would be pleased to assist in efforts under the next phase of the Convention's work on forest biological diversity, through the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment, as well as with invasive alien species and living modified organisms. Finally, he reiterated FAO's commitment to work with its member countries and the Parties to the Convention in the areas falling within its mandate.

14. The representative of UNESCO drew attention to two background papers prepared by his organization. The first (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/5) provided the Parties with a response to the invitation to UNESCO issued by the Conference of the Parties in decision IV/10 B to consider launching a global education and public awareness initiative, while the second (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/27) dealt with the way in which the ecosystem approach and the concept of biosphere reserves related to each other. There were other themes and issues under the Convention that were being implemented and designed at the same time: through its multidisciplinary approach (science, education, culture and communication), giving rise to a range of programmes, UNESCO was able to deliver the kind of inputs that the Parties to the Convention needed. UNESCO would continue to assist the Executive Secretary of the Convention in his efforts to ensure a full launch and successful implementation of the Global

Taxonomy Initiative, a process that needed to be accelerated with innovative funding. UNESCO hoped to develop a project on training and capacity-building in taxonomy. UNESCO would also welcome requests for assistance and partnership in areas in which it was able to make a contribution.

15. Mr. Delmar Blasco, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, said that he was pleased to report real progress towards creating a true synergy between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Wetlands. Following the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the two conventions in 1996, the first joint work plan for 1998-1999 had been completed, and a new draft work plan for 2000-2001 had been developed in consultation with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the chairs of SBSTTA and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Convention on Wetlands. SBSTTA had recommended the adoption of the new work plan, and he sincerely hoped that that recommendation would receive the support of all delegations. He encouraged Parties to add references to the draft joint work plan in their decisions related to other areas of work, such as marine and coastal and forest biodiversity, as well as to the cross-cutting theme of alien invasive species, since the draft joint work plan covered all those areas. He was also pleased to note the proposal to adopt a new format for national reports that was very similar to that adopted by the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands. The proposed new format should assist with future efforts to harmonize national reporting.

16. The representative of WIPO stated that WIPO's exploratory work programme on global intellectual property issues had identified four main areas in which issues arose regarding the direct and indirect relationship between intellectual property and biological diversity: intellectual property and access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing; intellectual property and the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices; intellectual property and the transfer of, and access to, technology; and intellectual property and scientific and technical cooperation. He reported on the outcome of the activities that WIPO had undertaken during 1998 and 1999 regarding these four areas, and provided a description of the activities it was planning to undertake in 2000 and 2001. Jointly with UNEP, WIPO had submitted to the Conference of the Parties three case-studies on the role of intellectual property rights in the sharing of benefits arising from the use of biological resources and associated traditional knowledge (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/26). WIPO had also convened a meeting on intellectual property and genetic resources on 17 and 18 April 2000; the Chairman's conclusions from that meeting would be formally transmitted to the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Finally, he said that WIPO was willing to collaborate, within the scope of its mandate and resources, and in keeping with the guidance of its member States, with the Convention Secretariat and other related bodies, as appropriate, with a view to assisting in the discharge of decisions of the current meeting relating to intellectual property.

17. The Executive Secretary of the Convention on Migratory Species, Mr. Arnulf Müller-Helmbrecht, said that the Secretariat of that Convention had always tried to direct the implementation of the Convention on Migratory Species towards complementarity with the aims, purposes and instruments of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Most recently, with strong input and guidance from UNEP and after consultations with UNDP and the World Bank, two medium-sized projects jointly implemented by CMS and the Convention on Biological Diversity, with input from the Secretariat of the Convention on

Wetlands, had been approved by GEF and represented an excellent example of synergy in action. Drawing attention to the study entitled "A guide to the complementarities between the Convention on Migratory Species and the Convention on Biological Diversity" (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/28), he urged all the national delegations and the Convention Secretariat to examine it closely to determine how potential synergies between the two conventions could be identified, and how the Conference of the Parties could develop and adopt conclusions for further guidance on the subject, at its current or next meeting. Noting that he would bring the matter to the attention of the parties to the Convention on Migratory Species and its subsidiary bodies, he expressed the hope that the forthcoming meeting of the parties, scheduled for late August/mid-September 2002, would take similar decisions on such synergies between the two conventions.

18. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 22 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties heard statements from Mr. Jorge Illueca, Assistant Executive Director of UNEP and Head of the Division of Environmental Conventions, speaking on behalf of Mr. Willem Wijnstekers, Secretary-General of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); Mr. Roberto Lenton, on behalf of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); and Mr. Mohamed T. El-Ashry, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

19. Mr. Illueca said that it was important for CITES and the Convention on Biological Diversity to enhance cooperation and find joint solutions in common policy areas. He congratulated the Conference of the Parties on the successful conclusion of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and offered the 25 years of practical experience of the CITES Secretariat in the control of cross-border movement of live plants and animals, and the parts and derivatives thereof. The ecosystem approach to biological diversity issues was challenging and was also a major concern of CITES. He believed that its implementation could be greatly enhanced through the activities of the Convention on Biological Diversity. On the question of sustainable development, which was a controversial subject within CITES, there was considerable scope for the two conventions to clarify the issues at stake in a coherent and consistent manner. He stressed that the aims of the two Conventions were complementary and that a close working relationship between their secretariats and between those responsible for their implementation could not fail to lead to effective and efficient conservation of nature.

20. Mr. Lenton said that UNDP had adopted as its overarching corporate goal the global target of reducing extreme poverty by half by the year 2015. Sustained poverty reduction could be achieved only if the productive capacity of local and global ecosystems, and the goods and services they provided, were also sustained. UNDP's comparative advantage would be to provide policy advice, institutional strengthening and capacity-development services. In addition, UNDP would make available studies and operational lessons emerging from its work to lend support to the work programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity on forest biodiversity and the United Nations Forum on Forests. Since the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, UNDP had reactivated its Indigenous Peoples programme and, together with the European Commission, had launched the Poverty and Environment Initiative to identify concrete policy recommendations and practical measures that addressed the environment concerns of the poor in developing countries. A recently established and important way in which countries were receiving support to implement the Convention was through the Biodiversity Planning Support

Programme, which was implemented by UNDP and UNEP with core financing from GEF. UNDP was engaged in work on a number of the thematic and cross-cutting issues of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and remained highly committed to working towards its successful implementation.

21. Mr. Mohamed T. El-Ashry welcomed the adoption of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and said that GEF stood ready to play the role assigned to it by the Protocol. GEF would also welcome a role which went beyond that proposed in the Secretariat document on additional financial resources (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/14) and was centred around the identification and coordination, on behalf of the Convention, of additional financial resources from bilateral sources, international organizations and the private sector. A new generation of GEF programmes and projects was putting financial resources to increasingly better use, as illustrated by the brand new operational programme on integrated ecosystem management. Strengthening country capacity to undertake global environmental action was an important objective of GEF and the conventions it served. Over the coming 18 months, GEF and UNDP would work in partnership to pursue a consultative process which would result in strategy and multi-year action plans, designed to help countries meet the challenges of global environmental management, specifically in the areas of biodiversity, climate change and land degradation. Future success lay in integrating GEF priorities for action and combining forces on mobilizing finance, and GEF stood ready to provide leadership in both areas. GEF was also well placed to serve as a clearing-house for financial assistance in collaboration with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

22. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 26 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties heard a statement by Mr. Hama Arba Diallo, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. Mr. Diallo said that the loss of biological diversity and land degradation were closely linked to the root causes of rural poverty, particularly through the adverse effects they had on agricultural and food production. On the issue of collaboration between the two conventions, he said he was confident that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to Combat Desertification would appreciate the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to establish a programme of work on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and its request that the secretariats of the two conventions should develop a joint work programme. Coordinated implementation of environmental conventions was essential at the local level, and therefore country-driven capacity development was an area needing strong support. The implementation frameworks under the Convention to Combat Desertification offered an advantage for low-level coordination of activities. Moreover, in addressing cross-cutting issues that had broad constituencies, the work programme could also take advantage of the regional thematic programme networks already in place under the Convention to Combat Desertification in order to enhance the implementation of regional-level activities. He hoped that the initiative between the two conventions would reinforce determination to collaborate through joint actions, and the secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification stood ready to cooperate fully in the furtherance of common goals.

1.6. Statements on behalf of the Global Biodiversity Forum and the International Indigenous Forum

23. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 15 May 2000, statements were made by representatives of the Global Biodiversity Forum and the International Indigenous Forum.

24. The representative of the Global Biodiversity Forum, reported on the fifteenth session of the Forum, which had been held in Nairobi immediately before the current meeting and had brought together some 200 participants from 46 countries. Its three key themes had been biodiversity for poverty alleviation, instruments for access and benefit-sharing from genetic resources, and dryland ecosystems as an illustration of agricultural biodiversity and sustainable livelihoods. The main conclusions of the workshops held on those themes had been that the Conference of the Parties should, *inter alia*, recommend the full integration of the monetary and non-monetary goods and services provided by biodiversity into poverty eradication strategies; full consideration of the rights and needs of the poor, women, indigenous peoples and other local communities in national biodiversity strategies and action plans; the establishment or strengthening of effective incentive schemes and small grants and micro-credit facilities to promote community-driven biodiversity conservation and poverty eradication initiatives; full participation in the processes on access and benefit-sharing under the Convention; the adoption of farmer-centred programmes of work on agricultural biodiversity and dry and sub-humid lands; and support for actions to raise consumer awareness to promote sustainable farming, agricultural biodiversity and localized food systems.

25. The representative of the International Indigenous Forum highlighted the vital role to be played by indigenous peoples in the protection of biological diversity. She urged the Convention participants to support continuation of the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, and to guarantee the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in all Convention processes. The meeting should also ensure adequate coordination between the Convention and other instruments and actors dealing with human rights, intellectual property rights and the environment, and recognize the important role of women in conserving biodiversity. There was also a need to support the establishment of indigenous communication networks and clearing-house mechanisms to interact with the Convention Secretariat, and to impose a moratorium on bioprospecting in indigenous peoples' territories until the protection of those peoples' rights and traditional knowledge could be guaranteed.

AGENDA ITEM 2. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Election of the President, Vice-Presidents and Rapporteur

26. In accordance with rule 21 (Officers) of the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological

Diversity, the Conference, at the opening session of the meeting, elected the following officers:*

President: Mr. Francis Nyenze (Kenya)

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Phocus Ntayombya (Rwanda)
Mr. A.H. Zakri (Malaysia)
Ms. Manal Al-Dulaimi (Kuwait)
Ms. Elaine Fisher (Jamaica)
Ms. Mariangela Rebuá (Brazil)
Ms. Gordana Beltram (Slovenia)
Ms. Ilona Jepsen (Latvia)
Mr. Peter Schei (Norway)

Rapporteur: Ms. Marina von Weissenberg (Finland)

27. On assuming the presidency of the meeting, Mr. Nyenze thanked the Conference of the Parties for the honour shown to him and to Kenya by his election. Welcoming all participants to Kenya, he observed that the honour was enhanced by the fact that the Convention's first protocol was being opened for signature in Nairobi, the birthplace of the Convention itself. In that connection, he urged all countries to sign the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and to commit themselves to its successful implementation. The Parties faced many challenges in tackling their agenda, and he pledged to do his utmost to facilitate their work and also to serve the aims of the Convention in the coming two years. He urged all participants to help him in his task and wished the Conference success in its deliberations.

28. Also at the opening session of the meeting, and following the establishment of the two sessional working groups (see paragraph 32 below), Mr. Peter Schei, Vice-President from Norway, was elected Chair of Working Group I and Ms. Elaine Fisher, Vice-President from Jamaica, was elected Chair of Working Group II.

Election of the Chair of the seventh and eighth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

29. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 22 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties elected Mr. Jan Plesnik (Czech Republic) as Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its seventh and eighth meetings.

AGENDA ITEM 3. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

30. At the opening session of the meeting, on 15 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda that had been circulated as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/1, with a new agenda item 17.5:

* Following the amendment of rule 21 of the rules of procedure, through paragraph 5 of decision V/20, adopted at the 5th session of the meeting (see para. 282 below), it was decided that, as a transitional measure, the Bureau elected at the current meeting would remain in office until the end of the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. A new President would, however, be elected at the start of that meeting.

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of agenda.
4. Organization of work.
5. Report on the credentials of representatives to the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
6. Pending issues.
7. Date and venue of the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

II. ADOPTION OF REPORTS

8. Reports of regional meetings.
9. Reports of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.
10. Report of the Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Operations of the Convention.
11. Report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
12. Report on the status of the Biosafety Protocol.
13. Report of the Global Environment Facility.
14. Report of the Panel of Experts on Access and Benefit-sharing.
15. Report of the Executive Secretary on the administration of the Convention and the budget for the Trust Fund of the Convention.

III. REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK

16. Thematic areas:
 - 16.1 Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems diversity, marine and coastal biological diversity, and forest biological diversity (implementation of decisions IV/4, IV/5, IV/7);
 - 16.2 Agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme.
17. Cross-cutting issues:
 - 17.1. Ecosystem approach: adoption of principles (implementation of decision IV/1 B);
 - 17.2. Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators (implementation of decision IV/1 A);
 - 17.3. Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species (implementation of decision IV/1 C);

- 17.4. Global Taxonomy Initiative: implementation and further advance of the Suggestions for Action (implementation of decision IV/1 D);
- 17.5. Global strategy for plant conservation.
18. Mechanisms for implementation:
 - 18.1. Financial resources and mechanism (Articles 20 and 21);
 - 18.2. Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism (Article 18);
 - 18.3. Incentive measures (Article 11);
 - 18.4. Article 8(j) and related provisions;
 - 18.5. Education and public awareness (Article 13);
 - 18.6. Impact assessment, liability and redress (Article 14);
 - 18.7. National reporting (Article 26).
19. Operations of the Convention.
20. Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2001-2002.

IV. PRIORITY ISSUES FOR REVIEW AND GUIDANCE

21. Consideration of options for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems.
22. Sustainable use, including tourism.
23. Access to genetic resources.

V. FINAL MATTERS

24. Other matters.
25. Adoption of the report.
26. Closure of the meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 4. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

31. At the 1st plenary session of the meeting, on 15 May 2000, the Conference approved the suggestions for the organization of the work of its fourth meeting, as contained in annex I of the revised annotations to the provisional agenda (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/1/Add.1/Rev.1).

32. Accordingly, the Conference established two working groups: Working Group I, under the chairmanship of Mr. Peter Schei (Norway), to consider agenda items 16, 17 (with the exception of sub-item 17.2), 18.3, 21 and 22, and Working Group II, under the chairmanship of Ms. Elaine Fisher (Jamaica), to consider agenda items 17.2, 18 (with the exception of sub-item 18.3), 19 and 23. It was further decided that the remaining items would be taken up directly in plenary.

Work of the sessional working groups

33. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 22 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties heard interim reports from the Chairs of the two working groups.

34. The final reports of the working groups were presented to the Conference of the Parties at the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 26 May.

35. Working Group I held 13 meetings, from 16 to 25 May 2000. It decided to establish two open-ended contact groups: a contact group on agricultural biological diversity, dealing with agenda item 16.2, under the chairmanship of Ms. Elzbieta Martyniuk (Poland); and a contact group on the ecosystem approach, under the Chair, Mr. Peter Schei (Norway), dealing with agenda item 17.1. It also decided to establish four open-ended drafting groups: a drafting group on forest biological diversity, under agenda item 16.1, chaired by Mr. A.A. Yeboah (Ghana); a drafting group on the Global Taxonomy Initiative, dealing with agenda item 17.4, chaired by Mr. Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias (Brazil); a drafting group on biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, dealing with agenda item 21, chaired by Mr. Sem T. Shikongo (Namibia); and a drafting group on sustainable use, including tourism, dealing with agenda item 22, chaired by Mr. David Lawson (Australia).

36. Working Group I adopted its report (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.20) at its 13th meeting, on 25 May 2000.

37. Working Group II held 12 meetings from 16 to 25 May 2000. It decided to establish three contact groups: an open-ended contact group on access to genetic resources (agenda item 23), chaired by Mr. A.H. Zakri (Malaysia); an open-ended contact group on operations of the Convention, chaired by Mr. Jonathan Tillson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); and an open-ended contact group on Article 8(j) and related provisions (agenda item 18.4), chaired by Mr. Johan Bodegård (Sweden).

38. Working Group II adopted its report (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.19) at its 12th meeting, on 25 May 2000.

High-level segment of the meeting

39. In accordance with the organization of work, the high-level segment of the meeting was held on 24 May 2000 and focused on capacity-building endeavours to promote the ratification of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The report of the high-level segment, including as an appendix the summary by the Chair is contained in annex I to the present report.

Ministerial round table

40. On 23 May 2000, a ministerial round table on capacity-building in developing countries to facilitate the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety was held in conjunction with the meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The summary by the Chair of the ministerial round table is contained in annex II to the present report.

AGENDA ITEM 5. REPORT ON THE CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE
FIFTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

41. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 26 May 2000, Ms. Ilona Jepsen, Vice-President of the Conference of the Parties, introduced the report of the Bureau on the credentials of representatives to the meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.14). She said that, in accordance with rule 19 of the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the Bureau had examined the credentials of the 154 Parties attending the meeting. The credentials of 135 representatives had been found to be in full compliance with the provisions of rule 18 of the rules of procedure, while those of six representatives only partly complied with those provisions and were therefore not in good order. The representatives of a further 19 Parties attending the meeting had as yet not submitted credentials. Those Parties which had either not submitted their credentials or had submitted credentials which did not fully comply with the rules of procedure were requested by the Bureau to sign a declaration promising to provide credentials in the proper form to the Executive Secretary within 30 days of the end of the meeting.

42. The Conference of the Parties approved the report of the Bureau.

AGENDA ITEM 6. PENDING ISSUES

43. At the 1st plenary session of the meeting, on 15 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties took up the item. The item was introduced by a representative of the Secretariat, who drew attention to the note prepared by the Executive Secretary on pending issues (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/22).

44. The representative of India made a statement on the item.

45. The President, noting that no solution of the pending issues seemed likely at the current meeting, invited Parties to pursue informal consultations on the pending issues and to postpone consideration of the subject until the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

46. The Conference of the Parties agreed with the approach proposed by the President.

AGENDA ITEM 7. DATE AND VENUE OF THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE
CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

47. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 26 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties gratefully accepted the offer of the Government of the Netherlands to host its sixth meeting in The Hague, during the second quarter of 2002 at a date to be specified by the Bureau and communicated to all Parties. The Conference adopted decision V/29 to that effect on the basis of a draft decision that had been circulated under the symbol UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.10. The text of the decision is contained in annex III to the present report.

48. The representative of the Netherlands made a statement.

II. ADOPTION OF REPORTS

AGENDA ITEM 8. REPORTS OF REGIONAL MEETINGS

49. At the 1st and 2nd plenary sessions of the meeting, on 15 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties considered this item.

50. The Executive Secretary explained that, although the Secretariat had contributed to events in the regions and subregions which served as inputs to the preparatory process, budgetary constraints had made it impossible to organize stand-alone meetings in each of the regions to prepare for the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. However, immediately prior to the current meeting, the Secretariat had facilitated the holding of regional preparatory meetings in Nairobi.

51. Several representatives expressed regret at the departure from the traditional practice of providing resources for the convening of regional consultations to allow the regional groups to prepare adequately for the heavy workload of the Conference of the Parties. They hoped that, in the future, resources would be made available to enable such valuable regional preparatory meetings to continue to be convened.

52. The representative of the Cook Islands, speaking on behalf of the small island developing States of the Pacific, reported on a subregional workshop on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, organized in Fiji from 13 to 17 March 2000.

53. The representative of Algeria read out a declaration on behalf of the African Group, addressed to the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

54. The representative of Zimbabwe reported on the outcome of the Fifth Southern African Biodiversity Forum, held in Harare from 3 to 6 April 2000.

55. The representative of Nigeria, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, reported on issues arising from the Group's meetings at its negotiating headquarters at New York.

56. The representative of Latvia, as spokesperson for the Central and Eastern European Group, reported on the International Conference "Biodiversity in Europe" (Riga Conference), held in Riga from 20 to 23 March 2000, the report of which was available in document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/23.

57. The representative of Portugal, speaking on behalf of the European Union, also described the outcome of the Riga Conference.

AGENDA ITEM 9. REPORTS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC,
TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

58. The Conference of the Parties took up this item at the 2nd plenary session, on 15 May 2000. Introducing the item, the President said that during the period between the fourth and fifth meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice had held its fourth and fifth meetings.

59. Mr. H. A. Zakri (Malaysia), Chair of the fourth meeting, introduced the report of that meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/2), which had been held in Montreal from 21 to 25 June 1999. He pointed out that at its fourth meeting, the Subsidiary Body had continued to improve its effectiveness in bridging the gap between researchers and policy makers by concentrating on the scientific and technical input required. Annex I to the report contained seven recommendations on the issues addressed at that meeting, which would be considered under the appropriate agenda items during the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The recommendations had also been incorporated into the compilation of draft decisions before the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/1/Add.2).

60. At the same plenary session, Mr. Cristián Samper (Colombia), Chair of the fifth meeting of Subsidiary Body, introduced the report of that meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/3), which had been held in Montreal from 31 January to 4 February 2000. He called on the Conference of the Parties to provide the Subsidiary Body with clear and precise directions to enable it to make the work of the Conference more focused and effective. Annex I to the report contained 14 recommendations on the issues addressed at the meeting, which would be considered under the appropriate agenda items during the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The recommendations had likewise been incorporated into the compilation of draft decisions before the Conference of the Parties.

61. The Conference of the Parties took note of the two reports of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on the understanding that the substantive elements of the reports would be taken up under the corresponding items of the agenda.

AGENDA ITEM 10. REPORT OF THE INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING ON THE
OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

62. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 15 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties took up the item. The report of the Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Operations of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/4) was introduced by the President of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, who had served as Chair of the Meeting, Mr. László Miklós (Slovakia). The Inter-Sessional Meeting, which had been held in Montreal from 28 to 30 June 1999, had made recommendations to the Conference of the Parties pertaining to the operations of the Convention; the relationship between intellectual property rights, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights of the World Trade Organization (WTO); and ex situ collections. It had also provided guidance to the Panel of Experts on Access and Benefit-sharing, which had helped the Bureau and the Secretariat in preparing for the meeting of the Panel held in Costa Rica in October 1999. The Inter-Sessional Meeting had proved a great success, as a result of the spirit of cooperation that prevailed among participants. He expressed his gratitude to the working group chairs, Mr. Jonathan Tillson (United Kingdom) and Ms. Elaine Fisher (Jamaica), and his fellow Bureau members for their contributions to the success of the Meeting.

63. The Conference of the Parties took note of the report of the Inter-Sessional Meeting, on the understanding that its substantive elements would be taken up under the corresponding items of the agenda.

AGENDA ITEM 11. REPORT OF THE AD HOC OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON
ARTICLE 8 (j) AND RELATED PROVISIONS OF THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

64. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 15 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties took up this item. The report of the Working Group (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/5) was presented by the Ambassador of Spain to Kenya, speaking on behalf of Mr. Juan Luis Muriel (Spain), the Chair of the Working Group at its first meeting. He recalled that the Working Group had been established by Conference of the Parties at its fourth meeting, in decision IV/9, and had subsequently met in Seville, Spain, from 27 to 31 March 2000. The meeting had been characterized by a spirit of frank and open discussion, in which the representatives of indigenous and local communities took an active part. The Working Group had agreed on three recommendations, which were annexed to the report. He drew particular attention to the programme of work annexed to the recommendation 2, which was both ambitious and comprehensive.

65. The Conference of the Parties took note of the report, on the understanding that its substantive elements would be taken up under agenda item 18.4.

AGENDA ITEM 12. REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE BIOSAFETY PROTOCOL

66. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 15 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties took up the item. The Chair of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (ICCP), Mr. Philemon Yang (Cameroon), introduced the proposed work plan for the Committee (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/6/Add.1), which had been drawn up by the Bureau in pursuance of Conference decision EM-1/3 on the basis of draft elements prepared by the Executive Secretary. In developing this work plan, it had been the view of the Bureau that the primary focus of the work of the ICCP should be on issues earmarked in the Protocol for consideration at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol. At the same time, however, in order to plan the effective implementation of the Protocol, the first meeting of the Parties would also have to address other provisions, particularly those that related to activities that had been identified as central to the operation of the Protocol and would promote the ratification process, such as capacity-building. The proposed work plan therefore addressed both sets of issues. The Bureau of the ICCP had also made a number of other recommendations, namely: that the Conference of the Parties should request the Executive Secretary to invite the private sector to contribute to capacity-building; convene a meeting of technical experts on the Biosafety Clearing-House prior to the first meeting of the ICCP; and consider ways and means to ensure that the first meeting of the Parties to the Protocol was held no later than 12 months after the entry into force of the Protocol.

67. Statements under the item were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Colombia, the European Community, France, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malawi, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Switzerland, and Turkey.

68. A large number of representatives expressed satisfaction with the proposed work plan as presented by the Chair of the ICCP. Several representatives, however, expressed concern over certain aspects of the plan and asked for more time for discussion on the item. During the discussion,

/...

the representative of France announced that the first meeting of the ICCP would be held in Montpellier from 11 to 15 December 2000.

69. At its 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 16 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties resumed its discussion of the item. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Chad, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, El Salvador, the Gambia, Haiti, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Togo, the United States of America, and Zimbabwe.

70. Statements were also made by the representatives of the Commonwealth Secretariat and Greenpeace International.

71. The Chair of the ICCP said that the proposed work plan was a mere outline of suggestions on how to move forward in the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol. The ICCP had no mandate or authority to negotiate or take decisions. In that regard, he accepted the brief given to him by the Conference of the Parties to continue to hold consultations on the work plan and report back to the plenary in due course.

72. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 22 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties had before it a draft decision submitted by the Bureau on the work plan of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (ICCP) (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.2).

73. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Ethiopia, the European Community, Haiti, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Switzerland, Togo, the United States, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe.

74. The Chair of the Intergovernmental Committee also spoke.

75. The Conference of the Parties then adopted the draft decision as decision V/1. The text of the decision is contained in annex III to the present report.

76. During the discussion of the draft decision, the representative of Argentina expressed the wish that the topic "Consideration of modalities for developing standards with regard to handling, transport, packaging and identification (Article 18)" listed under issue 4, "Handling, transport, packaging and identification" on the agenda of the first meeting of the ICCP should be included under issue 3, "Capacity-building", in view of the fact that it was a highly complex area in which skills were required in order to contribute constructively to the implementation of the Protocol at the national and international level. The representative of Argentina also expressed the view that the Executive Secretary, when convening the meeting of experts on the Biosafety Clearing-House, should ensure broad and equitable representation of the various interests, including those of the grain-exporting countries.

AGENDA ITEM 13. REPORT OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

77. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 16 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties took up this item. A representative of the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) introduced the report of GEF (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/7), which covered the period 1 January 1998 to 30 June 1999 and described GEF activities approved by the Council in areas covered by the Convention.

78. He said that the GEF biodiversity portfolio had continued to expand and mature; from its inception in 1991 to June 1999, it had allocated nearly \$1 billion to 324 biodiversity activities in 119 countries, while during the current reporting period, total project funding for activities exceeded \$788 million, of which \$268 million had been grants, with the remainder co-financed from various sources. GEF had integrated into its operational modalities the guidance of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and in response to decision IV/13 of that meeting, projects had been and were being supported for the following programme priorities: alien species, taxonomy, inland waters, the clearing-house mechanism, incentive measures and access and benefit-sharing. Other activities described in the report included an interim assessment of GEF support to biodiversity enabling facilities, new resources for targeted capacity-building and a new operational programme on ecosystem management.

79. The representative of Nigeria made a statement on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

AGENDA ITEM 14. REPORT OF THE PANEL OF EXPERTS ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING

80. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 16 May 2000, the Conference took up this item. It had before it the report of the Panel of Experts on Access and Benefit-sharing (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/8).

81. The report was introduced by Mr. Jorge Cabrera Medaglia, Co-Chair of the Panel, who said that the Panel of Experts had met in San Jose, Costa Rica, from 4 to 8 October 1999 to access and benefit-sharing arrangements in line with its mandate as contained in decision IV/8 and the further guidance provided thereon by recommendation 2 of the Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Operations of the Convention. The Panel reached broad consensus on the basic principles that should govern access and benefit-sharing arrangements, and a common understanding of the key concepts such as prior-informed consent, mutually agreed terms, and fair and equitable benefit-sharing. It had also identified important information and capacity-building needs associated with access and benefit-sharing arrangements. The Panel had reached a number of conclusions, which were reflected in its report for consideration by the Conference of the Parties. Some of the conclusions, such as the development of guidelines with respect to prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, required action by Parties, Governments and the Conference of the Parties.

82. The Panel had also identified certain key issues that, in its opinion, still required further study.

83. The Conference of the Parties took note of the report, on the understanding that its substantive elements would be taken up during the discussion of access to genetic resources (agenda item 23).

AGENDA ITEM 15. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CONVENTION AND THE BUDGET FOR THE TRUST FUND OF THE CONVENTION

84. Introducing his note on the administration of the Convention and the budget of the Trust Fund of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/9), the Executive Secretary said that it set out the financial and administrative performance of the Secretariat since the last meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in May 1998; the status of income of the three trust funds of the Convention during the period 1999-2000; and the levels of expenditure during that period vis-à-vis the approved budgets. The report commented on the status of staffing of the Secretariat, the status of implementation of the headquarters agreement with Canada, and the administrative arrangements with UNEP. The report noted that the percentage of assessed contributions paid in any year to the General (BY) Trust Fund of the Convention since 1995 had never exceeded 75 per cent of the approved amount, and that that proportion was usually spread over the entire year, rather than being paid on 1 January when contributions were due. Therefore, in order to implement the 1999 work programme and renew staff contracts, the Executive Secretary had drawn upon available surpluses in the BY Trust Fund, without which the Secretariat could not have discharged its functions. However, a marked tendency for payments to be received earlier in the year had been observed in 2000. In addition to providing details on the status of contributions to the trust funds, the report also contained a draft revised scale of assessment for the biennium 2000-2001, which had been prepared on the basis of the budget proposed by the Secretariat (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/18). That scale would be adjusted to reflect the final budget approved by the Conference of the Parties.

85. Item 15 was subsequently considered in conjunction with item 20 (Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2001-2002) (see paras. 285-297 below).

III. REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK

AGENDA ITEM 16. THEMATIC AREAS

16.1. Progress report on the implementation of the programmes of work on the biological diversity of inland water systems, marine and coastal biological diversity, and forest biological diversity (implementation of decisions IV/4, IV/5, IV/7)

86. At its 4th meeting, on 18 May 2000, Working Group I took up the item. It was introduced by the representative of the Secretariat, who drew attention to the note prepared by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/10) to assist the Conference of the Parties in its consideration of progress made in the implementation of decisions IV/4, IV/5 and IV/7 on, respectively, the status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use; conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity, including a programme of work; and forest biological diversity. The representative of the Secretariat also drew attention to the following information documents that had also been circulated under the item: review of existing instruments relevant to integrated marine and coastal area management and their implications for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/6); information on marine coastal and genetic resources, including bioprospecting (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/7); criteria for the selection of marine and coastal protected areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/8); gaps in existing or proposed legal instruments, guidelines and procedures to counteract the introduction of and the adverse effects exerted by alien species and genotypes that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/9); the report of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/16); status of forest biological diversity: summary of information from national reports (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/18); and the report of the Global Workshop to Address the Underlying Causes of Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/22).

87. The Chair of SBSTTA, Mr. Cristián Samper (Colombia), explained that recommendations V/5, V/6 and V/7, as contained in the report of its fifth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/3), proposed for consideration at the current meeting of the Conference of the Parties, outlined actions recommended, respectively, for programmes of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, marine and coastal biological diversity and forest biological diversity. Recommendation V/14 dealt with ad hoc technical expert groups and their terms of reference, as well as rosters of experts and a uniform methodology for their use.

88. The Chair of Working Group I said that, as there were three programmes of work, the first three recommendations would be considered separately, and the technical elements in the terms of reference for the expert groups could be addressed while dealing with the three programmes of work.

Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems

89. Accordingly, the Chair opened the floor for a discussion on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, including progress in the implementation of decision IV/4, and on SBSTTA recommendation V/5.

90. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Burundi, Canada, China, Ecuador, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Korea, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal (on behalf of the Asian Group), the Netherlands, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Rwanda, Seychelles, Slovenia (on behalf of the Central and Eastern European Group), South Africa, Switzerland, Uganda, the United States of America and Zimbabwe.

91. At the end of the discussion on inland water biological diversity, the Chair, noting consensus, undertook to prepare, with the assistance of the Secretariat, a draft decision based on SBSTTA recommendation V/5, incorporating proposals made by representatives in writing.

92. At its 9th meeting, on 23 May, Working Group I considered an informal paper prepared by the Chair with the assistance of the Secretariat, containing a draft decision on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems. Statements were made by the representatives of Colombia, Nigeria and New Zealand. The draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to the plenary as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.5.

93. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 26 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.5 as decision V/2. The text of the decision is contained in annex III to the present report.

Marine and coastal biological diversity

94. In Working Group I, the Chair opened the floor for a discussion on progress in the programme of work for marine and coastal biological diversity, including progress in the implementation of decision IV/5, and SBSTTA recommendation V/6.

95. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, China, Colombia, the European Community, France, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Seychelles, Slovenia, Trinidad and Tobago (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries), Turkey, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America.

96. A statement was also made by a representative of the secretariat of the Barcelona Convention.

97. At the end of the discussion on marine and coastal biological diversity, the Chair said that, with the assistance of the Secretariat, he would prepare a draft decision based on SBSTTA recommendation V/5, incorporating proposals made by representatives in writing.

98. At its 9th meeting, on 23 May, the Working Group considered an informal paper prepared by the Secretariat containing a draft decision on marine and coastal biological diversity. Statements were made by the representatives of Greece, Iceland, Kuwait, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Seychelles, Turkey and the United States. After an exchange of views, the Chair of the Working Group proposed that consideration of the draft decision be suspended until representatives had had the opportunity to check the relevant decisions

adopted at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties pertaining thereto.

99. At its 10th meeting, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision on marine and coastal biological diversity. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Canada, Colombia, Iceland, Kenya, New Zealand, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Seychelles, Turkey and the United Kingdom. The draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to the plenary as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.7.

100. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.7, as orally corrected by the Secretariat and orally amended by the representative of Colombia, as decision V/3. The text of the decision is contained in annex III to the present report.

101. Following the adoption of decision V/3, at the 5th plenary session of the meeting, Mr. J. Illueca, Assistant Executive Director of UNEP and Head of the Division of Environmental Conventions, made a statement on behalf of the Executive Coordinator of the Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, with reference to cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity and other regional seas conventions. He said that the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Cartagena Convention had entered into force during the week. All parties that had ratified the Protocol (Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela) were also Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Cartagena Convention therefore looked forward to collaboration with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Forest biological diversity

102. In Working Group I, the Chair opened the floor for a discussion on forest biological diversity, including progress in the implementation of decision IV/7 and SBSTTA recommendation V/7.

103. Statements were made by the representatives of Armenia, Canada, China, El Salvador, Ghana, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kenya, Norway, Poland, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania, .

104. At the end of the meeting, the Working Group agreed that those representatives with strong positions on either the establishment of ad hoc technical expert groups proposed in recommendation V/14 or their terms of reference should meet in informal consultations to help the Group make some headway in its discussions on those issues.

105. At its 5th meeting, on 19 May 2000, the Working Group heard a report from the representative of Ghana, speaking on behalf of an informal group that had met to consult on the establishment of groups for further work on forest biological diversity. The group had resolved that the Conference of the Parties should establish an ad hoc technical expert group with a structure including expertise geared towards other concerns such as forest policies; that the Secretariat of the Convention should complement the work of the

experts by exploiting its memorandum of understanding with such bodies as the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and FAO to obtain more information; and that the Secretariat should also collate information already available and tap experience available elsewhere, with a view to providing for potential future trends that could arise. The Working Group then resumed its consideration of forest biological diversity.

106. Statements under the item were made by representatives of Austria, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the Gambia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malawi, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Solomon Islands (also on behalf of Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu), Togo, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

107. Statements were also made by representatives of Greenpeace International and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

108. The Working Group decided to establish a drafting group on the item, under the chairmanship of Mr. A.A. Yeboah (Ghana) to prepare a draft decision for its consideration. The core members were Burkina Faso, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Indonesia, Japan, Norway, the Russian Federation and the European Community, but participation was open to representatives of other countries.

109. At its 12th meeting, on 25 May 2000, the Working Group heard a report by the Chair of the drafting group on forest biological diversity. The drafting group had prepared an informal paper containing a draft decision based on the recommendations of the fifth meeting of SBSTTA and statements made by members of the Working Group at its 5th meeting.

110. Statements were made by Australia, the Bahamas, Colombia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union) and Switzerland.

111. The draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to the plenary as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.15, on the understanding that, when presenting the draft decision to the plenary, the Chair would state that the financing of the ad hoc technical expert group on forest biological diversity should be covered by the core budget.

112. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 26 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.15, as orally corrected by the Secretariat, as decision V/4. The text of the decision is contained in annex III to the present report.

113. During the discussion under this item at the 5th plenary session of the meeting, the Chair of Working Group I, supported by several other representatives, stressed the importance of the ad hoc technical expert groups to achievement of the Convention's objectives, had expressed concern at the fact that no funds were provided in the core budget for the establishment and operation of those groups and had urged that Parties with sufficient means make voluntary contributions.

114. The representative of Colombia said that the technical expert groups were a basic instrument for improving technical inputs to meetings of SBSTTA. It was a matter of concern that the core budget did not include resources for the operation of the four groups set up in the decisions that had been adopted. That omission would have a negative effect on the operations of

SBSTTA. The delegation of Colombia did not wish to re-open the debate on the text, which reflected a balance resulting from the negotiations. It did, however, have doubts as to whether it would be possible to implement some of the elements of the decision.

115. The representative of Canada, stressing the importance of forest biological diversity as well as the role to be played by the ad hoc technical expert groups in achieving the aims of the Convention, said that his country offered to host the first meeting of the technical expert group on forest biological diversity in Montreal at a date to be determined.

116. The representative of New Zealand echoed the concerns expressed in Working Group I and welcomed the offer of Canada, which would enable the necessary preparatory work to get under way.

16.2. Agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme

117. At its 5th meeting, on 19 May 2000, Working Group I took up the item. The representative of the Secretariat drew attention to a note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/11) to assist the Conference of the Parties in reviewing the implementation of decisions III/11 and IV/6 on agricultural biological diversity and in adopting the next phase of the programme of work. He said that the Conference of the Parties might also wish to take note of the SBSTTA assessment of ongoing activities and instruments (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/5/INF/10). Finally, he drew attention to the following three information documents that had been circulated under the item: summaries of case-studies on soil biota, pollinators and landscape diversity, and of coverage of agricultural biological diversity in national reports (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/10); the ecosystem approach: towards its application to agricultural biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/11); and the report on the negotiations to revise the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/12).

118. The Chair of SBSTTA at its fifth meeting, Mr. Cristián Samper (Colombia), said that SBSTTA recommendation IV/5, contained in the report of its fourth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/2), related to possible actions to be taken at the international and national levels with regard to genetic use restriction technologies, while recommendation V/9, contained in the report of its fifth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/3) contained a proposed multi-year programme of work, whose elements he briefly outlined.

119. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Armenia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, El Salvador, the European Community, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Slovenia (on behalf of the Central and Eastern European Group), Turkmenistan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

120. At its 6th meeting, on 19 May 2000, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the agenda item.

121. Statements were made by representatives of Australia, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Haiti, Hungary, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria,

Paraguay, Turkey, the United States of America and Vanuatu (on behalf of Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands).

122. A statement was made by the representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

123. Statements were also made by representatives of CGIAR, the Rural Advancement Foundation International (RAFI) (on behalf of a group of non-governmental organizations) and the Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG) (on behalf of a group of non-governmental organizations).

124. The Working Group decided to set up a contact group on the item, under the chairmanship of Ms. Elzbieta Martyniuk (Poland) to prepare a draft decision for its consideration. The core membership of the group comprised the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the European Community, India, Paraguay, Poland, Slovenia, and Uganda, but participation was open to other representatives.

125. At its 11th meeting, on 23 May 2000, the Working Group received an informal paper containing a draft decision prepared by the contact group on agricultural biodiversity.

126. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, the European Community, India, Malawi, Nigeria, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), and Uganda (on behalf of the African Group).

127. Following the discussion on the appropriateness of considering the draft decision separately from the issue of genetic use restriction technologies (GURTs), the Working Group requested the contact group to reconvene on the issue under the chairmanship of Ms. Elzbieta Martyniuk (Poland) and prepare a revised consolidated text for its consideration.

128. At its 12th meeting, on 25 May 2000, the Working Group considered a revised consolidated paper containing a draft decision on agricultural biological diversity prepared by the contact group, including the issue of genetic use restriction technologies.

129. A statement was made by the representative of Cameroon.

130. The draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to the plenary as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.17.

131. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 26 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.17, as orally corrected by the Secretariat, as decision V/5. The text of the decision is contained in annex III to the present report.

AGENDA ITEM 17. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

17.1. Ecosystem approach: adoption of principles

132. At its 6th meeting, on 19 May, Working Group I took up the item. It was introduced by a representative of the Secretariat who recalled that, pursuant to its decision II/8, the Conference of the Parties had adopted the ecosystem approach as the primary framework for action under the Convention. At its fourth meeting, the Conference of the Parties had requested SBSTTA to develop

/...

principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach and to report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at the fifth meeting. At its fifth meeting, SBSTTA had discussed the ecosystem approach and, in its recommendation V/10, contained in the report of that meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/3), had recommended a set of principles and guidance to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties. He also drew attention to a note prepared by the Secretariat (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/12) on progress in various cross-cutting areas of work under the Convention, including the ecosystem approach.

133. Also before the meeting under this item was a brochure prepared by UNESCO on the ecosystem approach and biosphere reserves (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/27).

134. The Chair of SBSTTA, Mr. Cristián Samper (Colombia), drew attention to SBSTTA recommendation V/10, which, in its annex, contained a description of the ecosystem approach, as well as 12 principles and five points of operational guidance for application of the ecosystem approach.

135. Statements on the item were made by representatives of Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Finland, Germany, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), the Russian Federation, Seychelles, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Switzerland, Tonga, Turkey, the United States of America, and Zimbabwe.

136. A statement was made by a representative of UNESCO.

137. Statements were also made by representatives of IUCN and Greenpeace International.

138. The Working Group decided that the Chair would prepare a draft decision for consideration at a future meeting.

139. At its 12th meeting, on 25 May 2000, the Working Group considered an informal paper containing a draft decision submitted by the contact group on the ecosystem approach. The Working Group agreed to a proposal by the Chair to delete part of the title of the draft decision to reflect the outcome of its deliberations.

140. A statement was made by the representative of Brazil.

141. The draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to the plenary as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.16.

142. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 26 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.16 as decision V/6. The text of the decision is contained in annex III to the present report.

17.2: Identification, monitoring and assessment

143. At its 8th meeting, on 22 May 2000, Working Group II took up the item. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat pointed out that in decision IV/1 A, the Conference of the Parties had endorsed a SBSTTA recommendation on current approaches to indicator development and recommendations for a preliminary core set of indicators of biological

diversity, particularly those related to threats, and options for capacity-building in developing countries in the application of guidelines and indicators for subsequent national reports. The recommendation contained a series of short-term and long-term objectives. Activities in the short term were to concentrate on incorporating existing science into the Convention process, mainly through preparatory activities carried out by a liaison group.

144. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice had reviewed progress on the issue at its fifth meeting and adopted recommendation V/11, which was to be found in the report of the meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/3). That recommendation had served as a basis for the draft decision on identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators, which was before the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/1/Add.2).

145. Statements under the item were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Grenada, India, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Slovenia, Sudan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and Vanuatu (also on behalf of the Solomon Islands).

146. A statement was also made by the representative of BirdLife International.

147. At its 12th meeting, on 25 May 2000, the Working Group considered a conference room paper, submitted by the Chair, containing a draft decision on identification, monitoring and assessment and indicators. The draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to plenary as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.29.

148. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 26 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.29 as decision V/7. The text of the decision is contained in annex III to the present report.

17.3. Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species

149. At its 8th meeting, on 22 May 2000, Working Group I took up the item. Introducing the item, a representative of the Secretariat recalled that in decision IV/1 C, the Conference of the Parties had invited Parties to address the issue on alien species through projects and incorporation of activities into national strategies, programme and actions plans. At the same time, through its decision IV/16, the Conference of the Parties had decided that it would consider the issue of alien species in depth at its sixth meeting, following consideration by SBSTTA at its fourth and fifth meetings. SBSTTA had been requested to report on the issue to the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting. The Conference of the Parties was now being invited to consider SBSTTA recommendation IV/4, contained in the report of its fourth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/2), and recommendation V/4, contained in the report of its fifth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/3).

150. The Chair of SBSTTA, Mr. Cristián Samper (Colombia), said that in its recommendation IV/4, SBSTTA had requested the Executive Secretary to develop principles for the prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species, in cooperation with the Global Invasive Species Programme, and an outline for case-studies on alien species. At its fifth meeting, SBSTTA had

/...

recommended that the Conference of the Parties invite Parties to take into account a set of interim guiding principles for the prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species, as contained in the annex to recommendation V/4.

151. Statements under the item were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, the Cook Islands, Costa Rica (on behalf of Central American countries and Mexico), the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ethiopia, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Latvia, Mauritius, Monaco, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Switzerland, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United States of America, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

152. A statement was also made by a representative of FAO.

153. Statements were also made by the representatives of IUCN, the Sunshine Project and Defenders of Wildlife.

154. The Chair said that, with the assistance of the Secretariat, he would prepare a draft decision incorporating the points raised by representatives, and submit it to the Working Group at a later meeting.

155. At its 10th meeting, the Working Group considered an informal paper containing a draft decision on alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species, prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of the discussion held at the 8th meeting.

156. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Cameroon, Canada, China, the European Community, Ghana, Kenya, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Sweden and the United States of America.

157. After an exchange of views, the Working Group requested the Secretariat to prepare a revised draft decision for its consideration.

158. At its 11th meeting, the Working Group resumed its deliberations on the informal paper prepared by the Secretariat containing a draft decision on alien invasive species.

159. Statements were made by representatives of Australia, Canada, Colombia, Greece, Kenya, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Seychelles and Zimbabwe.

160. A statement was also made on behalf of IUCN, the Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International, and the Global Invasive Species Programme.

161. The draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to the plenary as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.8.

162. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 26 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.8, as orally corrected by the Secretariat and amended by the representatives of Norway and

Seychelles, as decision V/8. The text of the decision is contained in annex III to the present report.

17.4. Global Taxonomy Initiative: implementation and further advance of the Suggestions for Action

163. At its 9th meeting, on 23 May 2000, Working Group I took up the item. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat drew attention to the Executive Secretary's report on cross-cutting issues (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/12) and recalled that the Conference of the Parties had recognized the lack of taxonomic knowledge as one of the key obstacles in the implementation of the Convention. At its third meeting, the Conference of the Parties had endorsed SBSTTA recommendation II/2 concerning capacity-building for taxonomy, and had recommended that Parties explore ways of making taxonomic information readily available. At its fourth meeting, the Conference of the Parties had stressed the urgent need for the further implementation of SBSTTA recommendation II/2 and endorsed, as initial advice, a set of suggestions for action to develop and implement a Global Taxonomy Initiative. At its fourth meeting, SBSTTA had provided a series of recommendations to the Conference of the Parties for the further development of the Initiative. The Conference of the Parties was now being invited to consider SBSTTA recommendation V/3, contained in the report of its fifth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/3).

164. Before addressing the issue, the Chair of SBSTTA, Mr. Cristián Samper (Colombia), appealed for SBSTTA to be given more flexibility and more specific guidance when issues were submitted to it for consideration. Turning to the item before the Working Group, he said that SBSTTA had considered the Global Taxonomy Initiative at its fourth and fifth meetings, and had identified a number of priority activities for Parties, Governments and relevant organizations to undertake in order to further the Initiative.

165. Statements under the item were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, the Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Group), the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Norway, Peru, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Seychelles, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, the Russian Federation, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

166. Statements were also made by representatives of UNESCO and the Commonwealth Secretariat.

167. The Working Group decided that the Chair, with the assistance of the Secretariat, should prepare a revision of the draft decision on the Global Taxonomy Initiative contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/1/Add.2 for its consideration, taking into account the amendments proposed during the meeting.

168. At its 12th meeting, on 25 May 2000, the Working Group considered an informal paper containing a revised draft decision on the Global Taxonomy Initiative, prepared by the Chair with the assistance of the Secretariat, and incorporating comments made by the Working Group at its 9th meeting.

169. Statements were made by representatives of Australia, the Bahamas, Brazil, Greece, New Zealand, Nigeria, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), South Africa, and the United Republic of Tanzania.

170. The Working Group decided to establish a drafting group under the chairmanship of Mr. Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias (Brazil) to prepare a revised text of the draft decision for its consideration. The core members were Australia, Bahamas, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania and one country from the European Union, but participation was open to representatives of other countries.

171. At the 13th meeting of the Working Group, on 25 May 2000, the Chair of the drafting group reported that the group had revised the annex to the draft decision.

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

173. The draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to the plenary as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.18.

174. At the 5th plenary session, on 26 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.18, as orally corrected by the Secretariat, as decision V/9. The text of the decision is contained in annex III to the present report.

17.5. Global strategy for plant conservation

175. At its 8th meeting, on 22 May 2000, Working Group I took up an informal paper submitted by Colombia and Brazil containing a draft decision on a global strategy for plant conservation. Although the issue of plant conservation was linked to that of invasive alien species, the Working Group decided to consider it as a separate item because of the scope of the draft decision submitted for consideration. The representative of Colombia, speaking also on behalf of Brazil, introduced the item, describing the proposed global strategy as a useful instrument for plant conservation which could be integrated into the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

176. Statements under the item were made by the representatives of Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, El Salvador, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Seychelles, Slovenia (on behalf of the Central and Eastern European Group), South Africa, Togo, Uganda, the United States, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

177. A statement was also made by the representative of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

178. The Working Group requested the Secretariat to prepare a revised draft decision for its consideration, taking into account proposals made during the meeting.

179. At its 10th meeting, on 23 May 2000, the Working Group resumed consideration of the item. The Chair introduced an informal paper containing a draft decision on a global strategy for plant conservation prepared by the Secretariat, on the basis of a proposal by Brazil and Colombia, incorporating the points raised by representatives. Statements were made by the

representatives of Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Japan, New Zealand, Nigeria, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union) and Turkey. After a discussion, an informal group was set up by the Chair to consult and arrive at a compromise on the draft.

180. At its 11th meeting, on 23 May 2000, the Working Group heard a report by the Chair of the informal group set up to arrive at a compromise on the revised draft decision on a global strategy for plant conservation.

181. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, Colombia, Japan, New Zealand, Nigeria and Poland. The draft decision, as orally amended, was approved as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.9.

182. At its 13th meeting, on 25 May 2000, the Working Group agreed to an amendment proposed by the Chair to the draft decision that it had approved at its 11th meeting. The draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to the plenary as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.9/Rev.1.

183. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 26 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.9/Rev.1 as decision V/10. The text of the decision is contained in annex III to the present report.

AGENDA ITEM 18. MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

18.1: Financial resources and mechanism

184. At its 5th meeting, on 18 May 2000, Working Group II took up the item.

185. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat said that it covered three issues: further guidance to the financial mechanism; the terms of reference for the second review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism; and additional financial resources.

186. Regarding further guidance to the financial mechanism, he pointed out that in decision IV/11, the Conference of the Parties had requested the Executive Secretary to advise the Parties on the relationship of any draft guidance to previous guidance and any possible effects of that draft guidance on the implementation of previous guidance from the Conference of the Parties. In addition, the ISOC had recommended that future guidance to the financial mechanism should be incorporated into a single decision (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/4, annex, recommendation 1).

187. The Conference of the Parties had before it a note prepared by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/13/Add.1) containing a compilation of past guidance to the financial mechanism.

188. Regarding the terms of reference for the second review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism, the Conference of the Parties had reviewed the effectiveness of the mechanism at its fourth meeting and, in the decision IV/11, had requested the Council of the Global Environment Facility to take a number of actions with a view to improvement and to report on them to the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting. The requested report was before the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/7).

189. In decision IV/11, the Conference of the Parties had also decided that it would determine the terms of reference for the second review at its fifth meeting. Proposed terms of reference were set out in the progress report of the Executive Secretary on mechanisms for implementation (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/13).

190. Regarding additional financial resources, the Conference of the Parties, in decision IV/12, had requested the Executive Secretary to prepare a report on the subject, to include proposals for monitoring financial support for the implementation of the Convention; possible collaboration with international organizations, institutions, conventions and agreements of relevance; exploring possibilities for additional financial support to elements in the programme of work outlined in decision IV/16, annex II; and examining the constraints to, opportunities for and implications of private-sector support for the implementation of the Convention. The report before the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/14) reviewed progress made in the implementation of the decision, with emphasis placed on continuing existing initiatives, developing innovative mechanisms and generating new sources of finance from the private sector, and suggested further action.

191. Two information notes prepared by GEF had also been submitted under item 18.1, relating to access and benefit-sharing (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/17) and an interim assessment of biodiversity enabling activities (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/20).

192. A draft decision on the item was set out for the Parties in the document entitled "Draft decisions for the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties" (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/1/Add.2).

193. Statements under the item were made by representatives of Australia, Austria, Bangladesh (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark Eritrea, Ethiopia, Germany, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Rwanda, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

194. The representative of the United States of America announced that her Government was launching a new forest biological diversity conservation initiative, involving new funding of \$150 million for bilateral projects related to such conservation. Of that sum, \$110 million would be disbursed through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and \$40 million through an innovative debt-reduction programme in return for measures to conserve forest biological diversity.

195. A statement was also made by the representative of Flora and Fauna International.

196. Also at its 5th meeting, the Working Group decided that representatives should submit comments and proposals to the Secretariat, with a view to the preparation of a revised draft decision, covering the three issues involved, namely: further guidance to the financial mechanism; the terms of reference for the second review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism; and additional financial resources.

197. At its 9th meeting, on 23 May 2000, the Working Group considered a conference room paper containing a draft decision, submitted by the Chair, on additional financial resources. With regard to further guidance to the

financial mechanism, the Chair announced that informal consultations would be conducted by Mr. John Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda) with a view to assisting her to prepare a draft decision on the subject.

198. Statements on the draft decision on additional financial resources were made by the representatives of the following countries: Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Ethiopia, Germany, India, Japan, Kenya, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and Uruguay.

199. After the discussion, the Working Group decided to defer further consideration of the draft decision until a number of points contained therein had been further clarified and agreement had been reached.

200. At its 10th meeting, on 23 May 2000, the Working Group considered a conference room paper containing a draft decision prepared by the Chair on the subject of the second review of the financial mechanism.

201. Statements on the draft decision were made by the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Canada, Colombia, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

202. The Working Group decided that, taking into account the comments made and the amendments proposed during the discussion, the Secretariat would prepare a revised version of the draft decision for subsequent submission to the Working Group.

203. At its 11th meeting, on 25 May 2000, the Working Group considered a revised conference room paper, submitted by the Chair, containing a draft decision on additional financial resources. The draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to plenary as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.22.

204. At the same meeting, the Working Group considered a revised conference room paper, submitted by the Chair, containing a draft decision on the second review of the financial mechanism. The draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to plenary as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.23.

205. At its 12th meeting, on 25 May 2000, the Working Group considered a conference room paper, submitted by the Chair, containing a draft decision on further guidance to the financial mechanism. The draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to plenary as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.24.

206. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 26 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.22, as orally corrected by the Secretariat, as decision V/11, draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.23 as decision V/12 and draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.24 as decision V/13. The text of those decisions is contained in annex III to the present report.

18.2. Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism

207. At its 5th meeting, on 18 May 2000, Working Group II took up the above item. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat said that the Conference of the Parties, in decision IV/12, had requested the Executive Secretary to undertake an independent review of the pilot phase of the clearing-house mechanism, starting at the end of 1998, for presentation to SBSTTA, together with a longer-term programme of work for the mechanism. The results of the review, which had been presented to SBSTTA at its fifth meeting, were also before the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/2), as well as the proposed strategic plan for the clearing-house mechanism (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/3) and proposals for its longer-term programme of work 1999-2004 (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/4).

208. Also before the Conference of the Parties was SBSTTA recommendation V/2 on the clearing-house mechanism (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/3, annex I), in which the Conference of the Parties was recommended to endorse the strategic plan for the clearing-house mechanism and the longer-term programme of work. The Executive Secretary had also provided supplementary information on the topic in his progress report on mechanisms for implementation (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/13). Also before the Conference of the Parties under this item was an information paper on the experience of GEF in support of the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/24).

209. Based on SBSTTA recommendation V/2, the Executive Secretary had prepared a draft decision on the item, which was contained in the document containing draft decisions for the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/1/Add.2).

210. Mr. David Brackett (Canada), Vice-Chair of the fifth meeting of SBSTTA, speaking on behalf of the Chair of SBSTTA, Mr. C. Samper (Colombia), presented to the Working Group the background to and content of SBSTTA recommendation V/2.

211. Statements under the item were made by the representatives of Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, Peru, and Poland.

212. At the 6th meeting of the Working Group, on 19 May 2000, statements under the item were made by the representatives of Bangladesh, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Chad, Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific island developing States), Finland, Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Russian Federation, Senegal, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and Venezuela.

213. A statement was also made by the representative of GEF.

214. At its 10th meeting, on 23 May 2000, the Working Group considered a conference room paper containing a draft decision prepared by the Chair on the subject of scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism.

215. Statements on the draft decision were made by the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chad,

/...

Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, India, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, the Russian Federation, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

216. The Working Group decided that, taking into account the comments made and the amendments proposed during the discussion, the Secretariat would prepare a revised version of the draft decision for subsequent submission to the Working Group.

217. At its 11th meeting, on 25 May 2000, the Working Group considered a revised conference room paper, submitted by the Chair, containing a draft decision on scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism. The draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to plenary as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.21.

218. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 26 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.21 as decision V/14. The text of the decision is contained in annex III to the present report.

18.3. Incentive measures

219. Working Group I took up this item at its 1st meeting, on 16 May 2000. It was decided that the item would be considered in conjunction with agenda item 18.3 (Sustainable use, including tourism) (see paras. 307-314 below).

220. At its 7th meeting, on 19 May, the Working Group approved for transmission to plenary a draft decision under this item as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.3, draft decision 3 (see also para. 313 below).

221. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 22 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties took up draft decision 3 in document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.3.

222. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Seychelles, Mexico and Nigeria.

223. The Conference of the Parties then adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, as decision V/15. The text of the decision is contained in annex III to the present report.

18.4. Article 8(j) and related provisions

224. At its 6th meeting, on 19 May 2000, Working Group II took up this item. Introducing the item, a representative of the Secretariat drew attention to the substantive elements of the report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/5), which contained the Working Group's recommendations regarding a proposed programme of work and advice on the application and development of legal and other appropriate forms of protection.

225. In its decision IV/9, establishing that Working Group, the Conference of the Parties had also identified a number of other activities to promote the implementation of Article 8(j) and the related provisions of the Convention, and had reiterated its call for further case-studies and the further

development of links with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Information regarding those activities had been provided in the progress report of the Executive Secretary on mechanisms for implementation (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/13).

226. A draft decision on the item was also before the meeting, contained in the note by the Executive Secretary, entitled, "Draft decisions for the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties" (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/1/Add.2). In addition, an information document was before the meeting, prepared by UNEP and WIPO, on the role of intellectual property rights in the sharing of benefits arising from the use of biological resources and associated traditional knowledge, giving selected case-studies (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/26).

227. Statements under the item were made by the representatives of Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Germany, India, Japan, Kenya, Malawi (on behalf of the members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC)), Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden (on behalf of the Nordic countries) and Venezuela.

228. A statement was also delivered by two representatives of the Fifth International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

229. At the 7th meeting of the Working Group, on 19 May 2000, statements were made by the representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Cuba, Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Indonesia, Mexico, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama (on behalf of the countries of Central America), Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda, Solomon Islands (also on behalf of Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu), Spain, Switzerland, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

230. A statement on the item was also made by the representative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

231. Statements were also made by representatives of the following indigenous people's groups: International Forum on Biological Diversity, Consejo de Todas las Tierras de Chile, Coordinación Mapuche (Argentina), Russian Association of Indigenous People of the North, Coordinating Body for the Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA), Te Iwi Moriori Trust Board, Asociación Ixacawaa de Desarrollo e Información Indígena, Movimiento Indígena Colombiano, Movimiento Autoridades Indígenas de Colombia, Canadian Indigenous Caucus (speaking on his own behalf and on behalf of the International Indigenous Forum on Biological Diversity), Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network, Aboriginal Community of Australia, and Alliance internationale des peuples indigènes et tribaux des forêts tropicales.

232. At its 8th meeting, on 22 May 2000, the Working Group established an open-ended contact group under the chairmanship of Mr. Johan Bodegård (Sweden) to consider the issues under the item. It was decided that the following countries would constitute the core membership of the open-ended contact group: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Germany, India, Indonesia, Namibia, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, and Uganda.

233. At its 12th meeting, on 25 May 2000, the Working Group considered a conference room paper, submitted by the Chair of the contact group, containing

a draft decision on Article 8(j) and related provisions. The draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to plenary as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.31.

234. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 26 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.31, as orally amended by the representative of Colombia, as decision V/16. The text of the decision is contained in annex III to the present report.

235. Following the adoption of the decision, a representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity expressed great satisfaction at the positive action taken by the Conference of the Parties in relation to Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention. She congratulated the Secretariat of the Convention as well as the Conference of the parties for their efforts in raising the profile of indigenous issues. She then briefly noted some particular issues that were vital to indigenous peoples, many of which had not been articulated to their full satisfaction. These issues included: the recognition of indigenous territories; the call for a moratorium on bioprospecting and access and use of traditional knowledge until such time as the cultural heritage of indigenous peoples was fully protected under national and international laws; the need for full participation in the development of policies and laws relating to biodiversity, including the right to deny access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge and the right to fair and equitable benefit-sharing where indigenous peoples agreed to such access; the need for financial support to ensure participation of indigenous peoples at all levels; and the right of prior informed consent in respect of the use of traditional knowledge. She also reiterated the principle of a rights-based approach to social justice and, in that context, she recommended the draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as the most up-to-date articulation of their rights. Of particular importance was the full recognition and participation of indigenous women, for they were the nurturers of life.

18.5. Education and public awareness

236. At its 8th meeting, on 22 May 2000, Working Group II took up the item. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat said that, in its decision IV/10 B, the Conference of the Parties had invited the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to consider launching a global initiative on biological diversity education, training and public awareness. It requested the Executive Secretary to explore the feasibility of such an initiative and to report on progress to the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. UNESCO had developed a proposal (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/5) for a joint undertaking by the Convention, UNESCO and other relevant international organizations.

237. Also to be considered under the item were the SBSTTA recommendation that education and public awareness be included when considering the work programmes on thematic issues, and a recommendation by ISOC that the Conference of the Parties request the Executive Secretary to designate a theme each year for the International Day for Biological Diversity.

238. The SBSTTA and ISOC recommendations were contained in the reports of those bodies (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/2 and UNEP/CBD/COP/5/4, respectively).

239. A draft decision on the item was set out in the document "Draft decisions for the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties" (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/1/Add.2).

240. Statements under the item were made by the representatives of Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Germany, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Mali, Namibia, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Rwanda, Slovenia and Spain.

241. The working Group also heard a brief presentation by a representative of UNESCO describing the proposed joint undertaking by UNESCO, the Convention Secretariat and others.

242. At its 12th meeting, on 25 May 2000, the Working Group considered a conference room paper, submitted by the Chair, containing a draft decision on education and public awareness. The draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.28.

243. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 26 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.28 as decision V/17. The text of the decision is contained in annex III to the present report.

18.6. Impact assessment, liability and redress (Article 14)

244. At its 9th meeting, on 23 May 2000, Working Group II took up the above agenda item.

245. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat said that, by its decision IV/10 C, the Conference of the Parties invited input from Governments and organizations relating to environmental impact assessment. It also requested that the Secretariat incorporate such input in a synthesis report and requested SBSTTA, on the basis of the report, to identify further actions that would promote implementation of the impact assessment procedures provided for in Article 14 of the Convention.

246. Recommendation IV/6 of SBSTTA, contained in the report of the fourth meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/2), outlined a number of activities that Parties, Governments and other organizations might undertake. It also recommended that SBSTTA be requested to further develop guidelines on environmental impact assessments in time for the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and that the Executive Secretary continue efforts to generate and disseminate case-studies.

247. As also requested in decision IV/10 C, the Conference of the Parties had before it a synthesis report on liability and redress (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/16). However, the Executive Secretary had not received enough submissions to provide the basis for the examination of redress and liability anticipated in Article 14, and it was accordingly proposed that detailed consideration of the issue be considered at a future meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

248. The Conference of the Parties also had before it under this item an information document entitled "Environmental impact assessment and biological diversity: contribution from the German Technical Cooperation project on implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity", circulated at the request of the delegation of Germany (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/34).

249. A draft decision on impact assessment, liability and redress was contained in the document "Draft decisions for the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties" (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/1/Add.2).

250. Statements under the item were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, European Community, Germany, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, and Zambia.

251. A statement under the item was also made by the representative of BirdLife International (speaking on his own behalf and on behalf of the International Association for Impact Assessment, and also as a member of the Working Group on Impact Assessment of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands).

252. At its 12th meeting, on 25 May 2000, the Working Group considered a conference room paper, submitted by the Chair, containing a draft decision on impact assessment, liability and redress.

253. During the discussion of the draft decision, the representative of France announced his Government's intention to host a workshop on liability and redress with respect to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to invite interested Parties.

254. The draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to plenary as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.30.

255. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 26 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.30 as decision V/18. The text of the decision is contained in annex III to the present report.

18.7. National reporting (Article 26)

256. At its 4th meeting, on 18 May 2000, Working Group II took up the item.

257. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat reported that, in its decision IV/14, the Conference of the Parties had requested SBSTTA to provide advice on the intervals and forms of future national reports, taking into account the elements contained in the Annex to that decision. SBSTTA had considered the matter at its fifth meeting and recommended that the Conference of the Parties request Parties to submit full national reports every four years, making use of a matrix of questions, and that Parties be invited to prepare detailed thematic reports on one or more of the items for in-depth consideration by meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

258. In response to a request from SBSTTA at its fifth meeting, the Executive Secretary had prepared a note on national reporting for the consideration of the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/13/Add.2). The annexes to the note contained a matrix and proposed formats for thematic reports for in-depth consideration by the Conference of the Parties.

259. A draft decision on national reporting, based on the recommendations by SBSTTA, was set out in the document "Draft decisions for the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties" (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/1/Add.2).

260. The Chair of SBSTTA, Mr. C. Samper (Colombia), drawing attention to the note by the Executive Secretary contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/13, presented the recommendations of the fifth meeting of SBSTTA.

261. Statements under the item were made by the representatives of Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the European Community, Finland, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), the Russian Federation, Seychelles, Slovenia (on behalf of the Central and Eastern European Group), Switzerland, Uganda, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

262. At the 5th meeting of the Working Group, on 18 May 2000, statements were made by representatives of Algeria, Bolivia, Cameroon, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Morocco, Paraguay and Romania.

263. A statement was also made by the representative of BirdLife International.

264. The Chair requested that representatives should submit to the Secretariat their proposed amendments to the draft decision on the item contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/1/Add.2, with a view to the preparation of a revised draft.

265. At its 10th meeting, on 23 May 2000, the Working Group considered a conference room paper containing a draft decision submitted by the Chair on the subject of national reporting.

266. Statements on the draft decision were made by the representatives of Bahamas, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Finland, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

267. The Working Group decided that, taking into account the comments made and the amendments proposed during the discussion, the Secretariat would prepare a revised version of the draft decision for subsequent submission to the Working Group.

268. At its 11th meeting, on 25 May 2000, the Working Group considered a revised conference room paper, submitted by the Chair, containing a draft decision on national reporting. The draft decision was approved for transmission to plenary as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.25.

269. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 26 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.25 as decision V/19. The text of the decision is contained in annex III to the present report.

AGENDA ITEM 19: OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

270. At its 3rd meeting, on 17 May 2000, Working Group II took up the item.

271. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat reported that, at its fourth meeting, the Conference of the Parties had established an Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Operations of the Convention (ISOC) with a view to improving operations of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties and, accordingly, had decided to consider the report of the ISOC at its fifth meeting. In the ISOC report (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/4), recommendation 1 contained two key outstanding issues: the periodicity of meetings of the Conference of the Parties; and mechanisms for enhancing the review and facilitating the implementation of the Convention.

272. SBSTTA, at its fourth and fifth meetings, had also made recommendations relevant to the item, including peer review and scientific assessment; terms of reference for technical expert groups; a methodology for using the roster of experts; and development of a longer-term work programme for SBSTTA and a strategic plan for the Convention. A brainstorming session on scientific assessments was convened by the Executive Secretary from 17 to 19 November 1999, and the report of that session (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/1) was before the participants. Also before the Conference of the Parties under this item was the report of the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy to the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/29).

273. The Working Group also heard a brief presentation by the Chair of SBSTTA, highlighting the items for consideration of particular relevance to SBSTTA.

274. A draft decision based on ISOC recommendation 1 and the note by the Executive Secretary on operations of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/17) was set out in the document "Draft decisions for the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties" (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/1/Add.2). The draft decision covered Convention operations, a strategic plan and scientific assessments.

275. Statements under the item were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia (on behalf of the African group), Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Latvia (on behalf of the Central and Eastern European Group), Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, (on its own behalf and on behalf of the Central American countries), Paraguay, Peru, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia (on behalf of the Central and Eastern European Group), Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and Zambia.

276. At its 3rd meeting, on 17 May 2000, the Working Group decided to establish an open-ended contact group, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jonathan Tillson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), with a mandate to formulate a draft decision on the item, on the basis of the draft decision on operations of the Convention contained in the note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/1/Add.2). It was decided that representatives of the following countries and regional economic integration organizations would constitute the core membership of the contact group: Australia, Brazil, Ethiopia, European Community, Hungary, Indonesia, Kenya, Latvia, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Singapore, Slovenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Zambia.

277. At the 4th meeting of the Working Group, on 18 May 2000, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil,

Canada, China, Colombia, the Cook Islands (on behalf of the Pacific island developing States), Ecuador, Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and the African Group), Haiti, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the Solomon Islands (on behalf of the Pacific island developing States), Sudan, Uganda, the United States of America, Venezuela and Zambia.

278. A statement was also made by the representative of BirdLife International.

279. At its 9th meeting, on 23 May 2000, the Working Group considered a conference room paper, prepared by the Chair of the contact group, containing a draft decision on cooperation with other bodies. The draft decision was approved for transmission to plenary as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.6.

280. At its 11th and 12th meetings, on 25 May 2000, the Working Group considered a conference room paper, submitted by the Chair of the contact group, containing a draft decision on operations of the Convention. The draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to plenary as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.27.

281. The representative of Colombia, while joining the consensus on the draft decision, wished to record her Government's reservation concerning the proposed amendment to paragraph 1 of rule 21 of the rules of procedure, as set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the draft decision. Colombia believed that, as drafted, the proposal would not solve the problems that had been encountered in preparing for meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

282. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.6 as decision V/21 and draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.27 as decision V/20. The text of those decisions is contained in annex III to the present report.

283. The representative of Mexico, recalling the proposal her country had made for the Conference of the Parties to consider and adopt quantitative targets for the conservation of biological diversity, underscored the need to continue developing mechanisms and approaches to improve the operations of the Convention. The targets would be met through the voluntary participation of Parties, provided they received appropriate technological and financial incentives.

284. The representative of New Zealand welcomed the adoption of decision V/20 but said that it was only the start of a process to improve the operations of the Convention. It was vital for the Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Operations of the Convention and SBSTTA to provide forums for discussion of operational issues such as the strategic plan. She therefore called on the bureaus of the Conference of the Parties and SBSTTA to ensure that, in setting the agendas for meetings of those bodies, they provided sufficient time to adequately address such issues. She also sought assurances that sufficient funds would be made available for the inter-sessional meetings.

AGENDA ITEM 20: BUDGET FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE BIENNIUM
2000-2002

285. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 16 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties took up its consideration of the item.

286. Introducing his note on the proposed budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2001-2002 (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/18), the Executive Secretary said that, since the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, a number of inter-sessional activities had generated recommendations for the consideration of the current meeting. Since their implementation would have financial and human-resource implications, the Secretariat, as requested by the Bureau, had estimated the cost of such implementation as it related to the work programme. The proposed budget before the Conference of the Parties was based on those recommendations and also built upon the existing activities of the Secretariat.

287. Drawing attention to his note on programme and subprogramme activities and resources required (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/18/Add.1), the Executive Secretary observed that the structure of the three trust funds under the Convention had been retained. Concerning the proposed increase in the level of the BY Trust Fund, he explained that, in accordance with the headquarters agreement, in the biennium 2001-2002 the Secretariat would no longer enjoy an annual contribution of \$1 million from the Government of Canada and would also have to charge to the BY Trust Fund the rental costs of its premises, hitherto paid by the Government of Canada and amounting to some \$700,000 for the biennium. Other factors which required additional funding were: the preparation of meetings of the ICCP and the first meeting of the Parties to the Protocol; the addition of new programmes of work on drylands ecosystems, inland waters, and sustainable use and tourism; and the loss of a post for an expert on marine and coastal ecosystems, previously funded by UNESCO. In addition, the proposed BY Trust Fund budget for the coming biennium included an amount of \$761,800 to cover the participation of developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition in the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. That arrangement was approved by the Bureau of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in order to meet the shortfalls in funds committed to the BZ Trust Fund for participation of Parties in the processes of the Convention.

288. The representative of New Zealand made a statement.

289. Also at the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, the Conference of the Parties decided to establish a small contact group, to be chaired by Mr. John Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda), to address administrative and budgetary matters under agenda items 15 and 20 and to report to the plenary on the outcome of its deliberations.

290. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 22 May 2000, the Chair of the contact group gave an interim report on progress in the work of the group.

291. At the 5th plenary session of the session, on 26 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties took up a draft decision under this item submitted by the Chair of the contact group (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.12).

292. The Secretariat introduced an oral correction to table 3 of the draft decision in order to include the Panel of Experts on Access and Benefit-sharing.

293. The representative of Mali drew attention to the following appeal by the African countries to the host country of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which was read out by the representative of Rwanda:

"The Conference of the Parties,

"Noting with appreciation the annual contribution of the Government of Canada to the rental of the premises of the Secretariat in Montreal, as well as its annual contribution of US\$ 1 million for the period 1996-2000, which was used to offset planned expenditures approved in the biennial budget of the Conference of the Parties,

"Aware that this generous offer will end as of 31 December 2000,

"Deeply concerned that the loss of this generous contribution will severely affect the budget for the Convention for future bienniums,

"Conscious of the continuous nature of the generous offer made by the host Government for the secretariats of the other post-Rio Conventions: the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Drought and Desertification (UNCCD),

"Conscious also of the practice of host Governments with respect to the secretariats of other conventions,

"Noting with concern that the arrangement between the host country and the Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat has not been finalized,

"1. Appeals to the Government of Canada to further extend its original offer made to the Conference of the Parties at its second meeting;

"2. Urges the Government of Canada to finalize the arrangements between it and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity."

294. The representative of Cameroon expressed support for the statement read out by the representative of Rwanda and introduced an oral amendment to paragraph 21 of the draft decision with a view to ensuring that the question of the level of the post of Executive Secretary could be dealt with more expeditiously by having the President report on his consultations to the Bureau, rather than waiting two years for it to be addressed at the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

295. The representative of Colombia expressed concern that the budget did not fully reflect the outcome of the discussions on the work programme in the working groups. Colombia called upon the Bureau responsible for the

preparations for the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to study the issue and propose mechanisms to guarantee that when the budget was reviewed, the discussions and conclusions of the other working groups would be taken into account.

296. In answer to a question from the representative of New Zealand, who shared the concerns expressed about inadequate linkages between the results of the working groups and the proposed budget, the Executive Secretary confirmed that the conference-servicing allocation in the BY Trust Fund budget provided for a three-day Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Operation of the Convention.

297. The representative of Canada, said that Canada remained prepared to make special contributions to the work of the Convention on Biological Diversity and looked forward to making additional special contributions in the future. The Canadian delegation had listened closely to the concerns expressed by a number of delegations during the course of the current meeting, and by the representatives of the African Group at the current session. While he could make no further commitment at the present time, he could commit himself to taking the concerns to the highest level of the Canadian Government as it continued to consider the matter.

298. The Conference of the Parties then adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.12, as corrected by the Secretariat and amended by Cameroon, as decision V/22. The text of the decision is contained in annex III to the present report.

IV. PRIORITY ISSUES FOR REVIEW AND GUIDANCE

AGENDA ITEM 21. CONSIDERATION OF OPTIONS FOR CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN DRYLAND, MEDITERRANEAN, ARID, SEMI-ARID, GRASSLAND AND SAVANNAH ECOSYSTEMS

299. At its 2nd meeting, on 17 May 2000, Working Group I took up the item. The item was introduced by the representative of the Secretariat, who recalled that, as provided for in the programme of work adopted in decision IV/16, the Conference of the Parties was scheduled to consider in depth at the present meeting the biological diversity of dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems ("dry and sub-humid lands"). In preparation for that discussion, SBSTTA had considered the matter at its fourth and fifth meetings. At its fourth meeting, it had considered the status and trends of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and adopted recommendation IV/3, requesting the Executive Secretary to prepare a draft programme of work and giving guidance on its scope and preparation. At its fifth meeting, SBSTTA had adopted recommendation V/8, recommending that the Conference of the Parties establish a programme of work on the biological diversity of dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems. The Executive Secretary had provided further information on the matter in a note (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/19), which was supplemented by an information note (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/15).

300. The Chair of SBSTTA, Mr. Cristián Samper (Colombia), added that recommendation V/8 proposed for consideration by the Conference of the Parties a draft programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands, and suggested collaboration with the Convention to Combat Desertification in the implementation of the programme of work, including through the development of a joint work programme between the two conventions.

301. Statements under the item were made by the representatives of Armenia, Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, China, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco, Namibia (on behalf of the African Group), the Niger, Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa (on behalf of the Pacific island developing States), Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

302. Statements were also made by representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

303. Statements were also made by observers from the following non-governmental organizations: BirdLife International and Defenders of Wildlife.

304. At the end of the discussion, the Working Group decided to meet as a drafting group under the chairmanship of Mr. Sem T. Shikongo (Namibia) to assist the Chairman in drafting a consolidated text under the item. The core membership of the drafting group comprised the representatives of Australia, Brazil, China, Ecuador, Greece, India, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Tunisia and Turkmenistan, but participation was open to other representatives.

305. At its 9th meeting, on 23 May, the Working Group heard a report by Mr. Sem T. Shikongo, the Chair of the drafting group. Following some amendments, proposed by the Chair of the group as well as by the representatives of Australia, Brazil and Colombia, the draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to the plenary as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.4.

306. At the 5th plenary session, on 26 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.4, as orally corrected, as decision V/23. The text of the decision is contained in annex III to the present report.

AGENDA ITEM 22. SUSTAINABLE USE, INCLUDING TOURISM

307. At its 1st meeting, on 16 May 2000, Working Group I took up the item concurrently with agenda item 18.3. The items were introduced by a representative of the Secretariat, who recalled that, in accordance with decision IV/16, sustainable use, including tourism, was one of three themes scheduled for in-depth discussion at the present meeting. In preparation for that discussion, SBSTTA had, at its fourth meeting, considered the interlinkages between biological diversity and tourism, and adopted recommendation IV/7. At its fifth meeting, it had considered sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue, and adopted recommendation V/12. The two recommendations had been consolidated into a draft decision submitted for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/1/Add.2, section 22).

308. The representative of the Secretariat also drew attention to decision IV/10 A of the Conference of the Parties, pursuant to which the Executive Secretary had prepared a note containing a further analysis of the design and implementation of incentive measures (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/15). The conclusions of that analysis had served as the basis for a draft decision on the subject (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/1/Add.2, section 18.3), which was also before the Working Group for its consideration. The paper had drawn on case-studies provided by a number of Parties, UNEP, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and IUCN, which were summarized in an information document that had also been prepared for the meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/14).

309. The Chair of SBSTTA, Mr. Cristián Samper (Colombia), explained that although substantive work had been carried out on tourism as an example of sustainable use, further analysis would perhaps be required on how to achieve sustainable use in other sectors.

310. Statements under the items were made by the representatives of Australia, the Bahamas, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, the Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Latvia (on behalf of the Central and Eastern European Group), Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Norway, Peru, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), the Russian Federation, Samoa, Seychelles, Switzerland, Tonga, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.

311. A representative of the Secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species also made a statement.

312. At the end of its 1st meeting, the Working Group decided that the Chair would prepare a text based on the draft decisions before it as well as on its discussions, and incorporating any proposals submitted by representatives in writing. The revised text would merge the draft decisions under the two items.

313. At its 3rd meeting, on 18 May 2000, the Chair introduced a revised text based on the draft decisions and proposals made. Having considered the revised text, the Working Group decided to set up a drafting group under the chairmanship of Mr. David Lawson (Australia) to give further detailed consideration to the text.

314. At its 7th meeting, on 19 May 2000, the Working Group considered an informal paper prepared by the drafting group containing three draft decisions on sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue, biological diversity and tourism, and incentive measures. The draft decisions, as orally amended, were approved for transmission to the plenary as document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.3.

315. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 22 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties took up draft decisions 1 and 2 in document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.3, on sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue and on biological diversity and tourism.

316. A statement was made by the representative of Nigeria.

317. The Conference of the Parties then adopted draft decision 1, as orally amended, and draft decision 2 as decisions V/24 and V/25, respectively. The text of the decisions is contained in annex III to the present report.

AGENDA ITEM 23: ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES

318. At its 1st meeting, on 16 May 2000, Working Group II took up item.

319. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat reported that, at its fourth meeting, the Conference of the Parties had established a Panel of Experts on Access and Benefit-sharing with the mandate to develop a common understanding of basic concepts and to explore all options for access and benefit-sharing on mutually agreed terms. The report of the meeting of the Panel of Experts, which was currently before the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/8), contained a set of key conclusions to assist Parties in implementing access and benefit-sharing arrangements as envisaged by the Convention. The Panel also identified a series of elements that required further development and urged the Conference of the Parties to continue to gather relevant information through the Secretariat.

320. At its fourth meeting, the Conference of the Parties had also requested the Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Operations of the Convention (ISOC) to explore options for access and benefit-sharing mechanisms. The ISOC report (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/4) contained three recommendations of relevance to the agenda item: on the work of the Panel of Experts; on intellectual property rights; and on ex situ collections.

321. He further advised that the note prepared by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/21) was based on the recommendations of the meetings of the ISOC and of the Panel of Experts and contained the elements of a draft decision regarding further work and actions on access and benefit-sharing to

be undertaken in the period between the fifth and sixth meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

322. The elements of a draft decision on access and benefit-sharing, based on the conclusions of the panel of experts, the recommendations of the ISOC, and the note of the Executive Secretary were also contained in the document entitled "Draft decisions for the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties" (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/1/Add.2).

323. In addition, three information documents were available to the Conference of the Parties: on the activities of GEF in support of benefit-sharing (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/17); draft guidelines on access and benefit-sharing regarding the utilization of genetic resources, prepared by Switzerland (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/21); and the abstract of the international scientific conference on "Guidelines for Access and Benefit-sharing – Initiatives and Perspectives for Implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity", submitted by Germany (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/25).

324. At the 1st meeting of the Working Group, statements under the item were made by the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, the European Community, Ethiopia (on its own behalf and on behalf of the African Group), Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Namibia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Papua New Guinea (on behalf of the Pacific island developing States), Poland, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), the Russian Federation, Switzerland, Turkey and Venezuela.

325. At the 2nd meeting of the Working Group, statements under the item were made by the representatives of Brazil, Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Rwanda, Slovenia (on behalf of the Central and Eastern European group), Solomon Islands, Togo and the United States of America.

326. Statements were also made by the representatives of the Commonwealth Secretariat and of FAO.

327. A statement was also made on behalf of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

328. Representatives of the following non-governmental organizations also made statements: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC), Coordinating Body for the Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA), Te Iwi Moriori Trust Board, Third World Network (speaking also on behalf of RAFI, ITDG, Swedish Society for nature Conservation, Council for Responsible Genetics, South East Asia Regional Institute for Community Education (SEARICE), Diverse Women for Diversity, ECOROPA, Greenpeace International, CODEFF/Friends of the Earth - Chile, and Washington Biotechnology Action Council).

329. At its 2nd meeting, on 17 May 2000, the Working Group decided to establish an open-ended contact group under the chairmanship of Mr. A.H. Zakri (Malaysia) to consider issues under the item. It was decided that the following countries would constitute the core membership of the open-ended contact group: Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt,

/...

Ethiopia, France, Germany, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Nigeria, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Solomon Islands and Switzerland.

330. At the 3rd meeting of the Working Group, on 17 May 2000, a statement was made by the representative of the International Chamber of Commerce.

331. At its 11th meeting, on 25 May 2000, the Working Group considered a conference room paper, submitted by the Chair of the contact group, containing three draft decisions on agenda item 23. The draft decisions, as orally amended, were approved for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.26.

332. The representatives of China and Cameroon stated for the record that, while they did not object to approval of the draft decisions, they believed that paragraphs 4 (d) and 11 in draft decision A, on access and benefit-sharing arrangements, were in conflict and that paragraph 4 (d) should have been deleted or substantially modified.

333. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 26 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decisions in document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.26 as decisions V/26 A, B and C. The text of the decisions is contained in annex III to the present report.

334. The representative of Seychelles, speaking on behalf of the African Group, welcomed the text of the mandate of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group, as contained in paragraph 11 of decision V/26 A. He noted in particular the use of the phrase "to develop guidelines and other approaches for submission to the Conference of the Parties", which did not preclude the consideration of other mechanisms by the Working Group.

335. The representative of Germany confirmed his country's offer to host a meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group in Bonn. He believed that the meeting should take place in 2001 or early 2002, prior to the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He highlighted the important role to be played by the Panel of Experts on Access and Benefit-sharing in preparing for the Working Group's meeting, and he urged all Parties in a position to do so to make voluntary contributions to secure the funding necessary for the second meeting of the Panel to take place.

V. FINAL MATTERS

AGENDA ITEM 24. OTHER MATTERS

Contribution of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

336. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 26 May 2000, the Conference of the Parties took up a draft decision submitted by the President on the contribution of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.13).

337. The draft decision was adopted as decision V/27. The text of the decision is contained in annex III to the present report.

Tribute to the Government and people of Kenya

338. Also at the 5th plenary session of the meeting, the Conference of the Parties had before it a draft decision submitted by the Bureau on a tribute to the Government and people of Kenya (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.11). The draft decision was adopted as decision V/28. The text of the decision is contained in annex III to the present report.

Statement by the representative of Israel

339. Following the adoption of the decisions at the 5th plenary session of the meeting, the representative of Israel said that Israel had not intervened in the discussions that had taken place in the working groups. It had tried to keep with the spirit of cooperation, although deprived of the basic right of a Party to be represented in and by the Bureau and officially briefed on its activity. Each Party should have the right to elect and be elected to the different functions of the Convention on the basis of the rules of procedure. The situation in which Israel found itself raised questions of the legitimacy of the Bureau and also the legal basis of the decisions just approved. On those grounds, Israel reserved its position on any decision that referred to rule 21 of the rules of procedure, namely, every decision that contained the nomination or selection of representatives, experts or locations for activities and meetings on the basis of the regional groupings implemented in the current meeting, unless a solution were to be found.

AGENDA ITEM 25. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

340. The present report was adopted at the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 26 May 2000, on the basis of the draft report (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.1 and Add.1) and the reports of Working Groups I and II (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/L.20 and L.19). The report was adopted on the understanding that the Rapporteur would be entrusted with its finalization in the light of the discussion at the 5th plenary session.

AGENDA ITEM 26. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

341. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 26 May 2000, the Conference heard closing statements by Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Group),

/...

Indonesia (on behalf of the Asian group), Panama (on behalf of the Central American countries), Latvia (on behalf of the Central and Eastern European Group), New Zealand, Sweden (on behalf of Western European and Others Group) and Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group).

342. A statement was also made by the representative of Greenpeace International.

343. Closing addresses were also made by Mr. Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director of UNEP, and Mr. Hamdallah Zedan, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

344. The President made a statement in which he announced his intention to address a letter to the President of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, calling for increased collaboration between the two sister conventions. He then declared the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties closed at 2 p.m. on Friday, 26 May 2000.

Annex I

REPORT OF THE HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT

1. The high-level segment of the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity was held on Wednesday, 24 May 2000. Three sessions were devoted to the high-level segment.

2. The high-level segment was opened at 10.35 a.m. on Wednesday, 24 May 2000 by Mr. Francis Nyenze, President of the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and Minister of the Environment of Kenya. Opening addresses were made by the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the President of the Conference of the Parties at its first extraordinary meeting.

3. In his opening statement, Mr. Hamdallah Zedan, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, welcomed all participants and said that it was gratifying that over 1,500 delegates, including more than 50 Ministers, representing more than 150 countries, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations were participating in the high-level segment. Reiterating his congratulations on the successful conclusion of the negotiations for a Protocol on Biosafety, he said that the presence of Ministers and high-level policy makers at the final meeting to negotiate the Protocol had been a crucial element of its success. One of the key provisions of the Protocol was to ensure that importing countries had both the opportunity and the capacity to assess and manage the potential risks from products of biotechnology. Work on capacity-building and efforts to promote the ratification of the Biosafety Protocol would be of fundamental importance in its implementation.

4. In his opening address, Mr. Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), welcomed all participants. Pointing out the appropriateness of signing the first Protocol to the Convention on Biological Diversity at the site of the signing of the Convention itself, he stressed the need to move rapidly towards its implementation. The fast pace of development of modern technology, which was moving towards singling out the genetic code of life itself, brought with it the fear of misuse and made it vital to find a way to handle such technologies. In that connection, the Cartagena Protocol followed the precautionary principle. Without wishing to single out any one aspect of the Convention, since all aspects were integrated, he stressed that biological diversity was an asset in overcoming poverty. In concluding, he paid tribute to the efforts of Mr. Juan Mayr Maldonado, who had created an atmosphere of confidence and trust in the negotiations on the Protocol, and whom he was glad to welcome to the current signing ceremony.

5. In his opening address, Mr. Juan Mayr Maldonado, Minister of Environment of Colombia and President of the Conference of the Parties at its first extraordinary meeting, said that, by signing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the Parties would be reaffirming their commitment to environmental protection and the beginning of a new era, both for the Convention and for biotechnology in the world. Several lessons had emerged from the negotiation process, including the importance of the need to involve all sectors of society. By signing the Protocol, Parties signalled their intention to uphold its objectives and to seek its incorporation into national law. That was a

vital step in consolidating and developing the Protocol. Parties now faced the challenge of finding a balance between the negative and positive aspects of biotechnology and demonstrating to the world that trade and the environment could coexist in a mutually beneficial manner. The act of signing was merely the beginning of a long road. Implementation was a complex process and would require the good faith and commitment of all involved. He expressed his profound thanks to all those who had contributed to the development of the Protocol, observing that there was no better legacy to leave to the environment and to the children of the world.

6. Following the opening ceremony, statements were made by the Ministers of Environment of the following countries: Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, India, Malaysia, Malawi, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger and Nigeria (also on behalf of the Group of 77 and China).

7. At the second session of the high-level segment, statements were made by the Ministers of Environment of the following countries: Angola, Mozambique, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Uganda and Uruguay.

8. At the same session, statements were made by the heads of delegation of Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bhutan, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the European Community, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti and Indonesia.

9. At the third session, statements were made by the heads of delegation of Algeria, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Norway, Pakistan, Peru (also on behalf of the Andean Community), Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (also on behalf of the parties to the Amazon Cooperation Treaty), Zambia and Zimbabwe.

10. The representative of the United States of America also made a statement at the third session.

11. Also at the third session, statements were made by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: Diverse Women for Diversity (on behalf of civil society organizations working in coordination at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties) and the Global Industry Coalition.

12. Also during the high-level segment, Ms. Geke Faber, State Secretary of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries of the Netherlands, extended an offer on behalf of her Government to host the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in the Netherlands in 2002.

13. A summary by the Chair of the high-level segment is attached (see appendix).

Signing ceremony for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

14. The signing ceremony for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety ran concurrently with the high-level segment. Following the opening ceremony, the Protocol was signed by the empowered representatives of the following 64 Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, European Community, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela.

Appendix

SUMMARY BY THE CHAIR OF THE HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT

We have come to the end of a long but very important day. Thank you for your patience today. We have listened to over 70 speakers during today's High-level Segment, which – combined with the 65 signatures we now have on the Biosafety Protocol – is a very strong indication of the extremely high level of interest every country has in this topic.

So many topics were covered here today that I can't pretend to summarize them exhaustively, but several points were stated by almost all delegations and I would like to sum up the meeting with the following points that were frequently highlighted.

- We have recognized that modern biotechnology has great potential for human well-being if developed and used with adequate safety measures for the environment and human health;
- And we have recognized the limited capabilities of many countries, particularly developing countries, to cope with the nature and scale of known and potential risks associated with living modified organisms.
- We stressed in particular the importance of capacity-building, technology transfer, and information-sharing through the effective and timely establishment of the Biosafety Clearing-House, as essential components of implementing this Protocol.
- In this regard, training in risk assessment and risk management were especially emphasized. Public awareness was also highlighted by several speakers.
- We also heard the urgings of several delegations to ensure that biotechnology makes its full contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and also to the elimination of poverty.
- I would particularly like to welcome the commitments made by several Parties here today that are endeavouring to mobilize adequate resources to facilitate the improvement and promotion of institutional and technical capacity-building required by developing country Parties to properly implement the Protocol;
- In this regard, we also heard several countries emphasize the importance of the GEF in assisting developing countries to implement the Protocol. We also heard delegations who emphasized the role that the private sector could play in this area.
- And finally, we have heard a number of delegations urge Parties to make all possible efforts for the early entry into force of the Protocol by signing and ratifying it in a timely manner. I think the 65 signatures received already are a good indication of the support for this Protocol, and I was delighted to hear many of today's speakers reporting on progress their countries have already made towards integrating biosafety considerations in their national regulatory frameworks.

- I hope this sounds like a fair general summary of the statements expressed here today.
- Again, I thank you all for your time and efforts. I now declare this High-level Segment closed.

Annex II

MINISTERIAL ROUND TABLE ON CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
TO FACILITATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON
BIOSAFETY
Nairobi, 23 May 2000

Summary by the Chair

The Ministerial Round Table reaffirmed the importance of the Protocol to regulate the transboundary movement of living modified organisms and affirmed the importance of capacity-building to ensure that Member States have a framework and capacity to assess and regulate the use of modified organisms. It was recognized that without capacity-building technology transfer is not possible. It was also recognized that developing countries, small island States and less developed countries require capacity-building and technology transfer on fair terms. There is a need to build expertise and put into place appropriate mechanisms for biosafety.

- Capacity-building consists of the development of scientific and regulatory expertise to protect human health and the environment as well as to improve human welfare.
- The capacity must be built at a human level, not purely at an institutional and national level. This will involve training at the national and regional level of individuals in necessary disciplines for the development of legal mechanisms, risk assessment, risk management and monitoring of LMOs. Workshops were proposed as one means to achieve the objectives.
- There was agreement that there must be regional cooperation to fully utilize existing resources and recognize geographical and ecological similarities. While decisions are made on the national level, cooperation may arise at the regional level.
- It was strongly felt that a Biosafety Clearing-House mechanism must be in place as soon as practicable.
- One of the mechanisms to assist in advice, information and training is the setting up of rosters of experts at the national, subregional, regional and global levels.
- The private sector and non-governmental organizations must be involved in capacity building.
- Public education and participation was recognized as crucial.
- Benefit-sharing is an important aspect of capacity-building.
- The UNEP/GEF Pilot Biosafety Enabling Project has been well received and support for continuation was expressed. There is a clear need to pull all resources together and coordinate capacity-building efforts amongst a variety of organizations and Governments.

- It was noted that the GEF offered assistance in mobilizing and coordinating financial resources for capacity building in the area of biosafety as a follow-up to the pilot phase of the UNEP/GEF Biosafety Enabling Project.
- We note that the Secretary-General will initiate a dialogue addressing the balance between the risk and benefits of biotechnology. This dialogue could profit from being linked to the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol.
- It was noted that another important element for the implementation of the Cartagena Biosafety Protocol is to take into account the developments within other international agreements, i.e. WTO.

Annex III

DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AT ITS FIFTH MEETING
Nairobi, 15-26 May 2000

<u>Decision No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
V/1	Work plan of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	68
V/2	Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems	72
V/3	Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity	74
V/4	Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on forest biological diversity	81
V/5	Agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme	85
V/6	Ecosystem approach	103
V/7	Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators	110
V/8	Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species	111
V/9	Global Taxonomy Initiative: implementation and further advance of the Suggestions for Action	120
V/10	Global strategy for plant conservation	123
V/11	Additional financial resources	124
V/12	Second review of the financial mechanism	127
V/13	Guidance to the Global Environment Facility	130
V/14	Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing- house mechanism	132
V/15	Incentive measures	137
V/16	Article 8(j) and related provisions	139
V/17	Education and public awareness	147
V/18	Impact assessment, liability and redress	148
V/19	National reporting	151
V/20	Operations of the Convention	153

V/21	Cooperation	160
V/22	Budget of the programme of work for the biennium 2001-2002	162
V/23	Consideration of options for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems	173
V/24	Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue	183
V/25	Biological diversity and tourism	185
V/26	Access to genetic resources	196
	A. Access and benefit-sharing arrangements	196
	B. The relationship between intellectual property rights and the relevant provisions of the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and the Convention on Biological Diversity	200
	C. <u>Ex situ</u> collections acquired prior to the entry into force of the Convention on Biological Diversity and not addressed by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	200
V/27	Contribution of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development .	204
V/28	Tribute to the Government and people of Kenya	205
V/29	Date and venue of the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties	206

V/1. Work plan of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

The Conference of the Parties,

Welcoming the signatures of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety that have already taken place and reiterating the call of decision EM-I/3 to all Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to sign the Protocol at the earliest opportunity, and to deposit instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval, or instruments of accession, as appropriate, as soon as possible,

Reiterating also the call of decision EM-I/3 upon States that are not Parties to the Convention to ratify, accept, approve or accede to it, as appropriate, without delay, thereby enabling them also to become Parties to the Protocol,

Recalling the mandate given to the open-ended ad hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in decision EM-I/3 to undertake, with the support of the Executive Secretary, the preparations necessary for the first meeting of the Parties to the Protocol,

Reaffirming that the meeting of the Parties is the only sovereign body with regard to the implementation of the Protocol,

Emphasizing the preparatory character of the work to be undertaken by the Intergovernmental Committee in order to facilitate the work of the first meeting of the Parties to the Protocol,

Underscoring therefore that, without prejudice to the provisions of the Protocol, including time-frames, the meeting of the Parties is the only body entitled to decide on issues that are required to be addressed during its meetings, and to what extent and in which manner it wishes to use the preparatory work of the Intergovernmental Committee,

Noting that a work programme should reflect all issues that the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol might wish to address at its first meeting,

Emphasizing the necessity to complete as early as possible the preparations for the entry into force of the Protocol,

Emphasizing also the priority of launching the Biosafety Clearing-House no later than the entry into force of the Protocol, and also the need to engage in capacity-building as soon as possible,

Welcoming the decision taken by the Council of the Global Environment Facility at its fifteenth meeting with regard to supporting activities that will assist countries to prepare for the entry into force of the Protocol,

1. Endorses the work plan for the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety as contained in the annex to the present decision;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to invite all relevant stakeholders to contribute to the development and/or strengthening of capacities in biosafety for the purpose of the effective implementation of

the Protocol, in particular in developing country Parties, and to report on progress made to the first meeting of the Parties;

3. Requests also the Executive Secretary to convene, prior to the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the meeting of technical experts on the Biosafety Clearing-House referred to in the table at the end of decision EM-I/3, and reiterates its invitation to Parties and States to make contributions for the supplementary budget for biosafety to the Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BE) for Additional Voluntary Contributions in Support of Approved Activities for the biennium 1999-2000, as presented in the table at the end of decision EM-I/3;

4. Welcomes the generous offer made by the Government of France to host the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety from 11 to 15 December 2000 in Montpellier.

Annex

WORK PLAN OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY

A. Issues for consideration by the ICCP at its first meeting

1. Decision-making (Article 10, para. 7)

Issue: Identification of basic elements for appropriate procedures and mechanisms to facilitate decision-making by Parties of import.

2. Information-sharing (Article 20, Article 19)

Issues:

- Determination of needs of Parties
- Overview of existing activities/systems and possibilities for cooperation
- Design of data-input systems
- Development of common formats for reporting, e.g., decisions, national legislations, points of contact, focal points, summaries of risk assessments, etc.
- Development of operational systems, information-management policies and procedures for receiving and making information available, including quality-insurance procedures
- Means to ensure confidentiality of information
- Financial and technological resource requirements
- Other issues (such as Article 5)

3. Capacity-building (Article 22, Article 28)

Issues:

- Identification of the needs and involvement of Parties
- Establishment and role of the roster of experts
- Overview of completed activities in the field of biosafety (e.g., capacity-building workshop in Mexico)
- Overview of existing programmes/projects/activities and possibilities for cooperation (e.g., UNEP activities and possible role)
- Multilateral, regional and bilateral cooperation and the need for common understanding and harmonization
- Involvement of the private sector
- Elements of capacity-building with respect to risk assessment and management in accordance with Article 15, Article 16 and Annex III of the Protocol
- Role of the Secretariat of the Convention
- Financial and technological resource requirements
- Other issues (such as Article 6)

4. Handling, transport, packaging and identification (Article 18)

Issues:

- Overview of relevant international rules and standards pertaining to handling, transport, packaging and identification
- Consideration of modalities for developing standards with regard to handling, transport, packaging and identification

5. Compliance (Article 34)

Issues:

- Elements for a compliance regime
- Options for a compliance regime

B. Issues for consideration by the ICCP at its second meeting

1. Liability and redress (Article 27)

Issue: Elaboration of a draft recommendation on the process for elaboration of international rules and procedures in the field of liability and redress for damage resulting from transboundary movements of living modified organisms, including, inter alia:

- Review of existing relevant instruments
 - Identification of elements for liability and redress
2. Monitoring and reporting (Article 33)
Issue: Format and timing for reporting.
 3. Secretariat (Article 31)
Issue: Development of a programme budget for the biennium following the entry into force of the Protocol.
 4. Guidance to the financial mechanism (Article 28, para. 5, Article 22)
Issue: Elaboration of guidance for the financial mechanism.
 5. Rules of procedure for the meeting of the Parties
Issue: Consideration of rules of procedure.
 6. Consideration of other issues necessary for effective implementation of the Protocol (e.g., Article 29, para. 4)
 7. Elaboration of a draft provisional agenda for the first meeting of the Parties

Items for continued consideration from the first meeting of the ICCP

8. Decision-making (Article 10, para. 7)
9. Information-sharing (Article 20)
10. Capacity-building (Article 22, Article 28, para. 28)
11. Handling, transport, packaging and identification (Article 18)
Issue: Modalities for a process for discussion on Article 18, paragraph 2 (a) by the first meeting of the Parties.
12. Compliance (Article 34)

V/2. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems (implementation of decision IV/4)

The Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing the need for continued cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity and other conventions and bodies dealing with different aspects of inland water biological diversity,

1. Takes notes of the various ways and means to implement the programme of work and obstacles in implementing some aspects of the work plan of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, as contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on the subject prepared for the fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/5/6), and requests the Executive Secretary to report to it on these matters before the seventh meeting of the Conference of Parties as part of the review of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems by the Subsidiary Body at its eighth meeting;

2. Endorses the proposed joint work plan for the period 2000-2001 of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/5/INF/12), which includes, inter alia, a River Basin Initiative, encourages Parties, other Governments and relevant bodies to support and participate in the Initiative, and stresses that Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that are not Parties to the Ramsar Convention shall not be disadvantaged in the workings and implementation of the joint work plan;

3. Encourages Parties to address the lack of information on the status of inland water biological diversity as a basis for future decisions on inland water at the national level and to include this information in their national reports;

4. Requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider the recommendations contained in the forthcoming report of the World Commission on Dams, to be published in November 2000, and, as appropriate, to recommend to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting the introduction of suitable elements into the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems;

5. Further requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to include in its review before the seventh meeting of the Conference of Parties advice on the further elaboration and refinement of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, having due regard to the issues relating, inter alia, to water supply, land use and tenure, pollution, alien invasive species, the effects of El Niño, and environmental impact assessment;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary to compile systematically information on the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, including the report of the World Commission on Dams, for dissemination through the clearing-house mechanism, and to report on his efforts as part of the review of that programme of work

that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice will carry out before the seventh meeting of the Conference of Parties;

7. Invites relevant organizations and activities, in particular the Global International Waters Assessment, to contribute to the assessment of inland water biological diversity and to integrate a biological diversity component fully in their methodology protocols;

8. Urges the implementation of capacity-building measures for developing and implementing national and sectoral plans for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems, including comprehensive assessments of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, and capacity-building programmes for monitoring the implementation of the programme of work and the trends in inland water biological diversity, and for information-gathering and dissemination among the riparian communities.

V/3. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (implementation of decision IV/5)

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the need to implement the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity in a holistic manner, taking into account river basin issues, the effects of land-based activities (including pollution) and tourism plans,

Noting the relevance for the future implementation of the programme of work of the joint work plan 2000-2001 of the Convention on Biological Diversity and Ramsar Convention on Wetlands,

Stressing the importance of regional approaches to the implementation of the programme of work and therefore of cooperation with regional bodies,

1. Takes note of the tools that have been used for the implementation of the programme of work on the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity, as set out in the note by the Executive Secretary on the subject prepared for the fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/5/7, annex I), requests the Executive Secretary to report to future meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on the application of these tools, encourages the Secretariat and the Subsidiary Body to complete, as soon as possible, the implementation of decision IV/5 on the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity as adopted by the Conference of Parties at its fourth meeting, and notes that the work element on coral reefs was enabled at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and will have a minimum three year time schedule;

I. CORAL REEFS

2. Endorses the results of the Expert Consultation on Coral Bleaching, held in Manila from 11 to 13 October 1999, as contained in the annex to the present decision;

3. Decides to integrate coral reefs into programme element 2 (Marine and coastal living resources) of the programme of work;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to integrate fully the issue of coral bleaching in the programme of work on the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity and to develop and implement a specific work plan on coral bleaching, taking into account the recommendations set out in the annex to the present decision, as appropriate, and in cooperation with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and invites Parties, other Governments and relevant bodies to contribute to its implementation. In conducting his work on coral bleaching, the Executive Secretary will also liaise with, inter alia, the Convention on Wetlands, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (including the World Heritage Convention), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, regional fisheries organizations, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Global

International Waters Assessment and will formally liaise with the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network and the International Coral Reef Initiative;

5. Notes that there is significant evidence that climate change is a primary cause of the recent and severe extensive coral bleaching, and that this evidence is sufficient to warrant remedial measures being taken in line with the precautionary approach, transmits that view to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and urges the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to take all possible actions to reduce the effect of climate change on water temperatures and to address the socio-economic impacts on the countries and communities most affected by coral bleaching;

6. Urges Parties, other Governments and relevant bodies to implement response measures to the phenomenon of coral bleaching by:

(a) Identifying and instituting additional and alternative measures for securing the livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral-reef services;

(b) Encouraging and supporting multidisciplinary approaches to action relating to coral-reef management, research and monitoring, including the use of early-warning systems for coral bleaching, and collaborating with the International Coral Reef Initiative and the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network;

(c) Building stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns and information products that address the causes and consequences of coral bleaching;

(d) Using appropriate policy frameworks to implement integrated marine and coastal area management plans and programmes that supplement marine and coastal protected areas and the multiple conservation measures outlined in the Renewed Call to Action of the International Coral Reef Initiative;

(e) Supporting capacity-building measures, including training of and career opportunities for marine taxonomists, ecologists and members of other relevant disciplines, particularly at the national level;

(f) Implementing and coordinating targeted research programmes, including predictive modelling, in the context, as appropriate, of the ongoing activities referred to in paragraph 4 of the present decision;

7. Invites Parties, other Governments and relevant bodies to submit case-studies on the coral-bleaching phenomenon to the Executive Secretary, for dissemination through the clearing-house mechanism;

8. Agrees that physical degradation and destruction of coral reefs also pose a significant threat to the biological diversity of coral-reef ecosystems, and therefore decides to expand its request to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, as contained in section II, paragraph 1, of decision IV/5, so as to include the effects of such factors;

II. INTEGRATED MARINE AND COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT

9. Endorses further work on developing guidelines for coastal areas, taking into account decision V/6, on the ecosystem approach;

10. Encourages the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, with the assistance of the Executive Secretary, to continue work on ecosystem evaluation and assessment, inter alia, through guidelines on evaluation and indicators;

III. MARINE AND COASTAL LIVING RESOURCES

11. Requests the Executive Secretary to gather information on approaches to management of marine and coastal living resources in relation to those used by local and indigenous communities and to make the information available through the clearing-house mechanism;

12. Takes note of the work of the Executive Secretary on marine and coastal genetic resources, including bioprospecting, and requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to analyse, and provide advice on scientific, technical and technological matters related to the issue of marine and coastal genetic resources;

13. Suggests that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice consider the following issues and prioritize them as appropriate: the use of unsustainable fishing practices, including the effects on marine and coastal biological diversity of the discard of by-catch; the lack of use of marine and coastal protected areas in the context of management of marine and coastal living resources; and the economic value of marine and coastal resources, including sea grasses, mangroves and other coastal ecosystems; as well as capacity-building for undertaking stock assessments and for economic evaluations;

IV. ALIEN SPECIES AND GENOTYPES

14. Requests the Executive Secretary to make use of existing information, expertise and best practices on alien species in the marine environment in the implementation of the work programme on alien species under decision IV/1 C;

V. GENERAL

15. Approves the terms of reference and the duration of work specified for the ad hoc technical expert groups on marine and coastal protected areas and mariculture, as contained in annex II to recommendation V/14 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, with the addition of "Identification of best practices" for mariculture;

16. Requests the Executive Secretary to make further use of the roster of experts for peer-review and preparation of background documents;

VI. COOPERATION

17. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue its strong involvement in the implementation of the

programme of work, and requests the Executive Secretary to further strengthen cooperation with other global organizations;

18. Requests the Executive Secretary to coordinate with the secretariats of regional seas conventions and action plans with a view to exploring the possibility of further collaboration, including the development of joint work programmes, in the implementation of the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity, paying particular attention to the identification of priorities for action at the regional level, the development of joint implementation strategies and identification of joint activities and the use of regional networks, and to report to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting on collaboration with the regional seas conventions and action plans.

Annex

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ACTION ON CORAL BLEACHING

A. Information-gathering

Issue: Our ability to adequately project, and thus mitigate, the impacts of global warming on coral-reef ecosystems and the human communities which depend upon coral-reef services is limited by the paucity of information on:

(a) The taxonomic, genetic, physiological, spatial, and temporal factors governing the response of corals, zooxanthellae, the coral-zooxanthellae system, and other coral-reef-associated species to increases in sea-surface temperature;

(b) The role of coral reefs as critical habitat for marine species and natural resources for human communities;

(c) The current status of coral-reef health and threats to coral reefs; and

(d) The potential capacity of recovery 1/ of corals and resilience of the ecosystem after mass mortality.

Response:

(a) Implement and coordinate targeted research programmes, including predictive modelling, that investigate: (1) the tolerance limits and adaptation capacity of coral-reef species to acute and chronic increases in sea-surface temperature; (2) the relationship among large-scale coral-bleaching events, global warming, and the more localized threats that already

1/ Recovery is the return of a coral colony to a state of health, including a symbiotic relationship with zooxanthellae, after the health and/or symbiotic relationship has been disrupted by a stress or perturbation. Recovery may involve a change in the genetic composition of species of the zooxanthellae. Resilience is the return of a coral-reef ecosystem to a state in which living, reef-building corals play a prominent functional role, after this role has been disrupted by a stress or perturbation. A shift toward high dominance by frondose algae accompanied by a reduction in the functional role of coral would indicate a situation of low resilience.

place reefs at risk; and (3) the frequency and extent of coral-bleaching and mortality events, as well as their impacts on ecological, social and economic systems;

(b) Implement and coordinate baseline assessments, long-term monitoring, and rapid response teams to measure the biological and meteorological variables relevant to coral bleaching, mortality and recovery, as well as the socio-economic parameters associated with coral-reef services. To this end, support and expand the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network and regional networks, and data-repository and dissemination systems including Reef Base - the Global Coral Reef Database. Also, the current combined Sida-SAREC and World Bank programme on coral-reef degradation in the Indian Ocean, as a response to the 1998 coral-bleaching event, could be used as an example;

(c) Develop a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality in developing countries and remote areas. This would involve the establishment of training programmes, survey protocols, availability of expert advice, and the establishment of a contingency fund or rapid release of special project funding;

(d) Encourage and support countries in the development and dissemination of status-of-the-reefs reports and case studies on the occurrence and impacts of coral bleaching.

Issue: The remoteness of many coral reefs and the paucity of funding and personnel to support on-site assessments of coral reefs require that remote-sensing technologies are developed and applied in the evaluation of coral-bleaching events.

Response: Extend the use of early-warning systems for coral bleaching by:

(a) Enhancing current NOAA AVHRR Hot Spot mapping by increasing resolution in targeted areas and carry out ground-truth validation exercises;

(b) Encouraging space agencies and private entities to maintain deployment of relevant sensors and to initiate design and deployment of specialized technology for shallow-oceans monitoring;

(c) Making the products of remote sensing readily accessible to coral reef scientists and managers worldwide with a view to those scientists and managers that are based in developing countries.

B. Capacity-building

Issue: There is a substantial lack of trained personnel to investigate the causes and consequences of coral bleaching events.

Response: Support the training of and career opportunities for marine taxonomists, ecologists, and members of other relevant disciplines, particularly at the national and regional level.

Issue: Coral bleaching is a complex phenomenon. Understanding the causes and consequences of coral bleaching events requires the knowledge, skills, and technologies of a wide variety of disciplines. Any action aimed at addressing the issue should bear in mind the ecosystem approach, incorporating both the ecological and societal aspects of the problem.

Response: Encourage and support multidisciplinary approaches to coral-reef research, monitoring, socio-economics and management.

Issue: Public awareness and education are required to build support for effective research, monitoring, and management programmes, as well as policy measures.

Response: Build stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes, and public education campaigns and information products that address the causes and consequences of coral bleaching.

C. Policy development/implementation

Issue: Nearly 60 per cent of the world's coral reefs are threatened by localized, human activities that have the potential to exacerbate the impacts of coral-bleaching events. Evaluations of the 1998 coral-bleaching events suggest that marine protected areas alone may not provide adequate protection for at least some corals and other reef-associated species as sea-surface temperatures rise.

Response: Use existing policy frameworks to implement the multiple conservation measures outlined in the Renewed Call to Action of the International Coral Reef Initiative, and develop and implement comprehensive local-to-national-scale integrated marine and coastal area management plans that supplement marine protected areas.

Issue: Most coral reefs are located in developing countries, and the majority of the people living near coral reefs are often extremely poor. Thus, even minor declines in the productivity of coral-reef ecosystems as a result of coral bleaching events could have dramatic socio-economic consequences for local people who depend on coral-reef services.

Response: Identify and institute additional and alternative measures for securing the livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral-reef services.

Issue: Coral bleaching is relevant not only to the Convention on Biological Diversity but also the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Wetlands. The ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is to reduce emissions in a manner that "allows ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change". The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change calls upon Parties to take action in relation to funding, insurance, and technology transfer to address the adverse effects of climate change. The Convention on Wetlands provides guidance on the conservation and wise use of wetlands, including coral reefs.

Response: Initiate efforts to develop joint actions among the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Convention on Wetlands to:

(a) Develop approaches for assessing the vulnerability of coral-reef species to global warming;

(b) Build capacity for predicting and monitoring the impacts of coral bleaching;

(c) Identify approaches for developing response measures to coral bleaching;

(d) Provide guidance to financial institutions, including the Global Environment Facility, to support such activities.

Issue: Coral bleaching has the potential to impact local fisheries, as well as certain high-value commercial pelagic fisheries and coastal ecosystems.

Response: Encourage the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and regional fisheries organizations to develop and implement measures to assess and mitigate the impacts of sea-surface temperature rise on fisheries.

Issue: Coral-bleaching events are a warning of even more severe impacts to marine systems. If anomalous sea-water temperatures continue to rise, become more frequent, or are prolonged, the physiological thresholds of other organisms will be surpassed. Not only will local fisheries be impacted, but certain high-value commercial pelagic fisheries and coastal ecosystems will be affected as well.

Response: Emphasize that coral bleaching can be monitored as an early warning of the impacts of global warming on marine ecosystems and that the collapse of coral-reef ecosystems could impact ecological processes of the larger marine system of which coral reefs are a part.

Issue: The observations of the 1998 coral-bleaching events suggest that coral-reef conservation can no longer be achieved without consideration of the global climate system and that it requires efforts to mitigate accelerated global climate change.

Response: Emphasize the interdependencies and uncertainties in the relationships among marine, terrestrial, and climatic systems.

D. Financing

Issue: Because the issue of climate change is global and long-term in scale, Governments around the world need to work together to make funds available to implement initiatives to address the causes and consequences of coral bleaching.

Response: Mobilize international programmes and mechanisms for financial and technical development assistance, such as the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, regional development banks, as well as national and private sources to support implementation of these priority actions.

V/4. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work for forest biological diversity

The Conference of the Parties

Stressing that, in the implementation of the programme of work for forest biological diversity, due consideration should be given to the role of all types of forests, including planted forests, and the restoration of forest ecosystems,

Noting the importance of supporting work on taxonomic, ecological and socio-economic issues for the restoration of forest ecosystems and conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity,

Noting the importance of forest ecosystems and forest resources (including wood and non-wood forest products and services) to indigenous and local communities and the need to ensure their participation in the assessment of status and trends of forest biodiversity for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity,

Noting the proposed establishment and coordinating role of the United Nations Forum on Forests,

Noting the potential impact of afforestation, reforestation, forest degradation and deforestation on forest biological diversity and on other ecosystems,

1. Urges the Parties, Governments and relevant organizations to advance the implementation of the work programme for forest biological diversity, as contained in decision IV/7;
2. Decides to consider expanding the focus of the work programme from research to practical action at its sixth meeting;
3. Decides to call upon Parties, Governments and organizations to take practical actions within the scope of the existing programme of work in order to address urgently the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, applying the ecosystem approach and taking into consideration the outcome of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/16), and also contributing to the future work of the United Nations Forum on Forests;
4. Decides to establish an ad hoc technical expert group on forest biological diversity to assist the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on the basis of the terms specified in the annex, in its work on forest biological diversity;
5. Requests the Executive Secretary to nominate scientific and technical experts, including expertise in policy matters and traditional knowledge, to the ad hoc technical expert group mentioned in paragraph 4 above, with due regard to geographical representation;
6. Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare for the work of the ad hoc technical expert group by inviting various international organizations and institutions to contribute data and information relevant to the terms of reference;

7. Invites Parties, countries, international organizations, institutions and processes and other relevant bodies, as well as indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organizations to provide relevant information on the implementation of the work programme through, inter alia, case-studies, entries in national reports and other means, as appropriate;

8. Encourages Parties and other Governments to promote the integration of national forest programmes with national biodiversity strategies, applying the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management;

9. Further encourages Parties and other Governments to ensure participation by the forest sector, private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the programme of work;

10. Recognizes past efforts by different organizations and encourages Parties and other Governments to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the effectiveness and functions of forest protected area networks, as well as national and local capacities for implementation of sustainable forest management, including restoration, when needed;

11. Requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider before the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, where appropriate and feasible in collaboration with the appropriate bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the impact of climate change on forest biological diversity;

12. Requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider the causes and effects of human induced uncontrolled forest fires on forest biological diversity and propose possible approaches to address negative impacts;

13. Urges Parties to consider without delay the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on programme element II.d (v), on valuation of forest goods and services;

14. Requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider the impact of, and propose sustainable practices for, the harvesting of non-timber forest resources, including bush meat and living botanical resources;

15. Requests the Executive Secretary to invite relevant organizations and forest-related bodies, institutions and processes, including criteria and indicator processes, as well as indigenous and local communities, non-governmental organizations, and other relevant stakeholders to contribute to the assessment of status and trends, including gaps and priority actions needed to address threats to forest biological diversity;

16. Urges the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including its Kyoto Protocol, to ensure that future activities of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including forest and carbon

sequestration, are consistent with and supportive of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;

17. Requests the Executive Secretary to assemble, in collaboration with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, existing information relating to the integration of biodiversity considerations, including biodiversity conservation, in the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol;

18. Requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, prior to the sixth meeting of the Conference of Parties, to prepare scientific advice, where appropriate and feasible in collaboration with the appropriate bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, in order to integrate biodiversity considerations, including biodiversity conservation, in the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol;

19. Requests the President of the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity to transmit the present decision to the meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its sixth meeting;

20. Invites the Executive Secretary to strengthen cooperation with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including its Kyoto Protocol, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands especially on issues relevant to forest biological diversity, taking into account the role of the United Nations Forum on Forests.

Annex

AD HOC TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Terms of reference

Taking into account the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management, decisions of the Conference of the Parties on thematic and cross-cutting issues, in particular Article 8(j), proposals for action agreed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF) and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF), as well as the work of other relevant international processes and organizations including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), processes related to criteria and indicators, the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), and the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), the outcome of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eighth meeting, and contributing to the future work of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) in the context of and in support of the programme of work for forest biological diversity, and making use of the information contained in available case-studies,

1. Provide advice on scientific programmes and international cooperation in research and development related to conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity in the context of the programme of work for forest biological diversity (decisions IV/7 and V/4);

/...

2. (a) Carry out a review of available information on the status and trends of, and major threats to, forest biological biodiversity, to identify significant gaps in that information;

(b) Identify options and suggest priority actions, timeframes and relevant actors for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity for their implementation through activities such as:

- (i) Identifying new measures and ways to improve the conservation of forest biological diversity in and outside existing protected areas;
- (ii) Identifying practical measures to mitigate the direct and underlying causes of forest biodiversity loss;
- (iii) Identifying tools and mechanisms to implement the identified measures and actions;
- (iv) Identifying measures for the restoration of degraded forest; and
- (v) Identifying strategies for enhancement of collaborative management with local and indigenous communities;

(c) To identify innovative, efficient and state-of-the-art technologies and know-how relating to assessment, planning, valuation, conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity and provide advice on ways and means of promoting the development and transfer of such technologies.

Duration of work

The work of the ad hoc technical expert group on forest biodiversity should be initiated immediately after approval by the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting of the terms of reference, and the nomination of experts, and completed not later than the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, in time for the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, which will consider forest biodiversity as one of the main priority issues.

V/5. Agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme

The Conference of the Parties

I. PROGRAMME OF WORK

1. Welcomes the assessment of ongoing activities and instruments (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/5/INF/10) and its main findings as presented in the note by the Executive Secretary on agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year programme of work (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/11);
2. Takes note of the decision on agriculture adopted by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eighth session, held in New York from 24 April to 5 May 2000;
3. Endorses the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity contained in the annex to the present decision, contributing to the implementation of decision III/11;
4. Urges Parties, Governments, international and regional organizations, civil-society organizations and other relevant bodies to promote and, as appropriate, carry out the programme of work and to promote regional and thematic cooperation within this framework;
5. Recognizes the contribution of farmers, indigenous and local communities to the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and the importance of agricultural biodiversity to their livelihoods, emphasizes the importance of their participation in the implementation of the programme of work, and recognizes the need for incentives, in accordance with Article 11 of the Convention on Biological Diversity and consistent with its Article 22, and support for capacity-building and information exchange to benefit farmers, indigenous and local communities;
6. Recalling decision III/11, requests the Executive Secretary to invite the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to support the development and implementation of the programme of work, and also to expand cooperation by inviting other relevant organizations (such as the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Bank, regional development banks, the centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and other international agricultural research centres, and IUCN-The World Conservation Union), in supporting the implementation of the programme of work, and to avoid duplication of activities;
7. Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake the necessary steps for the full implementation of the programme of work;
8. Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare a progress report and proposals for the further implementation of this programme of work for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the basis of which the Conference of the Parties may provide further guidance, for example, in the form of:

/...

(a) A timetable for implementation of activities, including milestones;

(b) A schedule for reporting on further progress;

(c) Resource requirements; and

(d) Responsibilities of partners and collaborators;

9. Invites Parties, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, and bilateral and international funding agencies to provide support for the implementation of the activities of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity, in particular, for capacity-building and case-studies in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

10. Invites Parties, Governments and relevant organizations to support actions to raise public awareness in support of sustainable farming and food production systems that maintain agricultural biodiversity;

11. Recognizes the potential contribution that the revised International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources, in harmony with the Convention, would have to assist in the implementation of this programme of work;

12. While noting the report of the Chairman of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/12), urges the Commission to finalize its work as soon as possible. The International Undertaking is envisaged to play a crucial role in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Conference of the Parties affirms its willingness to consider a decision by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations that the International Undertaking become a legally binding instrument with strong links to both the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Convention on Biological Diversity, and calls upon Parties to coordinate their positions in both forums;

13. Welcomes the adoption of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, and urges Parties and Governments to ratify this Convention;

14. Encourages Parties and Governments to support the application of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity for observer status in the Committee on Agriculture of the World Trade Organization, in line with paragraph 9 of decision IV/6 of the Conference of Parties;

II. INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF POLLINATORS

Considering decision III/11, in which the Conference of the Parties established the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity, and called for priority attention to components of biological diversity responsible for the maintenance of ecosystem services important for the sustainability of agriculture, including pollinators,

Considering the recommendations of the Sao Paulo Declaration on Pollinators, based on the results of the Workshop on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators in Agriculture, with an Emphasis on Bees, held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, from 7 to 9 October 1998, presented by the Brazilian Government at the fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

Considering the urgent need to address the issue of worldwide decline of pollinator diversity, and considering recommendation V/9 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

15. Decides to establish an International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators as a cross-cutting initiative within the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity to promote coordinated action worldwide to:

(a) Monitor pollinator decline, its causes and its impact on pollination services;

(b) Address the lack of taxonomic information on pollinators;

(c) Assess the economic value of pollination and the economic impact of the decline of pollination services;

(d) Promote the conservation and the restoration and sustainable use of pollinator diversity in agriculture and related ecosystems;

16. Requests the Executive Secretary to invite the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to facilitate and coordinate the Initiative in close cooperation with other relevant organizations and to consider establishing a coordination mechanism, with geographical balance and with leading relevant organizations, to prepare a proposal for a plan of action taking into account the recommendations in the Sao Paulo Declaration on Pollinators, as well as on contributions submitted by countries and relevant organizations, for submission to and review by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting;

17. Invites leading relevant organizations, such as IUCN-The World Conservation Union, the International Bee Research Association and the International Commission for Plant-Bee Relationships, the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology, the international agriculture research centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and other relevant regional and international bodies, to collaborate in supporting actions in Parties and countries subject to pollinator decline;

18. Requests the Executive Secretary, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the financial mechanism to support the development and implementation of the Initiative and invites Parties and Governments to collaborate and compile case-studies and implement pilot projects, making use of the clearing-house mechanism, and to report to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting.

III. GENETIC USE RESTRICTION TECHNOLOGIES

19. Decides to continue the work on genetic use restriction technologies under the umbrella of, and integrated into, each of the four elements of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity and invites the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to report to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting;

20. Desiring to make the most efficient use of resources by avoiding duplication of effort and being cognizant of the work being undertaken and the expertise available in different forums, in particular, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in close collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and other member organizations of the Ecosystem Conservation Group, and other competent organizations and research bodies, to further study the potential implications of genetic use restriction technologies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity and the range of agricultural production systems in different countries, and identify relevant policy questions and socio-economic issues that may need to be addressed;

21. Invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other competent organizations to inform the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting of their initiatives in this area;

22. Recognizing the need to better understand the intellectual-property-rights implications of genetic use restriction technologies, invites relevant organizations to study the impact of technologies on the protection of intellectual property in the agriculture sector, and its appropriateness for the agricultural sector, and to make assessments of the technologies concerned available through the clearing-house mechanism;

23. Recommends that, in the current absence of reliable data on genetic use restriction technologies, without which there is an inadequate basis on which to assess their potential risks, and in accordance with the precautionary approach, products incorporating such technologies should not be approved by Parties for field testing until appropriate scientific data can justify such testing, and for commercial use until appropriate, authorized and strictly controlled scientific assessments with regard to, inter alia, their ecological and socio-economic impacts and any adverse effects for biological diversity, food security and human health have been carried out in a transparent manner and the conditions for their safe and beneficial use validated. In order to enhance the capacity of all countries to address these issues, Parties should widely disseminate information on scientific assessments, including through the clearing-house mechanism, and share their expertise in this regard.

24. Encourages Parties and Governments to consider how to address generic concerns regarding such technologies as genetic use restriction technologies under international and national approaches to the safe and sustainable use of germplasm;

25. Reaffirming the need of Parties and Governments for additional information, and recalling Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which calls on Parties and Governments to establish or maintain procedures for regulating, managing or controlling risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology, invites Parties to carry out and disseminate the results through the clearing-house mechanism and submit scientific assessments on, inter alia, ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies taking into account such information, as available, as:

- (a) The molecular biology information available;
- (b) The genetic constructs and inducers used;
- (c) Effects at the molecular level, such as site-specific effects, gene-silencing, epigenesis and recombination;
- (d) Potential positive applications of the variety-specific genetic use restriction technologies on limiting gene flow, and possible negative impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on small populations of threatened wild relatives;

and to make these assessments available through, inter alia, the clearing-house mechanism;

26. Further encourages Parties and Governments to identify ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity;

27. Urges Parties and Governments to assess whether there is a need to develop, and how to ensure the application of, effective regulations at national level which take into account, inter alia, the specific nature of variety-specific and trait-specific genetic use restriction technologies, in order to ensure the safety of human health, the environment, food security and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and to make this information available through, inter alia, the clearing-house mechanism;

28. Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare a report, to be considered by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a future meeting prior to the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, on the status of development of genetic use restriction technologies and of relevant initiatives at international, regional and national levels on the basis of information provided by organizations, Parties and Governments;

29. Recognizing the importance of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources according to Article 8(j) of the Convention, and taking into account the revision of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, requests the Executive Secretary to discuss with those organizations with relevant expertise and representatives of indigenous and local communities on the potential impacts of the application of genetic use restriction technologies on those communities and on Farmers' Rights in keeping with the revision of the aforementioned International Undertaking to

keep, use, exchange and sell seed or propagating material and to prepare a report to be considered by the Conference of the Parties.

Annex

PROGRAMME OF WORK ON AGRICULTURAL BIODIVERSITY

A. Overall objectives, approach and guiding principles

1. The overall aim of the programme of work is to promote the objectives of the Convention in the area of agricultural biodiversity, in line with relevant decisions of the Conference of Parties, notably decisions II/15, III/11 and IV/6. This programme of work will also contribute to the implementation of chapter 14 of Agenda 21 (Sustainable agriculture and rural development). The scope of agricultural biodiversity is described in the appendix hereto.

2. More specifically, the objectives, as spelt out in paragraph 1 of decision III/11 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, are:

(a) To promote the positive effects and mitigate the negative impacts of agricultural systems and practices on biological diversity in agro-ecosystems and their interface with other ecosystems;

(b) To promote the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources of actual and potential value for food and agriculture;

(c) To promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.

3. The proposed elements of the programme of work have been developed bearing in mind the need:

(a) To support the development of national strategies, programmes and action plans concerning agricultural biodiversity, in line with decision III/11 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to promote their integration in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies;

(b) To build upon existing international plans of action, programmes and strategies that have been agreed by countries, in particular, the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources, and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC);

(c) To ensure harmony with the other relevant programmes of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including those relating to forest biological diversity, inland water biological diversity, marine and coastal biological diversity, and dry and sub-humid lands, as well as with cross-cutting issues such as access and benefit-sharing, sustainable use, indicators, alien species, the Global Taxonomy Initiative, and issues related to Article 8(j);

(d) To promote synergy and coordination, and to avoid duplication, between relevant programmes of various international organizations and between programmes at the national and regional levels established under the auspices of international organizations, while respecting the mandates and existing programmes of work of each organization and the intergovernmental authority of the respective governing bodies, commissions and other forums.

4. In implementing the programme of work, the ecosystem approach adopted under the Convention on Biological Diversity will be applied. The application of this approach implies, *inter alia*, intersectoral cooperation, decentralization of management to the lowest level appropriate, equitable distribution of benefits, and the use of adaptive management policies that can deal with uncertainties and are modified in the light of experience and changing conditions. The implementation process will also build upon the knowledge, innovations and practices of local communities and thus complement Article 8(j) of the Convention. A multi-disciplinary approach that takes into account scientific, social and economic issues is required.

5. The proposed programme of work has been developed in the light of the basis for action annexed to decision III/11. Its implementation, particularly the implementation of programme element 1, will shed further light on the status and trends of agricultural biodiversity.

B. Proposed elements of a programme of work

6. Based on the above, the following elements for a programme of work agreed by the Conference of the Parties. It is important to note that the four programme elements are intended to be mutually reinforcing: outputs of certain elements would feed into others. Accordingly, the ordering of the elements does not imply sequential implementation. However prioritization of activities within each programme element will be necessary as set out in the sections on ways and means and timing of expected outputs. Within the framework of this programme of work, targeted cooperative initiatives may be launched.

Programme element 1. Assessments

Operational objective

To provide a comprehensive analysis of status and trends of the world's agricultural biodiversity and of their underlying causes (including a focus on the goods and services agricultural biodiversity provides), as well of local knowledge of its management.

Rationale

Processes for country-driven assessments are in place, or under development, for the crop and farm-animal genetic resources components. The assessments draw upon, and contribute to, comprehensive data and information systems. There is also much information about resources that provide the basis for agriculture (soil, water), and about land cover and use, climatic and agro-ecological zones. However, further assessments may be needed, for example, for microbial genetic resources, for the ecosystem services provided by agricultural biodiversity such as nutrient cycling, pest and disease regulation and pollination, and for social and economic aspects related to agricultural biodiversity. Assessments may also be needed for the

interactions between agricultural practices, sustainable agriculture and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I to the Convention. Understanding of the underlying causes of the loss of agricultural biodiversity is limited, as is understanding of the consequences of such loss for the functioning of agricultural ecosystems. Moreover, the assessments of the various components are conducted separately; there is no integrated assessment of agricultural biodiversity as a whole. There is also lack of widely accepted indicators of agricultural biodiversity. The further development and application of such indicators, as well as assessment methodologies, are necessary to allow an analysis of the status and trends of agricultural biodiversity and its various components and to facilitate the identification of biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices (see programme element 2).

Activities

1.1. Support the ongoing or planned assessments of different components of agricultural biodiversity, for example, the reports on the state of the world's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, 2/ and the state of the world's animal genetic resources for food and agriculture, as well as other relevant reports and assessments by FAO and other organizations, elaborated in a country-driven manner through consultative processes.

1.2. Promote and develop specific assessments of additional components of agricultural biodiversity that provide ecological services, drawing upon the outputs of programme element 2. This might include targeted assessments on priority areas (for example, loss of pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling).

1.3. Carry out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for and in support of food production and food security.

1.4. Promote and develop assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I to the Convention.

1.5. Develop methods and techniques for assessing and monitoring the status and trends of agricultural biodiversity and other components of biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems, including:

(a) Criteria and guidelines for developing indicators to facilitate monitoring and assessment of the status and trends of biodiversity in different production systems and environments, and the impacts of various practices, building wherever possible on existing work, in accordance with decision V/7, on the development of indicators on biological diversity, in accordance to the particular characteristics and needs of Parties;

(b) An agreed terminology and classification for agro-ecosystems and production systems to facilitate the comparison and synthesis of various

2/ It should be noted that the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture has decided that the second report on the state of the world's plant genetic resources will be prepared only once the negotiations for the revision of the International Undertaking have been completed.

assessments and monitoring of different components of biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems, at all levels and scales, between countries, and regional and international partner organizations; 3/

(c) Data and information exchange on agricultural biodiversity (including available information on ex situ collections) in particular through the clearing-house mechanism under the Convention on Biological Diversity, building on existing networks, databases, and information systems;

(d) Methodology for analysis of the trends of agricultural biodiversity and its underlying causes, including socio-economic causes.

Ways and means

Exchange and use of experiences, information and findings from the assessments shall be facilitated by Parties, Governments and networks with consultation between countries and institutions, including use of existing networks.

Country-driven assessments of genetic resources of importance for food and agriculture (activity 1.1) shall be implemented, including through programmes of FAO and in close collaboration with other organizations, such as CGIAR. Resources may need to be identified to support additional assessments (activity 1.2), which would draw upon elements of existing programmes of international organizations, and the outputs of programme element 2.

This programme element, particularly activity 1.5, will be supported through catalytic activities, building upon and bringing together existing programmes, in order assist Parties to develop agricultural biodiversity indicators, agreed terminology, etc., through, inter alia, technical workshops, meetings and consultations, e-mail conferences, preparation of discussion papers, and travel. Funding of these catalytic activities would be through the Secretariat, with in-kind contributions from participating organizations.

Timing of expected outputs

A key set of standard questions and a menu of potential indicators of agricultural biodiversity that may be used by Parties at their national level, and agreed terminology of production environments by 2002.

Reports on the state of the world's genetic resources, as programmed, leading progressively towards a comprehensive assessment and understanding of agricultural biodiversity, with a focus on the goods and services it provides, by 2010.

3/ This would draw upon, and not seek to replace, existing classification systems for ecosystems and farming systems (e.g. eco-region, agro-ecological zones, landscapes, land evaluation systems, production systems/environments, farming systems and farm typologies, etc.), taking into account physical resources (air, climate, land, water, vegetation types), human resource attributes (population intensity, land-use pressures, settlement patterns), and degree of market integration.

Programme element 2. Adaptive managementOperational objective

To identify management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive and mitigate the negative impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods, by expanding knowledge, understanding and awareness of the multiple goods and services provided by the different levels and functions of agricultural biodiversity.

Rationale

There are large and fairly well-defined research agendas for genetic resources for food and agriculture. These include the development of complementary conservation and use strategies, and a focus on developing the conservation and use of under-utilized species. There are also an increasing number of case-studies on, for example, farm and in situ conservation of genetic resources, and community integrated pest management. However, far more understanding is needed of the multiple goods and services provided by the different levels and functions of agricultural biodiversity. Much more research is needed, for example, to examine the relationship between diversity, resilience and production in agro-ecosystems.

A blend of traditional and newer practices and technologies is used in agriculture, which utilize, or impact on, agricultural biodiversity in different ways, with particular consequences for biological diversity and for the sustainability and productivity of agricultural systems. A better understanding and application of these complex interactions could help to optimize the management of agricultural biodiversity in production systems.

Such work is essential in order to meet the objectives of decision III/11 of the Conference of the Parties to promote the positive and mitigate the negative impacts of agriculture on biological diversity, and enhance productivity and capacity to sustain livelihoods.

Activities

2.1. Carry out a series of case-studies, in a range of environments and production systems, and in each region:

(a) To identify key goods and services provided by agricultural biodiversity, needs for the conservation and sustainable use of components of this biological diversity in agricultural ecosystems, and threats to such diversity;

(b) To identify best management practices; and

(c) To monitor and assess the actual and potential impacts of existing and new agricultural technologies.

This activity would address the multiple goods and services provided by the different levels and functions of agricultural biodiversity and the interaction between its various components, as set out in the appendix hereto with a focus on certain specific and cross-cutting issues, such as:

- (a) The role and potential of wild, under-utilized and neglected species, varieties and breeds, and products;
- (b) The role of genetic diversity in providing resilience, reducing vulnerability, and enhancing adaptability of production systems to changing environments and needs;
- (c) The synergies and interactions between different components of agricultural biodiversity;
- (d) The role of pollinators, with particular reference to their economic benefits, and the effects of introduced species on indigenous pollinators and other aspects of biological diversity;
- (e) The role of soil and other below-ground biodiversity in supporting agricultural production systems, especially in nutrient cycling;
- (f) Pest and disease control mechanisms, including the role of natural enemies and other organisms at field and landscape levels, host plant resistance, and implications for agro-ecosystem management;
- (g) The wider ecosystem services provided by agricultural biodiversity;
- (h) The role of different temporal and spatial patterns in mosaics of land use, including complexes of different habitats;
- (i) Possibilities of integrated landscape management as a means for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

2.2. 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, through:

- (a) Comprehensive analyses in selected production systems of the costs and benefits of alternative management practices as identified from activity 2.1, and the valuation of the goods and services provided by agricultural biodiversity;
- (b) Comprehensive analyses of the impacts of agricultural production, including their intensification and extensification, on the environment and identification of ways to mitigate negative and promote positive impacts;
- (c) Identification, at international and national levels, in close collaboration with relevant international organizations, of appropriate marketing and trade policies, legal and economic measures which may support beneficial practices:
 - (i) Promotion of neglected and under-utilized species, varieties and breeds;
 - (ii) Promotion of local and indigenous knowledge;

- (iii) Measures to add value to products of production systems that sustain biodiversity, and to diversify market opportunities;
- (iv) Access and benefit-sharing measures and intellectual property issues;
- (v) Economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives, in accordance with Article 11 and consistent with Article 22; and
- (vi) Training and capacity-building in support of the above.

2.3. 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.

Ways and means

Case-studies will be carried out and provided by national institutions, civil-society organizations, and research institutes, with support from international organizations for catalysing preparation of studies, mobilizing funds, disseminating results, and facilitating feedback and lessons learned to case-study providers and policy makers. Inputs would be sought from all relevant stakeholders. Resources may need to be identified to promote such studies, to analyse the results and to provide necessary capacity-building and human-resource development, especially at the inter-community or district level. Where a need is identified, for example, through lessons learned from earlier case-studies, the Subsidiary Body on Technical, Technological Advice or the Conference of the Parties will be consulted to consider the promotion of regional or global programmes of case-studies, or focused research activities.

Timing of expected outputs

Thirty selected case-studies published, analysed and disseminated by 2005. The case-studies should be representative of regional issues and prioritize best practices and lessons learned that can be broadly applied.

Programme element 3. Capacity-building

Operational objective

To strengthen the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainably agricultural biodiversity so as to increase their benefits, and to promote awareness and responsible action.

Rationale

The management of agricultural biodiversity involves many stakeholders and often implies transfers of costs and benefits between stakeholder groups. It is therefore essential that mechanisms be developed not only to consult stakeholder groups, but also to facilitate their genuine participation in decision-making and in the sharing of benefits.

The sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity by farmers and their communities, in particular, is a prerequisite to achieving sustainable increases in food and livelihood security and to protecting natural resources. Decision III/11, paragraph 17 (c), of the Conference of the Parties encourages Parties to promote the "mobilization of farming communities, including indigenous and local communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the agricultural sector". By paragraph 15 of the same decision, countries are encouraged "to set up and maintain local-level forums for farmers, researchers, extension workers and other stakeholders to evolve genuine partnerships". There is a largely unrealized potential to improve the management of various aspects of agricultural biodiversity at the level of the agro-ecosystem, through, for example, participatory breeding and selection strategies. Farmer groups, and other producer organizations, can be instrumental in furthering the interests of farmers in optimizing sustainable, diversified, production systems and consequently in promoting responsible actions concerning the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity. Consumer organizations are also increasingly influential in this regard.

Activities

3.1. Promote enhanced capabilities to manage agricultural biodiversity by promoting partnerships among researchers, extension workers and farmers in research and development programmes for biological diversity conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in agriculture. To achieve this, countries should be encouraged to set up and maintain, inter alia, local-level forums for farmers, including indigenous farmers using traditional knowledge, researchers, extension workers and other stakeholders to evolve genuine partnerships, including training and education programmes.

3.2. Enhance the capacity of indigenous and local communities for the development of strategies and methodologies for in situ conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity, building on indigenous knowledge systems.

3.3. Provide opportunities for farmers and local communities, and other stakeholder groups, to participate in the development and implementation of national strategies, plans and programmes for agricultural biodiversity, through decentralized policies and plans, and local government structures.

3.4. Identify and promote possible improvements in the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity.

3.5. Promote awareness about the value of agricultural biodiversity and the multiple goods and services provided by its different levels and functions, for sustainable productivity amongst producer organizations, agricultural cooperatives and enterprises, and consumers, with a view to promoting responsible practices

3.6. Promote networks of farmers and farmers' organizations at regional level for exchange of information and experiences.

Ways and means

This programme element is to be implemented primarily through initiatives within countries, including through extension services, local government, educational and civil-society organizations, including farmer/producer and consumer organizations and mechanisms emphasizing farmer-farmer exchange. This programme element would engage the widest possible range of civil-society organizations, including those not normally linked to biodiversity initiatives.

Funding is likely to be on a project or programme basis. Catalytic support may need to be provided through national, regional and global programmes, organizations, facilities and funding mechanisms, in particular to support capacity-building, exchange and feedback of policy and market information, and of lessons learned from this and programme element 2, between local organizations and policy makers, nationally, regionally and globally.

Timing of expected outputs

Progressive establishment of local-level forums and regional networks, with a coverage target of at least 1,000 communities by 2010.

Examples at country level of operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups including civil-society organizations, by 2002.

Involvement of farmers and local communities in the majority of national programmes by 2010.

Programme element 4. Mainstreaming

Operational objective

To support the development of national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and to promote their mainstreaming and integration in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.

Rationale

Many countries are now developing biodiversity strategies and action plans in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and many also have a number of other policies, strategies and plans related to agriculture, the environment and national development. ^{4/} Moreover, countries have agreed on global action plans for major components of biological diversity, such as plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, and, in Agenda 21 and the World Food Summit Plan of Action, on plans for sustainable development and food security in general.

In most countries, activities related to agricultural biodiversity are undertaken primarily by ministries responsible for agriculture. There is clearly a need to mainstream the action plans for components of agricultural

^{4/} These include agricultural sector plans, national environment action plans, national sustainable development strategies, national forestry action plans, World Bank plans for structural adjustment, etc.

biodiversity in sectoral development plans concerned with food, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and to promote synergy and avoid duplication between the plans for the various components. Together with other thematic programmes of work, this could contribute to the integration of biodiversity considerations in national plans.

Development and implementation of action plans requires reliable and accessible information, but many countries do not have well developed information, communication or early-warning systems or the capacity to respond to identified threats.

Activities

4.1. Support the institutional framework 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, through:

(a) Support for relevant institutions in the conduct of assessments on the status and trends of agricultural biodiversity within the context of ongoing biodiversity and sectoral assessments;

(b) Development of policy and planning guidelines, and training materials, and support for capacity-building initiatives at policy, technical and local levels in agricultural and environmental forums for the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and actions for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity; and

(c) Improved consultation, coordination, and information-sharing within countries among respective focal points and lead institutions, relevant technical committees and coordinating bodies, to promote synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessments and intergovernmental processes.

4.2. Support the development or adaptation of relevant systems of information, early warning and communication to enable effective assessment of the state of agricultural biodiversity and threats to it, in support of national strategies and action plans, and of appropriate response mechanisms.

4.3. Promote public awareness of the goods and services provided by agricultural biological diversity, and the value and importance of such diversity for agriculture and for society in general.

4.4. Promote ongoing and planned activities for the conservation, on farm, in situ, and ex situ, in particular, in the countries of origin, of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives.

Ways and means

Activities would be implemented primarily at national level through enhanced communication, coordination mechanisms and planning processes that involve all stakeholder groups, facilitated by international organizations, and by funding mechanisms.

This programme element should draw upon the experience of ongoing programmes (such as UNEP's support to national biodiversity strategies and action plans) and a critical analysis of existing practice.

National, regional and international projects and programmes that address policy and institutional development within specific sectors should make provision, as appropriate, for integration across sectors. Similarly, the development of guidelines should be carried out within the context of the objectives of this programme element.

Resources may need to be identified to further develop or adapt early-warning systems, including the capacity to identify thresholds and action needed, and for pilot examples of effective and sustainable response mechanisms to address threats at local, national and supranational levels.

Timing of expected outputs

Progressively increased capacity at national level for information management, assessment and communication. Over 100 countries to participate in various assessments under activities 1.1 and 1.2 by 2005.

Coordination between sectoral assessments and plans of action at national level in the majority of countries by 2005.

Range of guidelines published at the international level (on topics to be determined according to needs at national and regional levels).

Appendix

THE SCOPE OF AGRICULTURAL BIODIVERSITY

1. Agricultural biodiversity is a broad term that includes all components of biological diversity of relevance to food and agriculture, and all components of biological diversity that constitute the agro-ecosystem: the variety and variability of animals, plants and micro-organisms, at the genetic, species and ecosystem levels, which are necessary to sustain key functions of the agro-ecosystem, its structure and processes, in accordance with annex I of decision III/11 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

2. The Conference of Parties has recognized "the special nature of agricultural biodiversity, its distinctive features, and problems needing distinctive solutions". ^{5/} The distinctive features include the following:

(a) Agricultural biodiversity is essential to satisfy basic human needs for food and livelihood security;

(b) Agricultural biodiversity is managed by farmers; many components of agricultural biodiversity depend on this human influence; indigenous knowledge and culture are integral parts of the management of agricultural biodiversity;

^{5/} See decision II/15 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

(c) There is a great interdependence between countries for the genetic resources for food and agriculture;

(d) For crops and domestic animals, diversity within species is at least as important as diversity between species and has been greatly expanded through agriculture;

(e) Because of the degree of human management of agricultural biodiversity, its conservation in production systems is inherently linked to sustainable use;

(f) Nonetheless, much biological diversity is now conserved ex situ in gene banks or breeders' materials;

(g) The interaction between the environment, genetic resources and management practices that occurs in situ within agro-ecosystems often contributes to maintaining a dynamic portfolio of agricultural biodiversity.

3. The following dimensions of agricultural biodiversity can be identified:

- (a) Genetic resources for food and agriculture, including:
 - (i) Plant genetic resources, including pasture and rangeland species, genetic resources of trees that are an integral part of farming systems;
 - (ii) Animal genetic resources, including fishery genetic resources, in cases where fish production is part of the farming system, and insect genetic resources;
 - (iii) Microbial and fungal genetic resources.

These constitute the main units of production in agriculture, including cultivated species, domesticated species and managed wild plants and animals, as well as wild relatives of cultivated and domesticated species;

(b) Components of agricultural biodiversity that provide ecological services. These include a diverse range of organisms in agricultural production systems that contribute, at various scales to, inter alia:

- (i) Nutrient cycling, decomposition of organic matter and maintenance of soil fertility;
- (ii) Pest and disease regulation;
- (iii) Pollination;
- (iv) Maintenance and enhancement of local wildlife and habitats in their landscape,
- (v) Maintenance of the hydrological cycle;
- (vi) Erosion control;
- (vii) Climate regulation and carbon sequestration;

(c) Abiotic factors, which have a determining effect on these aspects of agricultural biodiversity;

(d) Socio-economic and cultural dimensions since agricultural biodiversity is largely shaped by human activities and management practices. These include:

- (i) Traditional and local knowledge of agricultural biodiversity, cultural factors and participatory processes;
- (ii) Tourism associated with agricultural landscapes;
- (iii) Other socio-economic factors.

V/6. Ecosystem approachThe Conference of the Parties

1. Endorses the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance contained in sections A and C of the annex to the present decision, recommends the application of the principles contained in section B of the annex, as reflecting the present level of common understanding, and encourages further conceptual elaboration, and practical verification;
2. Calls upon Parties, other Governments, and international organizations to apply, as appropriate, the ecosystem approach, giving consideration to the principles and guidance contained in the annex to the present decision, and to develop practical expressions of the approach for national policies and legislation and for appropriate implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and, as appropriate, regional conditions, in particular in the context of activities developed within the thematic areas of the Convention;
3. Invites Parties, other Governments and relevant bodies to identify case-studies and implement pilot projects, and to organize, as appropriate, regional, national and local workshops, and consultations aiming to enhance awareness, share experiences, including through the clearing-house mechanism, and strengthen regional, national and local capacities on the ecosystem approach;
4. Requests the Executive Secretary to collect, analyse and compare the case-studies referred to in paragraph 3 above, and prepare a synthesis of case-studies and lessons learned for presentation to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
5. Requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at a meeting prior to the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to review the principles and guidelines of the ecosystem approach, to prepare guidelines for its implementation, on the basis of case-studies and lessons learned, and to review the incorporation of the ecosystem approach into various programmes of work of the Convention;
6. Recognizes the need for support for capacity-building to implement the ecosystem approach, and invites Parties, Governments and relevant organizations to provide technical and financial support for this purpose;
7. Encourages Parties and Governments to promote regional cooperation, for example through the establishment of joint declarations or memoranda of understanding in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders.

AnnexA. Description of the ecosystem approach

1. The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable

/...

use in an equitable way. Thus, the application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention: conservation; sustainable use; and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

2. An ecosystem approach is based on the application of appropriate scientific methodologies focused on levels of biological organization, which encompass the essential structure, processes, functions and interactions among organisms and their environment. It recognizes that humans, with their cultural diversity, are an integral component of many ecosystems.

3. This focus on structure, processes, functions and interactions is consistent with the definition of "ecosystem" provided in Article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity:

"'Ecosystem' means a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit."

This definition does not specify any particular spatial unit or scale, in contrast to the Convention definition of "habitat". Thus, the term "ecosystem" does not, necessarily, correspond to the terms "biome" or "ecological zone", but can refer to any functioning unit at any scale. Indeed, the scale of analysis and action should be determined by the problem being addressed. It could, for example, be a grain of soil, a pond, a forest, a biome or the entire biosphere.

4. The ecosystem approach requires adaptive management to deal with the complex and dynamic nature of ecosystems and the absence of complete knowledge or understanding of their functioning. Ecosystem processes are often non-linear, and the outcome of such processes often shows time-lags. The result is discontinuities, leading to surprise and uncertainty. Management must be adaptive in order to be able to respond to such uncertainties and contain elements of "learning-by-doing" or research feedback. Measures may need to be taken even when some cause-and-effect relationships are not yet fully established scientifically.

5. The ecosystem approach does not preclude other management and conservation approaches, such as biosphere reserves, protected areas, and single-species conservation programmes, as well as other approaches carried out under existing national policy and legislative frameworks, but could, rather, integrate all these approaches and other methodologies to deal with complex situations. There is no single way to implement the ecosystem approach, as it depends on local, provincial, national, regional or global conditions. Indeed, there are many ways in which ecosystem approaches may be used as the framework for delivering the objectives of the Convention in practice.

B. Principles of the ecosystem approach

6. The following 12 principles are complementary and interlinked:

Principle 1: The objectives of management of land, water and living resources are a matter of societal choice.

Rationale: Different sectors of society view ecosystems in terms of their own economic, cultural and societal needs. Indigenous peoples

/...

and other local communities living on the land are important stakeholders and their rights and interests should be recognized. Both cultural and biological diversity are central components of the ecosystem approach, and management should take this into account. Societal choices should be expressed as clearly as possible. Ecosystems should be managed for their intrinsic values and for the tangible or intangible benefits for humans, in a fair and equitable way.

Principle 2: Management should be decentralized to the lowest appropriate level.

Rationale: Decentralized systems may lead to greater efficiency, effectiveness and equity. Management should involve all stakeholders and balance local interests with the wider public interest. The closer management is to the ecosystem, the greater the responsibility, ownership, accountability, participation, and use of local knowledge.

Principle 3: Ecosystem managers should consider the effects (actual or potential) of their activities on adjacent and other ecosystems.

Rationale: Management interventions in ecosystems often have unknown or unpredictable effects on other ecosystems; therefore, possible impacts need careful consideration and analysis. This may require new arrangements or ways of organization for institutions involved in decision-making to make, if necessary, appropriate compromises.

Principle 4: Recognizing potential gains from management, there is usually a need to understand and manage the ecosystem in an economic context. Any such ecosystem-management programme should:

- (a) Reduce those market distortions that adversely affect biological diversity;
- (b) Align incentives to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use;
- (c) Internalize costs and benefits in the given ecosystem to the extent feasible.

Rationale: The greatest threat to biological diversity lies in its replacement by alternative systems of land use. This often arises through market distortions, which undervalue natural systems and populations and provide perverse incentives and subsidies to favour the conversion of land to less diverse systems.

Often those who benefit from conservation do not pay the costs associated with conservation and, similarly, those who generate environmental costs (e.g. pollution) escape responsibility. Alignment of incentives allows those who control the resource to benefit and ensures that those who generate environmental costs will pay.

Principle 5: Conservation of ecosystem structure and functioning, in order to maintain ecosystem services, should be a priority target of the ecosystem approach.

Rationale: Ecosystem functioning and resilience depends on a dynamic relationship within species, among species and between species and their abiotic environment, as well as the physical and chemical interactions within the environment. The conservation and, where appropriate, restoration of these interactions and processes is of greater significance for the long-term maintenance of biological diversity than simply protection of species.

Principle 6: Ecosystems must be managed within the limits of their functioning.

Rationale: In considering the likelihood or ease of attaining the management objectives, attention should be given to the environmental conditions that limit natural productivity, ecosystem structure, functioning and diversity. The limits to ecosystem functioning may be affected to different degrees by temporary, unpredictable or artificially maintained conditions and, accordingly, management should be appropriately cautious.

Principle 7: The ecosystem approach should be undertaken at the appropriate spatial and temporal scales.

Rationale: The approach should be bounded by spatial and temporal scales that are appropriate to the objectives. Boundaries for management will be defined operationally by users, managers, scientists and indigenous and local peoples. Connectivity between areas should be promoted where necessary. The ecosystem approach is based upon the hierarchical nature of biological diversity characterized by the interaction and integration of genes, species and ecosystems.

Principle 8: Recognizing the varying temporal scales and lag-effects that characterize ecosystem processes, objectives for ecosystem management should be set for the long term.

Rationale: Ecosystem processes are characterized by varying temporal scales and lag-effects. This inherently conflicts with the tendency of humans to favour short-term gains and immediate benefits over future ones.

Principle 9: Management must recognize that change is inevitable.

Rationale: Ecosystems change, including species composition and population abundance. Hence, management should adapt to the changes. Apart from their inherent dynamics of change, ecosystems are beset by a complex of uncertainties and potential "surprises" in the human, biological and environmental realms. Traditional disturbance regimes may be important for ecosystem structure and functioning, and may need to be maintained or restored. The ecosystem approach must utilize adaptive management in order to anticipate and cater for such changes and events and should be cautious in making any decision that may foreclose options, but, at the same time, consider mitigating actions to cope with long-term changes such as climate change.

Principle 10: The ecosystem approach should seek the appropriate balance between, and integration of, conservation and use of biological diversity.

Rationale: Biological diversity is critical both for its intrinsic value and because of the key role it plays in providing the ecosystem and other services upon which we all ultimately depend. There has been a tendency in the past to manage components of biological diversity either as protected or non-protected. There is a need for a shift to more flexible situations, where conservation and use are seen in context and the full range of measures is applied in a continuum from strictly protected to human-made ecosystems.

Principle 11: The ecosystem approach should consider all forms of relevant information, including scientific and indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices.

Rationale: Information from all sources is critical to arriving at effective ecosystem management strategies. A much better knowledge of ecosystem functions and the impact of human use is desirable. All relevant information from any concerned area should be shared with all stakeholders and actors, taking into account, inter alia, any decision to be taken under Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Assumptions behind proposed management decisions should be made explicit and checked against available knowledge and views of stakeholders.

Principle 12: The ecosystem approach should involve all relevant sectors of society and scientific disciplines.

Rationale: Most problems of biological-diversity management are complex, with many interactions, side-effects and implications, and therefore should involve the necessary expertise and stakeholders at the local, national, regional and international level, as appropriate.

C. Operational guidance for application of the ecosystem approach

7. In applying the 12 principles of the ecosystem approach, the following five points are proposed as operational guidance.

1. Focus on the functional relationships and processes within ecosystems

8. The many components of biodiversity control the stores and flows of energy, water and nutrients within ecosystems, and provide resistance to major perturbations. A much better knowledge of ecosystem functions and structure, and the roles of the components of biological diversity in ecosystems, is required, especially to understand: (i) ecosystem resilience and the effects of biodiversity loss (species and genetic levels) and habitat fragmentation; (ii) underlying causes of biodiversity loss; and (iii) determinants of local biological diversity in management decisions. Functional biodiversity in ecosystems provides many goods and services of economic and social importance. While there is a need to accelerate efforts to gain new knowledge about functional biodiversity, ecosystem management has to be carried out even in the absence of such knowledge. The ecosystem

approach can facilitate practical management by ecosystem managers (whether local communities or national policy makers).

2. Enhance benefit-sharing

9. Benefits that flow from the array of functions provided by biological diversity at the ecosystem level provide the basis of human environmental security and sustainability. The ecosystem approach seeks that the benefits derived from these functions are maintained or restored. In particular, these functions should benefit the stakeholders responsible for their production and management. This requires, inter alia: capacity-building, especially at the level of local communities managing biological diversity in ecosystems; the proper valuation of ecosystem goods and services; the removal of perverse incentives that devalue ecosystem goods and services; and, consistent with the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, where appropriate, their replacement with local incentives for good management practices.

3. Use adaptive management practices

10. Ecosystem processes and functions are complex and variable. Their level of uncertainty is increased by the interaction with social constructs, which need to be better understood. Therefore, ecosystem management must involve a learning process, which helps to adapt methodologies and practices to the ways in which these systems are being managed and monitored. Implementation programmes should be designed to adjust to the unexpected, rather than to act on the basis of a belief in certainties. Ecosystem management needs to recognize the diversity of social and cultural factors affecting natural-resource use. Similarly, there is a need for flexibility in policy-making and implementation. Long-term, inflexible decisions are likely to be inadequate or even destructive. Ecosystem management should be envisaged as a long-term experiment that builds on its results as it progresses. This "learning-by-doing" will also serve as an important source of information to gain knowledge of how best to monitor the results of management and evaluate whether established goals are being attained. In this respect, it would be desirable to establish or strengthen capacities of Parties for monitoring.

4. Carry out management actions at the scale appropriate for the issue being addressed, with decentralization to lowest level, as appropriate

11. As noted in section A above, an ecosystem is a functioning unit that can operate at any scale, depending upon the problem or issue being addressed. This understanding should define the appropriate level for management decisions and actions. Often, this approach will imply decentralization to the level of local communities. Effective decentralization requires proper empowerment, which implies that the stakeholder both has the opportunity to assume responsibility and the capacity to carry out the appropriate action, and needs to be supported by enabling policy and legislative frameworks. Where common property resources are involved, the most appropriate scale for management decisions and actions would necessarily be large enough to encompass the effects of practices by all the relevant stakeholders. Appropriate institutions would be required for such decision-making and, where necessary, for conflict resolution. Some

problems and issues may require action at still higher levels, through, for example, transboundary cooperation, or even cooperation at global levels.

5. Ensure intersectoral cooperation

12. As the primary framework of action to be taken under the Convention, the ecosystem approach should be fully taken into account in developing and reviewing national biodiversity strategies and action plans. There is also a need to integrate the ecosystem approach into agriculture, fisheries, forestry and other production systems that have an effect on biodiversity. Management of natural resources, according to the ecosystem approach, calls for increased intersectoral communication and cooperation at a range of levels (government ministries, management agencies, etc.). This might be promoted through, for example, the formation of inter-ministerial bodies within the Government or the creation of networks for sharing information and experience.

V/7. Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators

The Conference of the Parties

1. Requests the Executive Secretary, in broad consultation with Parties, drawing on the roster of experts, and in collaboration with other relevant organizations, bodies and processes, to carry out the pending activities set out in the work programme on indicators of biological diversity as approved by decision IV/1 A of the Conference of the Parties and, in particular, to develop:

(a) A set of principles for designing national-level monitoring programmes and indicators;

(b) A key set of standard questions and a list of available and potential indicators, covering the ecosystem, species and genetic levels, taking into account the ecosystem approach, that may be used by Parties at their national level and in national reporting and that also allow for regional and global overviews on the state and trends of biodiversity and, if possible and appropriate, any responses from policy measures;

2. Encourages Parties and Governments to establish or increase regional cooperation in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment and invites the Executive Secretary to establish a process through which the documents mentioned above are reviewed and broadly discussed at regional workshops on the basis of case-studies submitted by Parties, Governments and relevant organizations;

3. Acknowledges that the capacity of many countries, particularly least developed countries, to reliably and consistently monitor indicators is limited and that, therefore, indicators will need to be developed incrementally over time, based on national priorities;

4. Invites Parties, Governments and organizations to undertake appropriate actions to assist other Parties (particularly developing countries) to increase their capacity to develop and use indicators. Appropriate actions may include:

(a) Provision of training;

(b) Assisting in the development of national networks;

(c) Sharing experiences between and among countries, regions and organizations involved in the development and use of indicators;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to produce an interim report on progress, including the ongoing work on indicators in the thematic and other work programmes, for review by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and to submit a final report on the conclusions of this initiative to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting.

V/8. Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or speciesThe Conference of the Parties

1. Urges Parties, Governments and relevant organizations to apply the interim guiding principles contained in annex I to the present decision, as appropriate, in the context of activities aimed at implementing Article 8(h) of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and in the various sectors;
2. Endorses the outline for case-studies contained in annex II to the present decision;
3. Urges Parties, Governments and relevant organizations to submit case-studies to the Executive Secretary, particularly focusing on thematic assessments, on the basis of the outline contained in the annex to the present decision;
4. Requests the Convention's clearing-house mechanism to disseminate and compile these case-studies;
5. Requests Parties, other Governments, relevant bodies and other relevant international and regional binding and non-binding instruments, in the light of discussions by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its fifth meeting, to submit to the Executive Secretary written comments on the interim guiding principles, to be taken into account, together with the case-studies, in the further elaboration of the interim guiding principles, to be considered by the Subsidiary Body prior to the sixth meeting of the Conference of Parties, and requests the Executive Secretary to distribute those comments through the national focal points;
6. Urges Parties, other Governments and relevant bodies to give priority to the development and implementation of alien invasive species strategies and action plans;
7. Strongly encourages Parties to develop mechanisms for transboundary cooperation and regional and multilateral cooperation in order to deal with the issue, including the exchange of best practices;
8. Urges Parties, other Governments and relevant bodies, such as the Global Invasive Species Programme, in their work on alien invasive species, to give priority attention to geographically and evolutionarily isolated ecosystems, and to use the ecosystem approach and precautionary and biogeographical approaches, as appropriate;
9. Encourages Parties to develop effective education, training and public-awareness measures, as well as to inform the public about the different aspects of the issue, including the risks posed by alien invasive species;
10. Requests the Global Invasive Species Programme, in developing a global strategy to deal with alien invasive species, to ensure consistency with the provisions on alien invasive species in Article 8(h) of the Convention and relevant provisions within other articles, including Article 14, taking into full account considerations on alien invasive species within relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties on, for example,

the conservation and sustainable use of inland-water, marine and coastal and forest biological diversity, and the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands;

11. Requests the Executive Secretary to cooperate with other international bodies and other relevant international and regional binding and non-binding instruments, such as the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar), the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, the International Plant Protection Convention and regional plant protection organizations, Codex Alimentarius, DIVERSITAS, the Office International des Epizooties, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the organizations mentioned in paragraph 14 of the present decision, with the aim of coordinating work on alien invasive species, and to report on potential joint programmes of work to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

12. Invites the Parties, Governments, the Global Invasive Species Programme and other relevant bodies, to disseminate publicly available information which they hold or acquire, including databases of alien species, through the Convention's clearing-house mechanism;

13. Invites the Global Invasive Species Programme to report on its September 2000 meeting on the "synthesis of GISP phase 1" to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the sixth meeting of the Conference of Parties, recognizing the need to continue the work of the Global Invasive Species Programme through the prompt development of the second phase of the Global Invasive Species Programme, with emphasis on ecosystems vulnerable to alien species invasions;

14. Requests the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Global Invasive Species Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Maritime Organization, the World Health Organization and other relevant organizations, and other relevant internationally and regionally binding and non-binding instruments to assist the Parties to the Convention in:

- (a) Developing standardized terminology on alien species;
- (b) Developing criteria for assessing risks from introduction of alien species;
- (c) Developing processes for assessing the socio-economic implications of alien invasive species, particularly the implications for indigenous and local communities;
- (d) Furthering research on the impact of alien invasive species on biological diversity;
- (e) Developing means to enhance the capacity of ecosystems to resist or recover from alien species invasions;
- (f) Developing a system for reporting new invasions of alien species and the spread of alien species into new areas;

- (g) Assessing priorities for taxonomic work;

15. Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Global Invasive Species Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Maritime Organization, the World Health Organization and other relevant organizations and instruments to develop a paper for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting, comprising:

(a) A comprehensive review on the efficiency and efficacy of existing measures for prevention, early detection, eradication and control of alien invasive species and their impacts;

(b) A progress report on the matters listed in paragraphs 5 and 14 of the present decision;

(c) All options for future work on alien invasive species under the Convention on Biological Diversity, which would provide practical support to Parties, Governments and organizations in the implementation of Article 8(h) of the Convention and lead to the full and effective implementation of Article 8(h);

16. Decides that, at its sixth meeting, the Conference of the Parties, on the basis of the information referred to in paragraphs 5 and 15 of the present decision, will consider options for the full and effective implementation of Article 8(h) including the possibilities of:

(a) Further developing the guiding principles on the prevention of introduction, and mitigation of the impacts, of alien invasive species;

(b) Developing an international instrument; and/or

(c) Other options;

17. Invites the Global Environment Facility, Parties, Governments and funding organizations to provide adequate and timely support to enable the Global Invasive Species Programme to fulfil the tasks outlined in the present decision.

Annex I

INTERIM GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE PREVENTION, INTRODUCTION AND MITIGATION OF IMPACTS OF ALIEN SPECIES

It should be noted that in the interim guiding principles below, terms are used for which a definition has not yet been developed, pending a decision by the Conference of Parties on the development of a standardized terminology on alien species, as mentioned in paragraph 5 of recommendation V/4. In the interim and for the purpose of these interim principles, to avoid confusion the following definitions are used: (i) "alien" or "alien species" refers to a species occurring outside its normal distribution; and (ii) "alien invasive species" refers to those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

A. General

Guiding principle 1: Precautionary approach

Given the unpredictability of the impacts on biological diversity of alien species, efforts to identify and prevent unintentional introductions as well as decisions concerning intentional introductions should be based on the precautionary approach. Lack of scientific certainty about the environmental, social and economic risk posed by a potentially invasive alien species or by a potential pathway should not be used as a reason for not taking preventative action against the introduction of potentially invasive alien species. Likewise, lack of certainty about the long-term implication of an invasion should not be used as a reason for postponing eradication, containment or control measures.

Guiding principle 2: Three-stage hierarchical approach

Prevention is generally far more cost effective and environmentally desirable than measures taken following introduction of an alien invasive species. Priority should be given to prevention of entry of alien invasive species (both between and within States). If entry has already taken place, actions should be undertaken to prevent the establishment and spread of alien species. The preferred response would be eradication at the earliest possible stage (principle 13). In the event that eradication is not feasible or is not cost-effective, containment (principle 14) and long-term control measures (principle 15) should be considered. Any examination of benefits and costs (both environmental and economic) should be done on a long-term basis.

Guiding principle 3: Ecosystem approach

All measures to deal with alien invasive species should be based on the ecosystem approach, in line with the relevant provisions of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties.

Guiding principle 4: State responsibility

States should recognize the risk that they may pose to other States as a potential source of alien invasive species, and should take appropriate actions to minimize that risk. In accordance with Article 3 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and principle 2 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, States have the responsibility 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. In the context of alien invasive species, activities that could be a risk for another State include:

(a) The intentional or unintentional transfer of an alien invasive species to another State (even if it is harmless in the State of origin); and

(b) The intentional or unintentional introduction of an alien species into their own State if there is a risk of that species subsequently spreading (with or without a human vector) into another State and becoming invasive.

Guiding principle 5: Research and monitoring

In order to develop an adequate knowledge base to address the problem, States should undertake appropriate research on and monitoring of alien invasive species. This should document the history of invasions (origin, pathways and time-period), characteristics of the alien invasive species, ecology of the invasion, and the associated ecological and economic impacts and how they change over time. Monitoring is the key to early detection of new alien species. It requires targeted and general surveys, which can benefit from the involvement of local communities.

Guiding principle 6: Education and public awareness

States should facilitate education and public awareness of the risks associated with the introduction of alien species. When mitigation measures are required, education and public-awareness-oriented programmes should be set in motion so as to inform local communities and appropriate sector groups on how to support such measures.

B. Prevention

Guiding principle 7: Border control and quarantine measures

1. States should implement border control and quarantine measures to ensure that:

(a) Intentional introductions are subject to appropriate authorization (principle 10);

(b) Unintentional or unauthorized introductions of alien species are minimized.

2. These measures should be based on an assessment of the risks posed by alien species and their potential pathways of entry. Existing appropriate governmental agencies or authorities should be strengthened and broadened as necessary, and staff should be properly trained to implement these measures. Early detection systems and regional coordination may be useful.

Guiding principle 8: Exchange of information

States should support the development of database(s), such as that currently under development by the Global Invasive Species Programme, for compilation and dissemination of information on alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species, to be used in the context of any prevention, introduction and mitigation activities. This information should include incident lists, information on taxonomy and ecology of invasive species and on control methods, whenever available. The wide dissemination of this information, as well as national, regional and international guidelines, procedures and recommendations such as those being compiled by the Global Invasive Species Programme should also be facilitated through, inter alia, the clearing-house mechanism.

Guiding principle 9: Cooperation, including capacity-building

Depending on the situation, a State's response might be purely internal (within the country), or may require a cooperative effort between two or more countries, such as:

(a) Where a State of origin is aware that a species being exported has the potential to be invasive in the receiving State, the exporting State should provide information, as available, on the potential invasiveness of the species to the importing State. Particular attention should be paid where exporting Parties have similar environments;

(b) Agreements between countries, on a bilateral or multilateral basis, should be developed and used to regulate trade in certain alien species, with a focus on particularly damaging invasive species;

(c) States should support capacity-building programmes for States that lack the expertise and resources, including financial, to assess the risks of introducing alien species. Such capacity-building may involve technology transfer and the development of training programmes.

C. Introduction of species

Guiding principle 10: Intentional introduction

No intentional introduction should take place without proper authorization from the relevant national authority or agency. A risk assessment, including environmental impact assessment, should be carried out as part of the evaluation process before coming to a decision on whether or not to authorize a proposed introduction. States should authorize the introduction of only those alien species that, based on this prior assessment, are unlikely to cause unacceptable harm to ecosystems, habitats or species, both within that State and in neighbouring States. The burden of proof that a proposed introduction is unlikely to cause such harm should be with the proposer of the introduction. Further, the anticipated benefits of such an introduction should strongly outweigh any actual and potential adverse effects and related costs. Authorization of an introduction may, where appropriate, be accompanied by conditions (e.g., preparation of a mitigation plan, monitoring procedures, or containment requirements). The precautionary approach should be applied throughout all the above-mentioned measures.

Guiding principle 11: Unintentional introductions

1. All States should have in place provisions to address unintentional introductions (or intentional introductions that have established and become invasive). These include statutory and regulatory measures, institutions and agencies with appropriate responsibilities and with the operational resources required for rapid and effective action.

2. Common pathways leading to unintentional introductions need to be identified and appropriate provisions to minimize such introductions should be in place. Sectoral activities, such as fisheries, agriculture, forestry, horticulture, shipping (including the discharge of ballast waters), ground and air transportation, construction projects, landscaping, ornamental aquaculture, tourism and game-farming, are often pathways for unintentional

introductions. Legislation requiring environmental impact assessment of such activities should also require an assessment of the risks associated with unintentional introductions of alien invasive species.

D. Mitigation of impacts

Guiding principle 12: Mitigation of impacts

Once the establishment of an alien invasive species has been detected, States should take steps such as eradication, containment and control, to mitigate the adverse effects. Techniques used for eradication, containment or control should be cost-effective, safe to the environment, humans and agriculture, as well as socially, culturally and ethically acceptable. Mitigation measures should take place in the earliest possible stage of invasion, on the basis of the precautionary approach. Hence, early detection of new introductions of potentially invasive or invasive species is important, and needs to be combined with the capacity to take rapid follow-up action.

Guiding principle 13: Eradication

Where it is feasible and cost-effective, eradication should be given priority over other measures to deal with established alien invasive species. The best opportunity for eradicating alien invasive species is in the early stages of invasion, when populations are small and localized; hence, early detection systems focused on high-risk entry points can be critically useful. Community support, built through comprehensive consultation, should be an integral part of eradication projects.

Guiding principle 14: Containment

When eradication is not appropriate, limitation of spread (containment) is an appropriate strategy only where the range of the invasive species is limited and containment within defined boundaries is possible. Regular monitoring outside the control boundaries is essential, with quick action to eradicate any new outbreaks.

Guiding principle 15: Control

Control measures should focus on reducing the damage caused rather than on merely reducing the numbers of the alien invasive species. Effective control will often rely on a range of integrated techniques. Most control measures will need to be regularly applied, resulting in a recurrent operating budget and the need for a long-term commitment to achieve and maintain results. In some instances, biological control may give long-term suppression of an alien invasive species without recurrent costs, but should always be implemented in line with existing national regulations, international codes and principle 10 above.

Annex II

OUTLINE FOR CASE-STUDIES ON ALIEN SPECIES

To the extent possible, case-studies should be short and succinct summaries of experience on alien species at the country and regional levels.

A case-study should focus on the prevention of introduction, control, and eradication of alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

Case-studies should include the following sections (a summary of the information may be provided under each heading, and a more detailed paper may be attached; if the information were not available, this should be indicated in the appropriate section):

1. Description of the problem

- (a) Location of the case-study
- (b) History (origin, pathway and dates, including time-period between initial entry/first detection of alien species and development of impacts) of introduction(s)
- (c) Description of the alien species concerned: biology of the alien species (the scientific name of species should be indicated if possible) and ecology of the invasion(s) (type of and potential or actual impacts on biological diversity and ecosystem(s) invaded or threatened, and stakeholders involved)
- (d) Vector(s) of invasion(s) (e.g. of deliberate importation, contamination of imported goods, ballast water, hull-fouling and spread from adjacent area. It should be specified, if known, whether entry was deliberate and legal, deliberate and illegal, accidental, or natural.)
- (e) Assessment and monitoring activities conducted and methods applied, including difficulties encountered (e.g. uncertainties due to missing taxonomic knowledge)

2. Options considered to address the problem

- (a) Description of the decision-making process (stakeholders involved, consultation processes used, etc.)
- (b) Type of measures (research and monitoring; training of specialists; prevention, early detection, eradication, control/containment measures, habitat and/or natural community restoration; legal provisions; public education and awareness)
- (c) Options selected, time-frame and reasons for selecting the options
- (d) Institutions responsible for decisions and actions

3. Implementation of measures, including assessment of effectiveness

- (a) Ways and means set in place for implementation
- (b) Achievements (specify whether the action was fully successful, partially successful, or unsuccessful), including any adverse effects of the actions taken on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
- (c) Costs of action

4. Lessons learned from the operation and other conclusions

- (a) Further measures needed, including transboundary, regional and multilateral cooperation
- (b) Replicability for other regions, ecosystems or groups of organisms
- (c) Information compilation and dissemination needed

V/9. Global Taxonomy Initiative: implementation and further advance of the Suggestions for Action

The Conference of the Parties

1. Establishes a Global Taxonomy Initiative coordination mechanism to assist the Executive Secretary to facilitate international cooperation and coordinate activities under the Global Taxonomy Initiative in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to this decision;

2. Urges Parties, Governments and relevant organizations to undertake the following priority activities to further the Global Taxonomy Initiative:

(a) The identification of national and regional priority taxonomic information requirements;

(b) Assessments of national taxonomic capacity to identify and, where possible, quantify national and regional-level taxonomic impediments and needs, including the identification of taxonomic tools, facilities and services required at all levels, and mechanisms to establish, support and maintain such tools, facilities and services;

(c) Establishment or consolidation of regional and national taxonomic reference centres;

(d) The building of taxonomic capacity, in particular in developing countries, including through partnerships between national, regional and international taxonomic reference centres, and through information networks;

(e) Communication to the Executive Secretary and Global Taxonomy Initiative coordination mechanism, by 31 December 2001, of suitable programmes, projects and initiatives for consideration as pilot projects under the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

3. Requests that the Executive Secretary, with the assistance of the Global Taxonomy Initiative coordination mechanism:

(a) Draft as a component of the strategic plan for the Convention on Biological Diversity a work programme for the Global Taxonomy Initiative defining timetables, goals, products and pilot projects, emphasizing its role in underpinning conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

(b) Initiate short-term activities, including regional meetings of scientists, managers and policy makers to prioritize the most urgent global taxonomic needs and facilitate the formulation of specific regional and national projects to meet the needs identified, and to report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting;

(c) Synthesize the findings of previous meetings of experts on the Global Taxonomy Initiative (as contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on the review of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/5/4)), relevant sections of national reports submitted to the Conference of the Parties and recommendations of the Subsidiary Body on

Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on the Global Taxonomy Initiative, as advice for the proposed regional meetings;

(d) Use the Global Taxonomy Initiative as a forum to promote the importance of taxonomy and taxonomic tools in the implementation of the Convention;

4. Requests all Parties and Governments to designate a national Global Taxonomy Initiative focal point by 31 December 2000, linked to other national focal points, and participate in the development of regional networks to facilitate information-sharing for the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

5. Invites all interested international and regional conventions, initiatives and programmes to indicate their support for the Global Taxonomy Initiative and its coordination mechanism, through the Executive Secretary, and in so doing to specify their particular areas of interest and any support for the implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative that could be forthcoming;

6. Urges eligible Parties and consortia of eligible Parties to seek resources for the above priority actions through the financial mechanism, and requests the financial mechanism to continue promoting awareness of the Global Taxonomy Initiative in its outreach activities, such as the Capacity Development Initiative and the Country Dialogue Workshops, and to investigate ways both within and outside its operational programme structure to facilitate capacity-building in taxonomy, and the implementation of the short-term activities referred to in the annex to the present decision.

Annex

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE COORDINATION MECHANISM OF THE GLOBAL TAXONOMY INITIATIVE

Mandate

Building on the guidance contained in recommendation V/3 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the coordination mechanism shall assist the Executive Secretary to facilitate international cooperation and to coordinate activities on matters pertaining to the implementation and development of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI). The Executive Secretary in carrying out this mandate will work closely with the clearing-house mechanism and report on progress of the Global Taxonomy Initiative to every other meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and, as appropriate, to the Conference of the Parties. The first meeting of the coordination mechanism shall take place no later than 30 November 2000. Meetings of the coordination mechanism can only take place with adequate representation from all regions, and subject to available resources.

Specific short-term activities to be undertaken prior to the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

The Executive Secretary with the assistance of the Coordination Mechanism shall:

(a) Develop a work programme for the Global Taxonomy Initiative, consistent with the Convention strategic plan, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

(b) Convene regional meetings of scientists, managers and policy makers to prioritize the most urgent global taxonomic needs for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in finalizing the Global Taxonomy Initiative work programme;

(c) Establish mechanisms to use the Global Taxonomy Initiative as a forum to promote the importance of taxonomy and taxonomic tools in the implementation of the Convention's programmes of work.

Membership

The Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice shall at the earliest opportunity select 10 members of the coordination mechanism, with due regard to geographical balance to allow two representatives from each region, on a rotational basis. The Executive Secretary shall invite a limited number of leading relevant organizations such as the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Council of Scientific Unions, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, the Global Environment Facility, and BIONET INTERNATIONAL to participate in the work of the coordination mechanism.

V/10. Global strategy for plant conservationThe Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing that plant diversity is a common concern of humankind, and an essential resource for the planet,

Concerned that as many as two thirds of the world's plant species may be in danger of extinction in nature during the course of the twenty first century, and that this threatens humankind's expectation of using plant diversity to build sustainable, healthy and better lives for the future,

Taking note of the proposal contained in the Gran Canaria Declaration (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/32), calling for the development of a Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, as well as the resolution of the XVI International Botanical Congress, held in St.Louis, Missouri, United States of America, in August 1999, and taking into account the International Agenda for Botanic Gardens in Conservation, the Global Invasive Species Programme, and the Plants Programme of the IUCN Species Survival Commission,

1. Recognizes that the Convention on Biological Diversity is a leading international convention for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and further recognizes the cross-cutting nature of plant conservation;
2. Recognizes also the important role of other existing initiatives, in particular the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and is aware of current efforts to revise the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;
3. Decides to consider, at its sixth meeting, the establishment of a global strategy for plant conservation;
4. Requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties, for consideration at its sixth meeting, regarding the development of a global strategy for plant conservation, which would be aimed at halting the current and continuing unacceptable loss of plant diversity;
5. In order to better enable the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to carry out this task, requests the Executive Secretary to solicit the views of Parties, and to liaise with relevant organizations, including, inter alia, the Global Plan of Action of the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Man and the Biosphere Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Botanic Gardens Conservation International, and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, in order to gather information regarding plant conservation, including information on existing international initiatives. This information is to be reported to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, together with advice on the relationship between plant conservation and the thematic work programmes.

V/11. Additional financial resourcesThe Conference of the Parties,

Emphasizing the vital importance of adequate financial resources for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and reaffirming the importance of providing new and additional financial resources through the financial mechanism in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention,

Expressing its appreciation to those bilateral and regional funding institutions, United Nations institutions, intergovernmental organizations and nongovernmental organizations and convention secretariats that provided information regarding financial resources to the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting,

Noting that a number of funding institutions have increased financial support to biodiversity projects and activities or have taken this into account in their regular operations,

Also noting the lack of comprehensive information about financial support to biological diversity,

Welcoming the pilot study on aid targeting the objectives of the Rio conventions being carried out by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to further develop a database on biodiversity-related funding information, and make it available through the clearing-house mechanism and other means of communications, as appropriate;

2. Invites the Global Environment Facility to assist the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the relevant international organizations and institutions, to convene a workshop on financing for biodiversity with a view to sharing knowledge and experience among funding institutions, and to explore the potential of the Global Environment Facility to act as a funding catalyst;

3. Recognizes the difficulties in developing a format for standardized information on financial support from developed country Parties for the objectives of the Convention and requests the workshop referred to in paragraph 2 of the present decision to provide further advice to the Executive Secretary on this matter;

4. Urges developed country Parties and encourages developing country Parties to establish a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, and to provide further information in their national reports on financial support to biodiversity to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting;

5. Invites, inter alia, funding institutions, United Nations bodies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to designate focal points, to develop a reporting relationship with the Convention, and to provide information to the Executive Secretary on their activities in support of the objectives of the Convention;

6. Recognizes that more complete information concerning the financial support, from all relevant sources, for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention, including the work programmes established by the Conference of the Parties, will assist it to develop further guidance to the financial mechanism and to better coordinate with other funding institutions;
7. Requests the Executive Secretary to explore further collaboration with the work on financial issues on Agenda 21 under the Commission on Sustainable Development, and to contribute to the High-Level Consultation on Financing for Development of the General Assembly in 2001;
8. Also requests the Executive Secretary to further develop collaboration with funding mechanisms of relevant conventions and agreements, and with relevant biodiversity-related programmes of international and regional organizations, and, as appropriate and upon request, to assist these in defining their funding strategies and programmes and in the promotion of capacity-building;
9. Urges developed country Parties to promote support for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in the funding policy of their bilateral funding institutions and those of regional and multilateral funding institutions;
10. Urges developing country Parties to incorporate ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity into their dialogue with funding institutions;
11. Emphasizes the importance of financial support for the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and for capacity-building for implementation of the Cartagena Protocol;
12. Notes the cross-cutting nature of the involvement of the private sector, and resolves that the involvement of the private sector shall be included, as appropriate, on the agenda of the Conference of the Parties at its regular meetings and be integrated into the sectoral and thematic items under its programme of work;
13. Notes also that the involvement of all relevant stakeholders can contribute to the implementation of the Convention;
14. Invites Parties to include in their second national reports information on the involvement of the private sector;
15. Invites the United Nations Environment Programme, through its financial-sector initiatives, the World Bank and other financial institutions, to promote consideration of biological diversity by the financial sector;
16. Urges Parties, subject to their national legislation, to promote the consideration of tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations, and requests the Executive Secretary to encourage charitable institutions to support activities that promote the implementation of the Convention;

17. Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare a report on the implementation of the present decision for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting.

V/12. Second review of the financial mechanismThe Conference of the Parties

1. Decides to adopt the annex to the present decision, containing the objectives and criteria for the second review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism to be conducted in time for the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
2. Decides also that this second review should be conducted under the authority of the Conference of the Parties;
3. Decides further that, based on the results of the review, the Conference of the Parties shall take appropriate action to improve the effectiveness of the mechanism if necessary.

Annex

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE SECOND REVIEW OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM

A. Objectives

1. In accordance with Article 21, paragraph 3, the Conference of the Parties will review the effectiveness of the mechanism, including the criteria and guidelines referred to in Article 21, paragraph 2, with a view to taking appropriate action to improve the effectiveness of the mechanism if necessary. For this purpose, effectiveness will include:
 - (a) The effectiveness of the financial mechanism and its institutional structure in providing and delivering financial resources, as well as in overseeing, monitoring and evaluating the activities financed by its resources;
 - (b) The conformity of the activities of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), as the institutional structure operating the financial mechanism, with the guidance of the Conference of the Parties; and
 - (c) The efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the GEF-funded activities on the implementation of the Convention and in the achievement of its three objectives.

B. Methodology

2. The review will cover the activities of the financial mechanism for the period from November 1996 to June 2001, with special emphasis on those activities that have been concluded during the same period.
3. The review will cover all operational programmes of the financial mechanism relevant to the Convention on Biological Diversity.
4. The review should be carried out by an independent evaluator and shall draw upon, inter alia, the following sources of information:
 - (a) Information provided by the Parties and countries on their experiences regarding the financial mechanism;

(b) Reports prepared by the Global Environment Facility, including its reports to the Conference of the Parties, programme status reports, operational reports on GEF programmes and the GEF pipeline, reports of the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Programme, in particular the second Overall Performance Study, operational reports on GEF programmes and the annual programme performance report;

(c) Project reviews and evaluation reports prepared by the Implementing Agencies;

(d) Information provided by other relevant stakeholders in GEF-financed biodiversity activities.

C. Criteria

5. The effectiveness of the financial mechanism shall be assessed taking into account, inter alia:

(a) The steps and actions taken by the financial mechanism in response to the actions requested by the Conference of the Parties at its fourth meeting to improve the effectiveness of the financial mechanism, as set out in the annex to its decision IV/11;

(b) The actions taken by the financial mechanism in response to the guidance of the Conference of the Parties, as contained in decisions I/2, II/6, III/5, IV/13 and V/13;

(c) The findings and recommendations of the second Overall Performance Study of the GEF;

(d) Any other significant issue raised by the Parties.

D. Procedures

6. Under the authority and with the support of the Conference of the Parties, the Executive Secretary shall contract an experienced independent evaluator to undertake the review, in accordance with the above objectives, methodology and criteria.

7. The Parties, countries and stakeholders, including relevant organizations, are invited to communicate to the Executive Secretary, by 30 September 2001, their detailed views on the effectiveness and efficiency of the financial mechanism on the basis of experience during the period under review.

8. The communications referred to above shall be structured along the lines of a questionnaire designed by the evaluator using the criteria adopted in the present terms of reference, to be sent to the Parties as soon as practicable after the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The evaluator shall prepare a compilation and synthesis of the information received.

9. The evaluator will undertake such desk studies, interviews, field visits and collaboration with the GEF secretariat as may be required for the preparation of the study, subject to the availability of resources.

10. The compilation and synthesis of the information and recommendations for future improvements received in response to the questionnaire and the report of the evaluator shall be submitted to the Bureau for review and comments prior to their circulation.

11. The draft compilation and synthesis, and the report of the evaluator, will also be made available to GEF (the GEF secretariat and Implementing Agencies) for its review and comments. Such comments shall be included in the documentation and identified by source.

12. The Executive Secretary shall submit the documents to Parties at least three months prior to the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

V/13. Further guidance to the financial mechanism

The Conference of the Parties,

Having examined the report of the Global Environment Facility (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/7),

Taking note of the note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/13/Add.1) with respect to previous guidance in relation to agenda items of the fifth meeting, in response to paragraph 4 of decision IV/11,

Taking note with appreciation of the efforts of the Global Environment Facility to provide additional funding for biodiversity enabling activities under expedited procedures, and urging it to continue to improve access to funding by developing country Parties and increase flexibility in its operational criteria,

1. Welcomes the decision of the Council of the Global Environment Facility requesting its secretariat, in consultation with the Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to develop an initial strategy for assisting countries to prepare for the entry into force of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;

2. Decides to provide the following additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility in the provision of financial resources, in conformity with decisions I/1, II/6, III/5 and IV/13 of the Conference of the Parties. In this regard, the Global Environment Facility shall provide financial resources to developing country Parties for country-driven activities and programmes, consistent with national priorities and objectives, recognizing that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing countries. The Global Environment Facility, as the institutional structure operating the financial mechanism, should provide support:

(a) For projects utilizing the ecosystem approach, without prejudice to differing national needs and priorities which may require the application of approaches such as single-species conservation programmes, in accordance with decision V/6;

(b) As a priority, for projects which:

- (i) Implement the Convention's programme of work on agricultural biodiversity, in accordance with decision V/5, through the timely finalization and implementation of its operational programme on agricultural biodiversity, and through the development and implementation of other relevant operational programmes;
- (ii) Implement the Convention's programme of work on biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, in accordance with decision V/23, through the development, review and implementation of its operational programmes, in particular, the operational programme on arid and semi-arid ecosystems;
- (iii) Assist in the implementation of the programme of work on forest biodiversity at the national, subregional and regional levels,

/...

and consider the operational objectives of the aforementioned programme of work as guidance for funding, in accordance with decision V/4;

(c) For projects which assist with the development and implementation of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators in Agriculture, in accordance with decision V/5;

(d) For capacity-building at the national, subregional and regional level to address the issue of coral bleaching within the context of implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity, in accordance with decision V/3;

(e) For the consultative processes referred to in paragraph 6 of decision V/19, which are aimed at assisting with the preparation of second national reports, taking into account the fact that the Conference of the Parties may develop guidelines for subsequent national reports;

(f) For participation in the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, in accordance with decision V/14;

(g) For projects that will address the issue of access and benefit-sharing, in accordance with decision V/26;

(h) For projects that incorporate incentive measures that promote the development and implementation of social, economic and legal incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, in accordance with decision V/15;

(i) For the implementation of the priority activities identified in the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions, in accordance with decision V/16;

(j) To strengthen capabilities to develop monitoring programmes and suitable indicators for biological diversity, in accordance with decision V/7;

(k) To continue promoting awareness of the Global Taxonomy Initiative in the relevant activities of the Global Environment Facility, such as the Country Dialogue Workshops, and to facilitate capacity-building in taxonomy, including in its Capacity Development Initiative;

(l) For capacity development for education, public awareness and communication in biological diversity at the national and regional levels, in accordance with decision V/17;

(m) For activities to implement the Global Invasive Species Programme, in accordance with decision V/8;

(n) For the implementation of capacity-building measures for developing and implementing national and sectoral plans for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems, including comprehensive assessments of the biological diversity of inland waters, and capacity-building programmes for monitoring the implementation of the programme of work and the trends in inland water biological diversity and for information gathering and dissemination among riparian communities.

V/14. Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism (Article 18)

The Conference of the Parties,

Reaffirming its previous requests to the Global Environment Facility, contained in decisions I/2, II/3, II/6, III/4, III/5, IV/2 and IV/13, to provide support for scientific and technical cooperation and capacity-building in relation to the clearing-house mechanism,

Recalling decision III/4, in which the Conference of the Parties established an informal advisory committee to be constituted and coordinated by the Executive Secretary in a transparent manner, to assist the clearing-house mechanism, and decision IV/2, in which the Conference of the Parties requested that the clearing-house mechanism be continuously assisted in its functioning by the informal advisory committee during and after the pilot phase,

1. Notes the report of the independent review of the pilot phase of the clearing-house mechanism (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/2);
2. Supports the implementation of the strategic plan for the clearing-house mechanism (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/3);
3. Requests the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the informal advisory committee, to monitor and review the operation of the clearing-house mechanism and report to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting on any recommended adjustments to the operation of the clearing-house mechanism or to the strategic plan;
4. Decides that the strategic plan for the clearing-house mechanism shall become a component of the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
5. Endorses the longer-term programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/4), recognizing the important role that country partnerships can play in implementing this programme of work;
6. Recommends that Parties and Governments, subject to availability of resources and relevance, undertake as priorities for the biennium 2001-2002 the measures identified in annex I to the present decision;
7. Decides that the informal advisory committee referred to in decision III/4 shall have the following objectives:
 - (a) Provide advice on matters relating to the clearing-house mechanism and, in particular, on how to improve the effectiveness of the clearing-house mechanism as a mechanism to promote scientific and technical cooperation;
 - (b) Facilitate the implementation of guidance from the Conference of the Parties concerning the clearing-house mechanism;
 - (c) Facilitate greater input of Parties into the development of the clearing-house mechanism;

(d) Advise on ways and means to facilitate the development of the clearing-house mechanism network;

(e) Facilitate and encourage cooperation with other relevant international and regional information networks and initiatives;

8. Decides that the continuation and mandate of the informal advisory committee shall be reviewed at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

9. Calls upon the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the informal advisory committee, to develop operational procedures for the informal advisory committee, for review at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and to make these procedures, as well as the membership, available through the clearing-house mechanism;

10. Requests the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the informal advisory committee and other relevant bodies, and subject to available resources, to undertake the activities identified in annex II to the present decision.

Annex I

MEASURES TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY PARTIES AND GOVERNMENTS IN THE BIENNIUM 2001-2002, SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES AND RELEVANCE

(a) Establish national directories of scientific institutions and experts working on specific thematic areas of the Convention on Biological Diversity and make these available through the clearing-house mechanism.

(b) Conduct surveys to establish a national baseline of existing scientific and technical cooperation initiatives relevant to the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

(c) Establish or strengthen clearing-house mechanism national focal points.

(d) Establish, through the national clearing-house mechanism focal points, links to non-governmental organizations and other institutions holding important relevant databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity.

(e) Establish regional or subregional clearing-house mechanism focal points.

(f) Establish national, regional and subregional clearing-house mechanism thematic focal points.

(g) Further develop the clearing-house mechanism to assist developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation, in particular on:

(i) Funding opportunities;

(ii) Access to and transfer of technologies;

- (iii) Research cooperation facilities;
 - (iv) Repatriation of information;
 - (v) Training opportunities; and
 - (vi) Promoting and facilitating contact with relevant institutions, organizations, and the private sector, providing such services.
- (h) Consider information providers as primary partners as a way of ensuring that a critical mass of scientific and technical information is made available.
- (i) Consider the general public, the private sector, non-government organizations and all levels of government as important target audiences for the clearing-house mechanism.
- (j) Develop initiatives to make information available through the clearing-house mechanism more useful for researchers and decision makers.
- (k) Develop, provide and share services and tools for the purposes of enhancing and facilitating the implementation of the clearing-house mechanism and further improving synergies among the biodiversity-related and the Rio conventions.
- (l) Undertake an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the implementation of the clearing-house mechanism, taking into account investments in institutional, human, financial, technological and informational resources.

Annex II

ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE INFORMAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND OTHER RELEVANT BODIES, SUBJECT TO AVAILABLE RESOURCES

- (a) Develop ways and means to ensure a broader understanding of the role of, and the value added by, the clearing-house mechanism.
- (b) Further develop non-Internet-based tools and training packages to assist Parties in their national implementation efforts.
- (c) Identify and establish cooperative arrangements with those international thematic focal points that can provide relevant and appropriate thematic information, using the following criteria:
 - (i) Expertise on themes directly relevant to the Convention on Biological Diversity;
 - (ii) Experience and expertise at the international level;
 - (iii) Endorsement of the proposed cooperative arrangements by at least three national focal points;
 - (iv) Designation of a specific theme and a defined period of time;

- (v) Selection of one or more thematic focal points for each theme;
- (vi) Ability to leverage infrastructure;
- (vii) Provision of relevant content;
- (viii) Experience with specific issues;
- (ix) Ability to advance the objectives of the clearing-house mechanism;
- (x) Ability to advance the objectives of other partners;
- (xi) Provision of open access to information;
- (xii) Allowance for the custodianship to remain with the provider of information, as well as the provision of metadata in the public domain.

(d) Convene regional workshops to support capacity-building for clearing-house mechanism activities, training and awareness, with a focus on cooperation in biodiversity information for the implementation and management of the clearing-house mechanism at the national, subregional, bio-geographic and regional levels, as appropriate.

(e) Develop a pilot initiative to assist work on the thematic issues within the work programme of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, including:

- (i) Identification by national focal points of national institutions and experts working on the specific theme, including through interlinkages with the rosters of experts in the relevant fields of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- (ii) Provision of relevant information to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice by national focal points;
- (iii) Use of the clearing-house mechanism to gather input to relevant assessments being undertaken by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;
- (iv) Identification of scientific and technical cooperation needs at the national level for the implementation of pilot initiatives.

(f) Propose options for improving ways and means by which the clearing-house mechanism can facilitate access to and transfer of technology.

(g) Develop a list of best practices and identify potential functions to be recommended for implementation by clearing-house mechanism national focal points.

(h) Identify possible formats, protocols and standards for the improved exchange of biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge, including national reports, biodiversity assessments and Global Biodiversity Outlook reports, and convene an informal meeting on this issue.

(i) Identify options and explore cooperative arrangements to overcome language barriers affecting the use of the clearing-house mechanism, including the development or consolidation of tools and services.

(j) Develop a publicly accessible global electronic platform for scientific and technical cooperation in biodiversity on the Internet matching the demands and needs of Parties in accordance with Article 18 of the Convention.

(k) Encourage the establishment and maintenance of mirror sites of the Convention's website, within the other United Nations regions, as appropriate, in order to improve access to Internet-based information.

V/15. Incentive measuresThe Conference of the Parties,

Acknowledging the importance of incentive measures in achieving conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity,

Recognizing that biodiversity provides global services to humankind that are not captured and adequately recognized by current economic relations, patterns and policies,

1. Establishes a programme of work that promotes the development and implementation of social, economic and legal incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, in synergy with specific programmes of work, in order to:

(a) Support Parties, Governments and organizations in developing practical policies and projects;

(b) Develop practical guidance to the financial mechanism for effective support and prioritization of these policies and projects;

2. Decides that the activities of the programme of work should result in the following:

(a) The assessment of representative existing incentive measures, review of case-studies, identification of new opportunities for incentive measures, and dissemination of information, through the clearing-house mechanism and other means, as appropriate;

(b) The development of methods to promote information on biodiversity in consumer decisions, for example through ecolabelling, if appropriate;

(c) The assessment, as appropriate and applicable to the circumstances of Parties, of the values of biodiversity, in order to internalize better these values in public policy initiatives and private-sector decisions;

(d) A consideration of biodiversity concerns in liability schemes;

(e) The creation of incentives for integration of biodiversity concerns in all sectors;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to collaborate with relevant organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, and IUCN-The World Conservation Union, in order to engage in a coordinated effort, and undertake through such an effort, as a first phase:

(a) To gather and disseminate additional information on instruments in support of positive incentives and their performance, and to develop a matrix identifying the range of instruments available, their purpose, interaction with other policy measures and effectiveness, with a view to

identifying and designing relevant instruments, where appropriate, in support of positive measures;

(b) To continue gathering information on perverse incentive measures, and on ways and means to remove or mitigate their negative impacts on biological diversity, through case-studies and lessons learned, and consider how these ways and means may be applied;

(c) To elaborate proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its sixth or seventh meeting and by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting;

4. Decides to integrate actions on incentives in thematic work programmes and ensure synergy with activities on sustainable use, noting that incentive measures are essential elements in developing effective approaches to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity especially at the level of local communities;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to promote coordinated action on incentives with other international biodiversity-related agreements and relevant organizations, noting specifically that the joint work plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Wetlands for the period 2000-2001 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/5/INF/12) includes consideration of incentive measures;

6. Urges Parties and other Governments to explore possible ways and means by which incentive measures promoted through the Kyoto Protocol under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change can support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

V/16. Article 8(j) and related provisions

The Conference of Parties,

Recalling its decision IV/9,

Recognizing the need to respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application,

Noting the need for a long-term approach to the programme of work on implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, within a vision to be elaborated progressively, in line with the overall objectives set out in Article 8(j) and related provisions,

Emphasizing the fundamental importance of ensuring the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions,

Noting the importance of integrating with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities the work on Article 8(j) and related provisions into national, regional and international strategies, policies and action plans,

Recognizing the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and emphasizing that greater attention should be given to strengthening this role and the participation of women of indigenous and local communities in the programme of work,

Further noting the linguistic and cultural diversity among indigenous and local communities as well as differences in their capacities,

Noting existing declarations by indigenous and local communities to the extent they relate to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including, inter alia, the Kari Oca Declaration, the Mataatua Declaration, the Santa Cruz Declaration, the Leticia Declaration and Plan of Action, the Treaty for Life Forms Patent Free Pacific, the Ukupseni Kuna Yala Declaration, the Heart of the Peoples Declaration on Biodiversity and Biological Ethics, the Jovel Declaration on Indigenous Communities, Indigenous Knowledge and Biodiversity, the Chiapas Declaration, other relevant declarations and statements of Indigenous Forums, as well as Convention 169 of the International Labour Organization, Agenda 21 and other relevant international conventions,

Recognizing the role that the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity has played since the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties in addressing the Conference of the Parties on the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions,

Reaffirming the importance of making Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention and provisions of international agreements related to intellectual property rights mutually supportive,

Further noting that there are existing international agreements, intellectual property rights, current laws and policies that may have influence on the implementation of Article 8(j) and its related provisions,

Noting also that the methods of implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions differ among regions and countries in approach and capacity,

1. Endorses the programme of work as contained in the annex to the present decision, which shall be subject to periodic review during its implementation;

2. Decides to implement the programme of work giving priority to tasks 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 11, as well as 7 and 12, which shall be initiated following completion of tasks 5, 9 and 11;

3. Urges Parties and Governments in collaboration with relevant organizations, subject to their national legislation, to promote and implement this programme of work, and to integrate the tasks identified into their ongoing programmes as appropriate to national circumstances, taking into account the identified collaboration opportunities;

4. Requests Parties, Governments and relevant organizations to take full account of existing instruments, guidelines, codes and other relevant activities in the implementation of the programme of work;

5. Encourages the participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing on the development of guidelines and other approaches to ensure the respect, preservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;

6. Takes into account the importance of the proposals for action on traditional forest-related knowledge of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests as an important part of this programme of work;

7. Requests Parties, Governments, and international, regional and national organizations to provide appropriate financial support for the implementation of the programme of work;

8. Requests the Executive Secretary to facilitate the integration of the relevant tasks of the programme of work in the future elaboration of the thematic programmes of the Convention on Biological Diversity and provide a report on the progress of the thematic programmes to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

9. Decides to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity to review progress in the implementation of the priority tasks of its programme of work according to reports provided by the Executive Secretary, and the Parties to the meeting of the Working Group and recommend further action on the basis of this review. The Working Group should further explore ways for increased participation by indigenous

and local communities in the thematic programmes of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Working Group should report to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting;

10. Requests Parties, Governments, subsidiary bodies of the Convention, the Executive Secretary and relevant organizations, including indigenous and local communities, when implementing the programme of work contained in the annex to the present decision and other relevant activities under the Convention, to fully incorporate women and women's organizations in the activities;

11. Invites Parties and Governments to support the participation of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, as well as relevant organizations representing indigenous and local communities, in advising the Conference of the Parties on the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions;

12. Urges Parties and Governments and, as appropriate, international organizations, and organizations representing indigenous and local communities, to facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention and, to this end:

(a) Provide opportunities for indigenous and local communities to identify their capacity needs, with the assistance of Governments and others, if they so require;

(b) Include, in proposals and plans for projects carried out in indigenous and local communities, funding requirements to build the communications capacity of indigenous and local communities to facilitate dissemination and exchange of information on issues related to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices;

(c) Provide for sufficient capacity in national institutions to respond to the needs of indigenous and local communities related to Article 8(j) and related provisions;

(d) Strengthen and build capacity for communication among indigenous and local communities, and between indigenous and local communities and Governments, at local, national, regional and international levels, including with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, with direct participation and responsibility of indigenous and local communities through their appropriate focal points;

(e) Use other means of communication in addition to the Internet, such as newspapers, bulletins, and radio, and increasing the use of local languages;

(f) Provide case-studies on methods and approaches that contribute to the preservation of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including through their recording where appropriate, and that support control and decision-making by indigenous and local communities over the sharing of such knowledge, innovation and practices;

13. Emphasizes once again the need for case-studies developed in conjunction with indigenous and local communities requested in

paragraphs 10 (b) and 15 of its decision IV/9, to enable a meaningful assessment of the effectiveness of existing legal and other appropriate forms of protection for the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities;

14. Recognizes the potential importance of sui generis and other appropriate systems for the protection of traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities and the equitable sharing of benefits arising from its use to meet the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, taking into account the ongoing work on Article 8(j) and related provisions, and transmits its findings to the World Trade Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization, as suggested in paragraph 6 (b) of recommendation 3 of the Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Operations of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/4, annex);

15. Invites Parties and Governments to exchange information and share experiences regarding national legislation and other measures for the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities;

16. Recognizes that the maintenance of knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities is dependent on the maintenance of cultural identities and the material base that sustains them and invites Parties and Governments to take measures to promote the conservation and maintenance of such identities;

17. Requests Parties to support the development of registers of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity through participatory programmes and consultations with indigenous and local communities, taking into account strengthening legislation, customary practices and traditional systems of resource management, such as the protection of traditional knowledge against unauthorized use;

18. Invites Parties and Governments to increase the participation of representatives of indigenous and local community organizations in official delegations to meetings held under the Convention on Biological Diversity;

19. Emphasizes the need for arrangements controlled and determined by indigenous and local communities, to facilitate cooperation and information exchange among indigenous and local communities, for the purposes of, inter alia, helping to ensure that such communities are in a position to make informed decisions on whether or not to consent to the release of their knowledge, and, in this respect:

(a) Requests the Executive Secretary, to fully utilize the clearing-house mechanism, to cooperate closely with indigenous and local communities to explore ways in which such needs may best be addressed;

(b) Invites Parties to consider ways and means of providing the necessary resources to enable the Secretariat to undertake the above-mentioned tasks;

20. Further requests Parties and international financial institutions to explore ways of providing the necessary funding for these activities.

Annex

PROGRAMME OF WORK ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 8(j) AND RELATED PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Objectives

The objective of this programme of work is to promote within the framework of the Convention a just implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions, at local, national, regional and international levels and to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all stages and levels of its implementation.

I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. Full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in all stages of the identification and implementation of the elements of the programme of work. Full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all activities of the programme of work.
2. Traditional knowledge should be valued, given the same respect and considered as useful and necessary as other forms of knowledge.
3. A holistic approach consistent with the spiritual and cultural values and customary practices of the indigenous and local communities and their rights to have control over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.
4. The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in an equitable way.
5. Access to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities should be subject to prior informed consent or prior informed approval from the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices.

II. TASKS OF THE FIRST PHASE OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK

Element 1. Participatory mechanisms for indigenous and local communities

Task 1. Parties to take measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity subject to their prior informed approval and effective involvement.

Task 2. Parties to develop appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision-making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels, including access and benefit-sharing and the designation and management of protected areas, taking into account the ecosystem approach.

Task 4. Parties to develop, as appropriate, mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work, taking into account the need to:

- (a) Build on the basis of their knowledge,
- (b) Strengthen their access to biological diversity;
- (c) Strengthen their capacity on matters pertaining to the conservation, maintenance and protection of biological diversity;
- (d) Promote the exchange of experiences and knowledge;
- (e) Promote culturally appropriate and gender specific ways in which to document and preserve women's knowledge of biological diversity

Element 2. Status and trends in relation to Article 8(j) and related provisions

Task 5. The Executive Secretary to prepare, for the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group, an outline of a composite report on the status and trends regarding the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, a plan and a timetable for its preparation, based, inter alia, on advice submitted by Parties, Governments, indigenous and local communities and other relevant organizations regarding sources and availability of information on these matters. Parties, Governments and indigenous and local communities and other relevant organizations to submit the information and advice to address the requirements of this task and to Parties include in their national reports the current state of implementation of Article 8(j).

Element 4. Equitable sharing of benefits

Task 7. Based on tasks 1, 2 and 4, the Working Group to develop guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure: (i) that indigenous and local communities obtain a fair and equitable share of benefits arising from the use and application of their knowledge, innovations and practices; (ii) that private and public institutions interested in using such knowledge, practices and innovations obtain the prior informed approval of the indigenous and local communities; (iii) advancement of the identification of the obligations of countries of origin, as well as Parties and Governments where such knowledge, innovations and practices and the associated genetic resources are used.

Element 5. Exchange and dissemination of information

Task 8. Identification of a focal point within the clearing-house mechanism to liaise with indigenous and local communities.

Element 6. Monitoring elements

Task 9. The Working Group to develop, in cooperation with indigenous and local communities, guidelines or recommendations for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments regarding any development proposed to take place on sacred sites and on lands or waters

occupied or used by indigenous and local communities. The guidelines and recommendations should ensure the participation of indigenous and local communities in the assessment and review.

Element 7. Legal elements

Task 11. The Working Group to assess existing subnational, as appropriate, national and international instruments, particularly intellectual property rights instruments, that may have implications on the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities with a view to identifying synergies between these instruments and the objectives of Article 8(j).

Task 12. The Working Group to develop guidelines that will assist Parties and Governments in the development of legislation or other mechanisms, as appropriate, to implement Article 8(j) and its related provisions (which could include sui generis systems), and definitions of relevant key terms and concepts in Article 8(j) and related provisions at international, regional and national levels, that recognize, safeguard and fully guarantee the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, within the context of the Convention.

III. TASKS OF THE SECOND PHASE OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK

Element 1. Participatory mechanisms for indigenous and local communities

Task 3. On the request of the Executive Secretary, Parties and Governments, with the full participation of indigenous and local communities, would establish a roster of experts based on the methodologies used by the Conference of Parties, to allow the experts to support the implementation of this programme of work.

Element 3. Traditional cultural practices for conservation and sustainable use

Task 6. The Ad Hoc Working Group to develop guidelines for the respect, preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and their wider application in accordance with Article 8(j).

Task 13. The Ad Hoc Working Group to develop a set of guiding principles and standards to strengthen the use of traditional knowledge and other forms of knowledge for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account the role that traditional knowledge can play with respect to the ecosystem approach, in situ conservation, taxonomy, biodiversity monitoring and environmental impact assessments in all biodiversity sectors.

Task 14. The Ad Hoc Working Group to develop guidelines and proposals for the establishment of national incentive schemes for indigenous and local communities to preserve and maintain their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and for the application of such knowledge, innovations and practices in national strategies and programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

Task 15. The Ad Hoc Working Group to develop guidelines that would facilitate repatriation of information, including cultural property, 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.

Element 5. Exchange and dissemination of information

Task 16. The Executive Secretary to identify, compile and analyse, with the participation of indigenous and local communities, existing and customary codes of ethical conduct to guide the development of models for codes of ethical conduct for research, access to, use, exchange and management of information concerning traditional knowledge, innovations and practices for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

Element 6. Monitoring elements

Task 10. The Ad Hoc Working Group to develop standards and guidelines for the reporting and prevention of unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge and related genetic resources.

Task 17. The Executive Secretary to develop, in cooperation with Governments and indigenous and local communities, methods and criteria to assist in assessing the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions at the international, regional, national and local levels, and reporting of such in national reports in conformity with Article 26.

IV. WAYS AND MEANS

In developing and implementing the programme of work, the Executive Secretary shall solicit information from Parties, Governments, indigenous and local communities and other relevant organizations, and consult with the liaison group on Article 8(j) and related provisions.

The Executive Secretary to develop, in consultation with indigenous and local communities, Parties, Governments, and relevant international organizations, a questionnaire, as a basis for the provision of information concerning: (i) existing instruments and activities relevant to the tasks of the programme of work; (ii) gaps and needs concerning the guidelines referred to in task 6 above; and (iii) priorities for the further development of the programme of work.

The Executive Secretary to consult with and invite relevant international organizations to contribute to the implementation of this programme of work, also with a view to avoiding duplication and to encouraging synergies.

This programme of work shall, as relevant, take into account the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing, and, as far as possible, be carried out in collaboration with other relevant organizations, including the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Parties, Governments, and international, regional and national organizations to provide appropriate financial support for the implementation of the programme of work.

V/17. Education and public awarenessThe Conference of the Parties

1. Takes note of the information provided by the Executive Secretary with regard to education and public awareness (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/13, section IV);
2. Requests the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization, to convene a consultative working group of experts, including the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Bank, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the Commission for Education and Communication of IUCN, the World-Wide Fund for Nature, representatives of Parties and other relevant bodies to further advance and, in particular, to identify priority activities for the proposed global initiative on biological diversity education and public awareness;
3. Decides that the working group should take into account priorities developed by the Conference of the Parties for its work programme, and, when approved by the Conference of the Parties, priorities identified in the strategic plan for the Convention;
4. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, through its education programmes, to actively integrate biological diversity into all levels of formal education systems as a component of the development of the global initiative;
5. Endorses paragraph 7 of recommendation IV/1 A of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, which states that education and public awareness be included in the discussions on the work programmes on thematic issues;
6. Invites Parties, Governments, organizations and institutions to support capacity-building for education and communication in biological diversity as part of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, taking into account the global initiative;
7. Requests the Executive Secretary to:
 - (a) Further develop the public information and outreach activities of the Secretariat, including through the use of the clearing-house mechanism to raise awareness of biological diversity issues amongst all sectors of society, including indigenous and local communities;
 - (b) Designate a theme each year for the International Day for Biological Diversity and prepare background information to be placed on the clearing-house mechanism;
 - (c) Consult the United Nations Secretariat on the feasibility of changing the designated date of the International Day for Biological Diversity to 22 May and provide advice on this matter to the Parties by February 2001;
 - (d) Report on progress achieved in developing the global initiative to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting.

V/18. Impact assessment, liability and redress

The Conference of the Parties

I. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. Invites Parties, Governments and other relevant organizations:

(a) To implement paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Convention on Biological Diversity in conjunction with other components of the Convention and to integrate environmental impact assessment into the work programmes on thematic areas, including the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, marine and coastal biological diversity, forest biological diversity, agricultural biological diversity, and the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, and on alien species and tourism;

(b) To address loss of biological diversity and the interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health aspects relevant to biological diversity when carrying out environmental impact assessments;

(c) To consider biological diversity concerns from the early stages of the drafting process, when developing new legislative and regulatory frameworks;

(d) To ensure the involvement of interested and affected stakeholders in a participatory approach to all stages of the assessment process, including governmental bodies, the private sector, research and scientific institutions, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organizations, including by using appropriate mechanisms, such as the establishment of committees, at the appropriate level;

(e) To organize expert meetings, workshops and seminars, as well as training, educational and public awareness programmes and exchange programmes, and carry out pilot environmental impact assessment projects, in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures;

2. Encourages Parties, Governments and relevant organizations:

(a) To use strategic environmental assessments to assess not only the impact of individual projects, but also their cumulative and global effects, incorporating biological diversity considerations at the decision-making and/or environmental planning level;

(b) To include the development of alternatives, mitigation measures and consideration of the elaboration of compensation measures in environmental impact assessment;

3. Requests Parties to include in their national reports information on practices, systems, mechanisms and experiences in the area of strategic environmental assessment and impact assessment;

4. Requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to further develop guidelines for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into legislation and/or processes on strategic environmental assessment impact assessment, in collaboration with the

scientific community, the private sector, indigenous and local communities, non-governmental organizations and relevant organizations at the international, regional, subregional and national levels, such as the Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Convention on Wetlands, the Scientific Council of the Convention on Migratory Species, DIVERSITAS, IUCN-The World Conservation Union, the International Association for Impact Assessment and the United Nations Environment Programme, as well as the Parties, and further elaborate the application of the precautionary approach and the ecosystem approach, taking into account needs for capacity-building, with a view to completion by the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

5. Also requests the Executive Secretary:

(a) To disseminate case-studies received;

(b) To renew the call for further case-studies, including case-studies on negative impacts and, in particular, on impact assessments that take the ecosystem approach into account;

(c) To compile and evaluate existing guidelines, procedures and provisions for environmental impact assessment;

(d) To make this information available, together with information on existing guidelines on incorporating biological diversity considerations into environmental impact assessment, through, inter alia, the clearing-house mechanism in order to facilitate sharing of information and exchange of experiences at the regional, national and local levels;

II. LIABILITY AND REDRESS

6. Renews the invitation to Parties, Governments, and relevant international organizations, contained in its decision IV/10 C, paragraph 8, to provide the Executive Secretary with information on national, international and regional measures and agreements on liability and redress applicable to damage to biological diversity, acknowledging that some Parties, Governments and organizations have already provided the Executive Secretary with such information;

7. Requests the Executive Secretary to update the synthesis report submitted to the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/16) to include information contained in further submissions by Parties, Governments and relevant international organizations, taking into account other relevant information including, in particular, information on the work of the International Law Commission and on the development and application of liability regimes under other multilateral instruments, including the Antarctic Treaty, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting;

8. Welcomes the offer of the Government of France to organize a workshop on liability and redress in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

9. Decides to consider at its sixth meeting a process for reviewing paragraph 2 of Article 14, including the establishment of an ad hoc technical expert group, taking into account consideration of these issues within the framework of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and the outcome of the workshop referred to in paragraph 8 of the present decision.

V/19. National reportingThe Conference of the Parties

1. Takes note of recommendation V/13 of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on guidelines for national reports;

2. Endorses the format contained in annex I of the note by the Executive Secretary on national reporting (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/13/Add.2) as the recommended format for future national reports to be submitted by Parties in accordance with Article 26 of the Convention;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to further develop this format to incorporate the views expressed by Parties and further questions arising from the decisions of its fifth meeting and to make the revised format available to Parties by September 2000;

4. Is of the view that national reports developed in this format will help Parties to measure the state of national implementation of the Convention and to review national priorities and actions;

5. Requests Parties to submit their next national report:

- (a) By 15 May 2001;
- (b) In an official language of the Conference of the Parties;
- (c) In both hard copy and electronic format;

and thereafter for consideration at alternate ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties, and include them in their clearing-house mechanism national focal point where feasible;

6. Recommends that Parties prepare their national reports through a consultative process involving all relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, or by drawing upon information developed through other consultative processes;

7. Also invites Parties to prepare detailed thematic reports on one or more of the items for in-depth consideration at its ordinary meetings, thereby providing national contributions to the work of the Conference of Parties and its subsidiary bodies;

8. Accordingly, invites Parties to submit to the Executive Secretary, reports on forest ecosystems, alien species and benefit-sharing for consideration at its sixth meeting:

- (a) In accordance with the formats contained, respectively, in annexes II, III and IV of the note by the Executive Secretary on national reporting;
- (b) By, respectively, 15 May 2001, 30 September 2000, and 30 December 2000;
- (c) In an official language of the Conference of the Parties;

(d) In both hard copy and electronic format;

9. Requests the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Prepare reports based on information contained in national reports for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its meetings, and make them available through the clearing-house mechanism;

(b) Keep the format of national reports under review, and provide further advice to the Conference of Parties on its revision;

(c) Proceed with the further development and implementation of the proposals for streamlining national reporting contained in section 5.2 of the "Feasibility study for a harmonized information management infrastructure for biodiversity-related treaties", in collaboration with the secretariats of the other biodiversity-related conventions, with a view to simplifying reporting procedures and reducing the burden of reporting on Parties, and report on progress to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting;

10. Invites organizations, such as the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, undertaking regional or global programmes providing support to Parties in biodiversity planning, including capacity development, to provide the Executive Secretary with information on programme activities and lessons learned.

V/20. Operations of the ConventionThe Conference of the Parties

I. THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

1. Decides to amend rule 4 of its rules of procedure by replacing paragraph 1 with the following paragraph:

"1. Ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall be held every two years. The Conference of the Parties shall from time to time review the periodicity of its ordinary meetings in the light of the progress achieved in the implementation of the Convention."

2. Decides that its provisional agenda should include the following standing items:

(a) Organizational matters;

(b) Reports from subsidiary bodies, the financial mechanism and the Executive Secretary;

(c) Review of the implementation of the programme of work;

(d) Priority issues for review and guidance; and

(e) Other matters;

3. Decides that, to the extent possible, its decisions should identify expected outcomes, activities to achieve those outcomes, those to whom the decisions are directed and timetables for action and follow-up;

4. Decides to review its previous decisions periodically in order to assess their status of implementation;

5. Decides to amend its rules of procedure:

(a) By replacing the first two sentences of paragraph 1 of rule 21 with the following sentences:

"At the commencement of the first session of each ordinary meeting a President and ten Vice-Presidents, one of whom shall act as Rapporteur, are to be elected from among the representatives of the Parties. They shall serve as the bureau of the Conference of the Parties. The term of office of the President shall commence straight away and the terms of office of the Vice-Presidents shall commence upon the closure of the meeting at which they are elected."; and

(b) By replacing the first two sentences of paragraph 2 of rule 21 with the following sentences:

"The President shall remain in office until a new President is elected at the commencement of the next ordinary meeting and the Vice-Presidents shall remain in office until the closure of the next ordinary meeting. They shall serve as the bureau of any

/...

extraordinary meeting held during their term of office and provide guidance to the Secretariat with regard to preparations for, and conduct of, meetings of the Conference of the Parties."; and

(c) By replacing the words "a President for the meeting" in rule 25 with "a new President";

6. Decides to review the effectiveness of the changes referred to in paragraph 5 of the present decision, in the light of experience, at its seventh meeting;

7. Decides to revise its procedures for decision-making regarding administrative and financial matters with a view to ensuring:

- (a) Transparency;
- (b) Participation; and
- (c) Full consideration of its other decisions;

8. Decides that guidance to the financial mechanism should be incorporated into a single decision, including the identification of priority issues which will provide support for cross-cutting issues and capacity-building, especially for developing countries, in a manner that:

- (a) Is transparent;
- (b) Allows participation; and
- (c) Allows full consideration of its other decisions;

9. Requests the Executive Secretary to limit the number of pre-session documents for any of its meetings, to keep them as short as feasible, if possible less than 15 pages, and to include an executive summary in each;

II. STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE CONVENTION

10. Decides to prepare and develop a Strategic Plan for the Convention, with a view to considering and adopting the Strategic Plan at its sixth meeting;

11. Decides that the Strategic Plan shall be based on the longer-term programmes of work of the Conference of the Parties and of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and that the Strategic Plan shall provide strategic and operational guidance for the implementation of these programmes of work;

12. Decides that the Strategic Plan will initially cover the period 2002-2010;

13. Decides that the Strategic Plan shall contain a set of operational goals that the Conference of the Parties has decided that it wishes to be achieved in the period covered by the Strategic Plan, and that these operational goals shall relate to the following three main areas of work:

- (a) The thematic programmes;
- (b) Cross-cutting issues and initiatives; and
- (c) The implementation of the provisions of the Convention;

14. Decides that these operational goals shall reflect levels of elaboration, progress of development, stages of implementation, state of knowledge and capacities, and degrees of cooperation, with respect to the three main areas of work;

15. Decides that within each of these goals, the Strategic Plan shall identify, as far as possible, the following parameters:

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

16. Requests the Executive Secretary to develop the Strategic Plan, in accordance with the above parameters, and including options where appropriate, and to engage in a participatory process that ensures:

- (a) Incorporation of the views of Parties and the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties;
- (b) Consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and its Bureau, and other relevant subsidiary bodies of the Convention on matters relevant to their mandates; and
- (c) Input from other interested countries and organizations;

with a view to preparing a full draft Strategic Plan in time for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting;

III. OPERATIONS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

17. Decides that meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice should take place every year;

18. Decides that the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice or other members of the Bureau authorized by him or her may represent the Subsidiary Body at meetings of the scientific bodies of other conventions and relevant biological-diversity-related conventions, institutions and processes;

19. Encourages the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to hold meetings with equivalent bodies of other relevant biological-diversity-related conventions, institutions and processes;

20. Recognizes that in certain cases it will be appropriate for the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to make recommendations that include options or alternatives;

21. Decides that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may establish ad hoc technical expert groups and adopt terms of reference for them, and shall seek ways to ensure transparency in the choice of experts and the rationalization of meetings, and decides to give effect to this by amending paragraph 12 (c) of the modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body (decision IV/16, annex I) to read:

"(c) Within the available budgetary resources, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice will determine the exact duration and specific terms of reference when establishing such expert groups under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties;"

22. Confirms that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, within the available budgetary resources for matters related to its mandate, may make requests to the Executive Secretary and utilize the clearing-house mechanism, and other appropriate means, to assist in the preparation of its meetings;

23. Decides to make an assessment at its sixth meeting of the recommendations made to it by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice with a view to providing guidance to the Subsidiary Body on ways to improve its inputs;

24. Decides that the guidance to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice contained in specific decisions of a meeting of the Conference of the Parties should take into account the need for a coherent and realistic programme of work for the Subsidiary Body, including the identification of priority issues, allowing flexibility in timing, and agrees that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may, if necessary, adjust the timing of its consideration of issues;

25. Recognizes that there is a need to improve the quality of the scientific, technical and technological advice provided to the Conference of the Parties, and to undertake sound scientific and technical assessments, including in-depth assessments of the state of knowledge on issues critical for the implementation of the Convention;

26. Requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to continue to improve the way it conducts its scientific, technical and technological work in order to improve the quality of its advice to the Conference of the Parties;

27. Decides that, in its scientific, technical and technological work and, in particular, scientific assessments, the Convention should make use of

existing programmes and activities of the Convention or of other bodies and of expertise made available by Parties;

28. Notes the report of the brainstorming meeting on scientific assessment (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/1), and refers it to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for consideration and, where appropriate, use in its work;

29. Requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice:

(a) To identify and, where needed, further develop, procedures and methods to undertake or participate in scientific assessments, or make use of existing ones, taking into account considerations of participation, effectiveness and costs;

(b) To undertake a limited number of pilot scientific assessment projects, in preparation for the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and to invite, among others, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment to work closely together with the Subsidiary Body in this area; and to facilitate and support the implementation of these projects; and, at an appropriate stage, to carry out an evaluation of them;

(c) To develop further its methodologies for scientific assessment, and to provide advice to Parties on scientific assessment design and implementation;

(d) To identify and regularly update, within the context of its programme of work, assessment priorities and information needs;

(e) To review the implementation of decision II/1 relating to the Global Biodiversity Outlook and provide the results of that review to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting, together with advice on means to enhance implementation and/or any desirable amendments to the decision;

30. Notes the proposed uniform methodology for the use of the roster of experts, set out in annex I to recommendation V/14 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and refers this to the Subsidiary Body and the Executive Secretary for consideration and, where appropriate, use in their work;

31. Encourages Parties, other Governments and relevant bodies when nominating their experts for inclusion in the roster to consider:

(a) Gender balance;

(b) Involvement of indigenous people and members of local communities;

(c) Range of relevant disciplines and expertise, including, inter alia, biological, legal, social and economic sciences, and traditional knowledge;

IV. OTHER MATTERS

32. Decides that every effort should be made to promote the development of the clearing-house mechanism with respect to its role in facilitating the transfer of technology and know-how through exchanging and disseminating information, and in enhancing capacity-building, especially at the national level, taking into account the review of the mechanism;

33. Recognizes that activities at the subregional and regional levels, including existing regional processes established for other biological-diversity-related purposes, have an important role to play in preparing for Convention meetings and enhancing implementation of the Convention, and calls on Parties to participate actively in suitable subregional and regional activities, as well as on the Executive Secretary, subject to necessary voluntary contributions, to facilitate the involvement in such subregional and regional activities of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and small island developing States, and other Parties with economies in transition;

34. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue enhancing communication with the Parties through the notification system for the Convention with respect to inter-sessional activities, documents received, selection of experts for technical panels, peer-review processes initiated by the Executive Secretary, and liaison groups and other expert bodies, and to make such information available through the clearing-house mechanism save to the extent that an expert objects to the release of information concerning him or her;

35. Decides to improve the functioning of the existing operational procedures for the conduct of meetings under the Convention, particularly to allow small delegations to participate more effectively, including in relation to the scheduling of agenda items and dealing with timetable changes;

36. Calls on the Executive Secretary to use national reports, as appropriate, to gather focused information as part of the preparatory process for issues in the work programme, and decides to reflect this approach in its decisions on national reports arising from work agreed to in decision IV/14, on national reports by Parties;

V. IMPLEMENTATION

37. Decides that it is necessary to enhance the review and facilitation of implementation of the Convention;

38. Decides to hold an open-ended inter-sessional meeting, to assist with preparations for the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The meeting will be of three days duration and is to be held in conjunction with an existing meeting. The meeting will consider, and to the extent possible develop draft elements of decisions on, the following topics:

- (a) Preparation of the Strategic Plan for the Convention;
- (b) The second national reports; and

(c) Means to support implementation of the Convention, in particular, implementation of priority actions in national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

39. Decides to review at its sixth meeting, in the light of this experience, the role of inter-sessional processes in enhancing implementation of the Convention;

40. Decides to enhance further the functions of subregional and regional processes in preparing for meetings under the Convention and in promoting the implementation of the Convention at the regional, subregional and national levels;

41. Requests the Executive Secretary to provide an overview of existing mechanisms and processes for review of national implementation of environmental instruments, and invites Parties to undertake, on a voluntary basis, a review of national programmes and needs related to the implementation of the Convention and, if appropriate, to inform the Executive Secretary accordingly.

V/21. Cooperation with other bodiesThe Conference of the Parties

1. Takes note of ongoing cooperation activities;
2. Invites the Executive Secretary to strengthen cooperation, particularly in the area of scientific and technical assessment of biodiversity, bearing in mind the importance of biodiversity assessments in identifying emerging issues and reviewing the programmes of work and the impact of measures taken under the Convention;
3. Invites the Executive Secretary to strengthen the cooperation with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including its Kyoto Protocol, on relevant issues such as dry and sub-humid lands, forest biological diversity, coral reefs, and incentive measures;
4. Welcomes and endorses the second joint work plan (2000-2001) between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/5/INF/12), and commends it as a useful example of future cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity and other environmental conventions;
5. Notes that the second joint work plan between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands includes a range of cooperative actions in relation to several ecosystem themes and cross-cutting issues of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as proposing actions to harmonize institutional processes, and requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Executive Secretary to take these actions fully into consideration in furthering the respective programmes of work for these areas;
6. Recalling decision III/21, takes note of the United Nations Environment Programme/Convention on Migratory Species study on the complementarities between the Convention on Migratory Species and the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/28);
7. Requests the Executive Secretary to take the study into consideration and, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species, to develop a proposal on how migratory species could be integrated into the work programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the role the Convention on Migratory Species could play in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity with regard to, inter alia, the ecosystem approach, the Global Taxonomy Initiative, indicators, assessments and monitoring, protected areas, public education and awareness, and sustainable use, including tourism;
8. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit the proposal referred to in paragraph 7 above for review by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and requests the Subsidiary Body to provide advice to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting;
9. Takes note of the International Biodiversity Observation Year of DIVERSITAS, to take place from 2001 to 2002, and requests the Executive Secretary and invites Parties, to find ways and means of collaborating with

/...

this initiative and ensure complementarity with the initiative foreseen to be undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to increase scientific knowledge and public awareness of the crucial role of biodiversity for sustainable development;

10. Requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to identify opportunities for collaboration with the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment in contributing to the assessment needs of the Convention, in particular through the pilot scientific assessment projects referred to in paragraph 29 (b) of decision V/20;

11. Decides to accept the invitation of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment to be represented in the Executive Committee, nominates for this purpose the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Executive Secretary, and directs that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice be kept informed on developments and progress;

12. Recognizes the importance of the Global Biodiversity Forum as a mechanism for building understanding and capacity in implementing the Convention, and encourages support of the Global Biodiversity Forum process.

V/22. Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2001-2002

The Conference of the Parties,

Having considered the proposed budget for the biennium 2001-2002 submitted by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/18 and Add.1),

Noting the commendable work done by the Executive Secretary and his staff in the delivery of the programme of work for biennium 1999-2000,

Noting with appreciation the annual contribution to the rental of the premises of the Secretariat, as well as the annual contribution of US\$ 1 million, by the host Government for the period 1996-2000, which was used to offset planned expenditures and urging that this be continued for the biennium 2001-2002,

Noting also that there is wide support for the implementation of the Convention's work programme among Governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector, through the provision of expertise, information and human and financial resources,

1. Approves a programme budget of US\$ 8,594,000 for the year 2001 and of US\$ 10,049,900 for the year 2002, for the purposes listed in table 1 below;
2. Adopts the indicative scale of contributions for 2001 and 2002 contained in the annex to the present decision;
3. Approves the staffing table for the programme budget contained in table 2 below and requests that all staff positions be filled expeditiously;
4. Approves a drawing of US\$ 5,203,200 from the unspent balances or contributions ("carry-over") from previous financial periods to cover part of the 2001-2002 budget;
5. Authorizes the Executive Secretary to transfer resources among the programmes within the limits agreed to in decisions IV/17 and III/23, namely the ability to transfer between each of the main appropriation lines set out in table 1 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;
6. Notes with concern that a number of Parties have not paid their contributions to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for previous years, which are due on 1 January of each year in accordance with paragraph 4 of the financial rules, and the late payment of contributions to the core budget by Parties during each calendar year of a biennium, which have contributed to the significant carry-over from one biennium to the next, and, in the event that there is no improvement in the payment of contributions by Parties, invites the Executive Secretary to submit proposals for promoting full and timely payment of contributions by Parties for the consideration and review of the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
7. Urges Parties that have still not paid their contributions to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) to do so without delay, and requests the

Executive Secretary to publish and regularly update information on the status of contributions of Parties to the Convention's trust funds (BY, BE, BZ);

8. Decides, with regard to contributions due from 1 January 2001 onwards, that Parties whose contributions are in arrears for two or more years will be allowed to attend the meetings of the Convention's bodies with a maximum of two delegates until their arrears have been cleared;

9. Further decides that, with regard to contributions due from 1 January 2001 onwards, Parties that are not least developed countries or small island developing States whose contributions are in arrears for two or more years, will not receive funding from the Secretariat to attend meetings of the Convention's bodies until their arrears have been cleared;

10. 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;

11. Decides also to fund, upon request, from the core budget (BY) the participation of members of the bureaux of the Conference of the Parties, Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice and the Intergovernmental Committee on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety at the inter-sessional meetings of the respective bureaux;

12. Takes note of the decisions of the Bureau of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties authorizing the Executive Secretary to utilize savings, unspent balances from previous financial periods and miscellaneous income in the amount of US\$ 1,565,000 from the BY Trust Fund to fund the participation of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and small island developing States, and other Parties with economies in transition, in the meetings of the Convention and requests the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau, to monitor the availability of voluntary contributions to the BZ Trust Fund in the event of any shortfall;

13. Decides that the trust funds (BY, BE, BZ) for the Convention shall be extended for the period of two years, beginning 1 January 2002 and ending 31 December 2003;

14. Invites all Parties to the Convention to note that contributions to the core budget (BY) are due on 1 January of the year in which the 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 2000 for the calendar year 2001 and by 1 October 2001 for the calendar year 2002 the contributions required to finance expenditures approved under paragraph 1 above, as offset by the amount in paragraph 4, and, in this regard, requests that Parties be notified of the amount of their contributions by 1 August of the year preceding the year in which the contributions are due;

15. 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 trust funds (BY, BE, BZ) of the Convention;

16. Takes note of the funding estimates for the Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BE) for Additional Voluntary Contributions in Support of Approved Activities for the Biennium 2001-2002 specified by the Executive Secretary and included in table 3 below, and urges Parties to make contributions to this Fund;

17. Takes note of the funding estimates for the special voluntary Trust Fund (BZ) for facilitating participation of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and the small island developing States amongst them, and other Parties with economies in transition, for the biennium 2001-2002, as specified by the Executive Secretary and included in table 4 below, and urges Parties to make contributions to this Fund;

18. Authorizes the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, to adjust the servicing of the programme of the work, including postponement of meetings, if sufficient resources are not available to the Secretariat in a timely fashion;

19. Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare and submit a budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2003-2004 for the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and report on income and budget performance as well as any adjustments made to the Convention budget for the biennium 2001-2002;

20. Instructs 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 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;

21. Requests the President of the Conference of the Parties to consult with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on an assessment of the level of the post of the Executive Secretary of the Convention and report to the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, taking into account paragraph 1 of the Administrative Arrangements endorsed in decision IV/17.

Table 1

BIENNIUM BUDGET OF THE TRUST FUND FOR THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
2001-2002
(thousands of United States dollars)

	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>
I.	<u>Programmes</u>		
	Executive direction and management	529.7	547.6
	Scientific technical and technological matters	963.9	1,014.1
	Social, economic and legal matters	850.7	1,178.2
	Implementation and outreach	1,527.7	1,587.5
	Biosafety	830.6	870.9
	Resource management and conference services	2,902.7	3,695.4
	Subtotal (I)	7,605.3	8,893.7
II.	Programme support charge 13%	988.7	1,156.2
	Total budget (I + II)	8,594.0	10,049.9
	Savings from previous years (surplus)	2,000.0	3,203.2
	Net total (Amount to be paid by the Parties)	6,594.0	6,846.7

Table 2

SECRETARIAT-WIDE STAFFING REQUIREMENTS FROM THE CORE BUDGET*

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>
A.	Professional category	
	D-2	1
	D-1	3
	P-5	3
	P-4	11
	P-3	13
	P-2	2
	Total Professional category	33
B.	Total General Service category	23
	TOTAL (A+B)	56

* The P-4 Fund management post funded from the OTL will be subject to reclassification to P-5 in 2001-2002.

Table 3

SPECIAL VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND (BE) FOR ADDITIONAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN
SUPPORT OF APPROVED ACTIVITIES FOR THE BIENNIUM 2001-2002
(thousands of United States dollars)

I.	<u>Description</u>	2001	2002
A.	<u>Meetings/workshops</u>		
	Executive direction and management		
	Regional meetings for COP-6 (4)	0.0	100.0
	Scientific, technical and technological matters		
	Regional workshops (5)	200.0	300.0
	Advisory group meetings	30.0	30.0
	Meetings of ad hoc technical expert groups (6)	210.0	210.0
	Implementation and outreach		
	Workshops on additional financial resources	100.0	100.0
	Regional workshops on the clearing-house mechanism	100.0	100.0
	CHM advisory committee	30.0	30.0
	Biosafety		
	Regional meetings for the Biosafety Protocol	100.0	100.0
	ICCP technical expert meetings (4)	140.0	140.0
	Social, economic and legal matters		
	Workshop on sustainable use and tourism	100.0	100.0
	Panel of Experts on Access and Benefit-sharing	230.0	0.0
B.	<u>Staff</u>		
	Taxonomy Programme Officer (Australia/Sweden)	100.0	100.0
	Agricultural Biodiversity Programme Officer (FAO)	110.0	110.0
	Senior Programme Officer (Netherlands)	127.4	120.0
C.	<u>Travel</u>		
	Travel of COP President	7.0	7.0
	Travel of SBSTTA Chair	7.0	7.0
D.	<u>Consultants</u>		
	Ecosystem evaluation and assessment guidelines	15.0	15.0
	Clearing-house mechanism	15.0	15.0
E.	<u>Sub-contracts</u>		
	Financial resources database and commissioned studies	33.0	0.0
	Independent review of the financial mechanism	150.0	0.0
	Global Biodiversity Outlook	100.0	100.0
	Global Taxonomy Initiative	100.0	50.0
	Pilot phase – assessments	100.0	0.0
	Clearing-house mechanism	50.0	50.0
F.	<u>Fellowships</u>	100.0	100.0
	<u>Subtotal I</u>	2,254.4	1,884.0
II	<u>Programme support costs (13%)</u>	293.1	244.9
	TOTAL (I+II)	2,547.5	2,128.9

Table 4

SPECIAL VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND (BZ) FOR FACILITATING PARTICIPATION OF PARTIES
IN THE CONVENTION PROCESS FOR THE BIENNIUM 2001-2002(*)
(thousands of United States dollars)

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>
I. Meetings		
Sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties	0.0	761.8
Regional meetings for the Conference of the Parties	0.0	329.4
Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice	483.6	483.6
Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Operations of the Convention.....	483.6	0.0
Intergovernmental Committee on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.....	483.6	483.6
Ad Hoc Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing ...	0.0	105.8
Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j).....	0.0	480.7
Regional meetings for the Biosafety Protocol.....	329.4	0.0
Subtotal I	1,780.2	2,644.9
II. Programme support costs (13%)	231.4	343.8
TOTAL (I+II)	2,011.6	2,988.7

* Developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and other Parties with economies in transition.

AnnexSCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TRUST FUND FOR THE CONVENTION ON
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY FOR 2001-2002

Member Country	UN scale of assessments 2000 (per cent)	Scale with 25 per cent ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2001 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2000 (per cent)	Scale with 25 per cent ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2002 US\$	Total contributions 2001-2002 US\$
Albania	0.003	0.00400	263	0.003	0.00400	274	537
Algeria	0.086	0.11452	7,552	0.086	0.11452	7,841	15,393
Angola	0.010	0.01332	878	0.010	0.01332	912	1,790
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.00266	176	0.002	0.00266	182	358
Argentina	1.103	1.46883	96,855	1.103	1.46883	100,566	197,421
Armenia	0.006	0.00799	527	0.006	0.00799	547	1,074
Australia	1.483	1.97486	130,223	1.483	1.97486	135,213	265,435
Austria	0.942	1.25443	82,717	0.942	1.25443	85,887	168,604
Bahamas	0.015	0.01998	1,317	0.015	0.01998	1,368	2,685
Bahrain	0.017	0.02264	1,493	0.017	0.02264	1,550	3,043
Bangladesh	0.010	0.01332	878	0.010	0.01332	912	1,790
Barbados	0.008	0.01065	702	0.008	0.01065	729	1,432
Belarus	0.057	0.07591	5,005	0.057	0.07591	5,197	10,202
Belgium	1.104	1.47016	96,942	1.104	1.47016	100,658	197,600
Belize	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Benin	0.002	0.00266	176	0.002	0.00266	182	358
Bhutan	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Bolivia	0.007	0.00932	615	0.007	0.00932	638	1,253
Botswana	0.010	0.01332	878	0.010	0.01332	912	1,790
Brazil	1.471	1.95888	129,169	1.471	1.95888	134,119	263,288
Bulgaria	0.011	0.01465	966	0.011	0.01465	1,003	1,969
Burkina Faso	0.002	0.00266	176	0.002	0.00266	182	358
Burundi	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Cambodia	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Cameroon	0.013	0.01731	1,142	0.013	0.01731	1,185	2,327
Canada	2.732	3.63812	239,897	2.732	3.63812	249,091	488,988
Cape Verde	0.002	0.00266	176	0.002	0.00266	182	358
Central African Republic	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Chad	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Chile	0.036	0.04794	3,161	0.036	0.04794	3,282	6,443
China	0.995	1.32501	87,371	0.995	1.32501	90,719	178,091
Colombia	0.109	0.14515	9,571	0.109	0.14515	9,938	19,509
Comoros	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Congo	0.003	0.00400	263	0.003	0.00400	274	537
Cook Islands	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Costa Rica	0.016	0.02131	1,405	0.016	0.02131	1,459	2,864
Cote d'Ivoire	0.009	0.01199	790	0.009	0.01199	821	1,611
Croatia	0.030	0.03995	2,634	0.030	0.03995	2,735	5,370
Cuba	0.024	0.03196	2,107	0.024	0.03196	2,188	4,296
Cyprus	0.034	0.04528	2,986	0.034	0.04528	3,100	6,086

/...

Member Country	UN scale of assessments 2000 (per cent)	Scale with 25 per cent ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2001 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2000 (per cent)	Scale with 25 per cent ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2002 US\$	Total contributions 2001-2002 US\$
Czech Republic	0.107	0.14249	9,396	0.107	0.14249	9,756	19,151
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.015	0.01998	1,317	0.015	0.01998	1,368	2,685
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.007	0.00932	615	0.007	0.00932	638	1,253
Denmark	0.692	0.92151	60,765	0.692	0.92151	63,093	123,858
Djibouti	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Dominica	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Dominican Republic	0.015	0.01998	1,317	0.015	0.01998	1,368	2,685
Ecuador	0.020	0.02663	1,756	0.020	0.02663	1,824	3,580
Egypt	0.065	0.08656	5,708	0.065	0.08656	5,926	11,634
El Salvador	0.012	0.01598	1,054	0.012	0.01598	1,094	2,148
Equatorial Guinea	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Eritrea	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Estonia	0.012	0.01598	1,054	0.012	0.01598	1,094	2,148
Ethiopia	0.006	0.00799	527	0.006	0.00799	547	1,074
European Community	2.500	2.50000	164,850	2.500	2.50000	171,168	336,018
Fiji	0.004	0.00533	351	0.004	0.00533	365	716
Finland	0.543	0.72310	47,681	0.543	0.72310	49,508	97,189
France	6.545	8.71577	574,718	6.545	8.71577	596,742	1,171,460
Gabon	0.015	0.01998	1,317	0.015	0.01998	1,368	2,685
Gambia	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Georgia	0.007	0.00932	615	0.007	0.00932	638	1,253
Germany	9.857	13.12625	865,545	9.857	13.12625	898,715	1,764,260
Ghana	0.007	0.00932	615	0.007	0.00932	638	1,253
Greece	0.351	0.46742	30,821	0.351	0.46742	32,003	62,824
Grenada	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Guatemala	0.018	0.02397	1,581	0.018	0.02397	1,641	3,222
Guinea	0.003	0.00400	263	0.003	0.00400	274	537
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Guyana	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Haiti	0.002	0.00266	176	0.002	0.00266	182	358
Honduras	0.003	0.00400	263	0.003	0.00400	274	537
Hungary	0.120	0.15980	10,537	0.120	0.15980	10,941	21,478
Iceland	0.032	0.04261	2,810	0.032	0.04261	2,918	5,728
India	0.299	0.39817	26,255	0.299	0.39817	27,261	53,517
Indonesia	0.188	0.25035	16,508	0.188	0.25035	17,141	33,649
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.161	0.21440	14,137	0.161	0.21440	14,679	28,817
Ireland	0.224	0.29829	19,669	0.224	0.29829	20,423	40,093
Israel	0.350	0.46608	30,734	0.350	0.46608	31,911	62,645
Italy	5.437	7.24028	477,424	5.437	7.24028	495,720	973,144
Jamaica	0.006	0.00799	527	0.006	0.00799	547	1,074
Japan	20.573	25.00000	1,648,500	20.573	25.00000	1,711,675	3,360,175
Jordan	0.006	0.00799	527	0.006	0.00799	547	1,074
Kazakhstan	0.048	0.06392	4,215	0.048	0.06392	4,376	8,591

Member Country	UN scale of assessments 2000 (per cent)	Scale with 25 per cent ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2001 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2000 (per cent)	Scale with 25 per cent ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2002 US\$	Total contributions 2001-2002 US\$
Kenya	0.007	0.00932	615	0.007	0.00932	638	1,253
Kiribati	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Kyrgyzstan	0.006	0.00799	527	0.006	0.00799	547	1,074
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Latvia	0.017	0.02264	1,493	0.017	0.02264	1,550	3,043
Lebanon	0.016	0.02131	1,405	0.016	0.02131	1,459	2,864
Lesotho	0.002	0.00266	176	0.002	0.00266	182	358
Liechtenstein	0.006	0.00799	527	0.006	0.00799	547	1,074
Lithuania	0.015	0.01998	1,317	0.015	0.01998	1,368	2,685
Luxembourg	0.068	0.09055	5,971	0.068	0.09055	6,200	12,171
Madagascar	0.003	0.00400	263	0.003	0.00400	274	537
Malawi	0.002	0.00266	176	0.002	0.00266	182	358
Malaysia	0.183	0.24370	16,069	0.183	0.24370	16,685	32,754
Maldives	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Mali	0.002	0.00266	176	0.002	0.00266	182	358
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Mauritania	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Mauritius	0.009	0.01199	790	0.009	0.01199	821	1,611
Mexico	0.995	1.32501	87,371	0.995	1.32501	90,719	178,091
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Monaco	0.004	0.00533	351	0.004	0.00533	365	716
Mongolia	0.002	0.00266	176	0.002	0.00266	182	358
Morocco	0.041	0.05460	3,600	0.041	0.05460	3,738	7,338
Mozambique	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Myanmar	0.008	0.01065	702	0.008	0.01065	729	1,432
Namibia	0.007	0.00932	615	0.007	0.00932	638	1,253
Nauru	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Nepal	0.004	0.00533	351	0.004	0.00533	365	716
Netherlands	1.632	2.17328	143,306	1.632	2.17328	148,798	292,104
New Zealand	0.221	0.29430	19,406	0.221	0.29430	20,150	39,556
Nicaragua	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Niue	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Niger	0.002	0.00266	176	0.002	0.00266	182	358
Nigeria	0.032	0.04261	2,810	0.032	0.04261	2,918	5,728
Norway	0.610	0.81232	53,564	0.610	0.81232	55,617	109,181
Oman	0.051	0.06792	4,478	0.051	0.06792	4,650	9,128
Pakistan	0.059	0.07857	5,181	0.059	0.07857	5,379	10,560
Palau	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Panama	0.013	0.01731	1,142	0.013	0.01731	1,185	2,327
Papua New Guinea	0.007	0.00932	615	0.007	0.00932	638	1,253
Paraguay	0.014	0.01864	1,229	0.014	0.01864	1,276	2,506
Peru	0.099	0.13184	8,693	0.099	0.13184	9,026	17,720
Philippines	0.081	0.10787	7,113	0.081	0.10787	7,385	14,498

Member Country	UN scale of assessments 2000 (per cent)	Scale with 25 per cent ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2001 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2000 (per cent)	Scale with 25 per cent ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2002 US\$	Total contributions 2001-2002 US\$
Poland	0.196	0.26101	17,211	0.196	0.26101	17,870	35,081
Portugal	0.431	0.57395	37,846	0.431	0.57395	39,297	77,143
Qatar	0.033	0.04395	2,898	0.033	0.04395	3,009	5,907
Republic of Korea	1.006	1.33966	88,337	1.006	1.33966	91,722	180,059
Republic of Moldova	0.010	0.01332	878	0.010	0.01332	912	1,790
Romania	0.056	0.07457	4,917	0.056	0.07457	5,106	10,023
Russian Federation	1.077	1.43421	94,572	1.077	1.43421	98,196	192,767
Rwanda	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Saint Lucia	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Samoa	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
San Marino	0.002	0.00266	176	0.002	0.00266	182	358
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Senegal	0.006	0.00799	527	0.006	0.00799	547	1,074
Seychelles	0.002	0.00266	176	0.002	0.00266	182	358
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Singapore	0.179	0.23837	15,718	0.179	0.23837	16,320	32,038
Slovakia	0.035	0.04661	3,073	0.035	0.04661	3,191	6,264
Slovenia	0.061	0.08123	5,356	0.061	0.08123	5,562	10,918
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
South Africa	0.366	0.48739	32,139	0.366	0.48739	33,370	65,509
Spain	2.591	3.45035	227,516	2.591	3.45035	236,235	463,751
Sri Lanka	0.012	0.01598	1,054	0.012	0.01598	1,094	2,148
Sudan	0.007	0.00932	615	0.007	0.00932	638	1,253
Suriname	0.004	0.00533	351	0.004	0.00533	365	716
Swaziland	0.002	0.00266	176	0.002	0.00266	182	358
Sweden	1.079	1.43687	94,747	1.079	1.43687	98,378	193,125
Switzerland	1.215	1.61798	106,689	1.215	1.61798	110,778	217,467
Syrian Arab Republic	0.064	0.08523	5,620	0.064	0.08523	5,835	11,455
Tajikistan	0.004	0.00533	351	0.004	0.00533	365	716
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.004	0.00533	351	0.004	0.00533	365	716
Togo	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Tonga	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Trinidad and Tobago	0.016	0.02131	1,405	0.016	0.02131	1,459	2,864
Tunisia	0.028	0.03729	2,459	0.028	0.03729	2,553	5,012
Turkey	0.440	0.58593	38,636	0.440	0.58593	40,117	78,754
Turkmenistan	0.006	0.00799	527	0.006	0.00799	547	1,074
Uganda	0.004	0.00533	351	0.004	0.00533	365	716
Ukraine	0.190	0.25302	16,684	0.190	0.25302	17,323	34,007
United Arab Emirates	0.178	0.23704	15,630	0.178	0.23704	16,229	31,859

Member Country	UN scale of assessments 2000 (per cent)	Scale with 25 per cent ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2001 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2000 (per cent)	Scale with 25 per cent ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2002 US\$	Total contributions 2001-2002 US\$
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.090	6.77819	446,954	5.090	6.77819	464,082	911,036
United Republic of Tanzania	0.003	0.00400	263	0.003	0.00400	274	537
Uruguay	0.048	0.06392	4,215	0.048	0.06392	4,376	8,591
Uzbekistan	0.025	0.03329	2,195	0.025	0.03329	2,279	4,475
Vanuatu	0.001	0.00133	88	0.001	0.00133	91	179
Venezuela	0.160	0.21307	14,050	0.160	0.21307	14,588	28,638
Viet Nam	0.007	0.00932	615	0.007	0.00932	638	1,253
Yemen	0.010	0.01332	878	0.010	0.01332	912	1,790
Zambia	0.002	0.00266	176	0.002	0.00266	182	358
Zimbabwe	0.009	0.01199	790	0.009	0.01199	821	1,611
TOTAL	77.516	100.000	6,594,000	77.516	100.000	6,846,700	13,440,700

V/23. Consideration of options for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems

The Conference of the Parties

1. Establishes a programme of work on the biological diversity of dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland, and savannah ecosystems, which may also be known as the programme on "dry and sub-humid lands", bearing in mind the close linkages between poverty and loss of biological diversity in these areas;

2. Endorses the programme of work contained in annex I to the present decision;

3. Urges Parties, countries, international and regional organizations, major groups and other relevant bodies to implement it, to support scientifically, technically and financially its activities at the national and regional levels and to foster cooperation among countries within regions and subregions sharing similar biomes;

4. Endorses the indicative list of levels of implementation and coordination for the various activities which are proposed in annex II, and the process described in the paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 below, and illustrated in annex III;

5. Requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to review and assess periodically the status and trends of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands on the basis of the outputs of the activities of the programme of work, and make recommendations for the further prioritization, refinement and scheduling of the programme of work based on the review by the Executive Secretary referred to in paragraph 8 below;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary to review this programme of work and identify expected outcomes, further activities to achieve these outcomes, those who should implement these activities, and timetables for action and follow-up, taking into account the suggestions of the technical group of experts, and to present these to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for consideration at a following meeting. This process should be carried out in close collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and other relevant bodies to provide synergy and avoid duplication;

7. Requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to establish an ad hoc technical group of experts with the following tasks:

(a) Consolidate and assess information on the status and trends of biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, on the possible establishment of an international network of dry and sub-humid areas of particular value for biodiversity, on indicators, on processes affecting biodiversity, on global benefits derived from biodiversity, and on the socio-economic impacts of its loss, including the interrelationship between biodiversity and poverty;

(b) Assess the progress and the effects of the specific measures that have been taken for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, for resource management and for the support of sustainable livelihoods;

(c) Assess international priorities set up at the regional and global levels and make proposals for expected outcomes, further activities, possible actors that may implement them, and timetables for action;

8. Requests the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification, including through the development of a joint work programme, drawing upon the elements contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on coordination between the Convention on Biological diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/15), as well as with other relevant bodies, in the implementation and further elaboration of the programme of work and further requests the Executive Secretary to seek inputs from and collaborate with countries with sub-humid lands, and with other bodies relevant to sub-humid lands;

9. Requests the Executive Secretary to establish a roster of experts on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands. This should be carried out in close collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the Convention to Combat Desertification and other relevant bodies to provide synergy and avoid duplication;

10. Requests the Executive Secretary to make available relevant information on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands through various means, including the development in the clearing-house mechanism of a database on dry and sub-humid lands;

11. Invites bilateral and international funding agencies to provide support for the implementation of the activities of the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, in particular for capacity-building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Annex I

DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK ON DRY AND SUB-HUMID LANDS

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The overall aim of the programme of work is to promote the three objectives of the Convention in dry and sub-humid lands. 6/

2. The elaboration and implementation of the programme of work should:

(a) Build upon existing knowledge and ongoing activities and management practices, and promote a concerted response to fill knowledge gaps while supporting best management practices through partnership among countries and institutions;

6/ The programme of work does not apply to polar and tundra regions.

(b) Ensure harmony with the other relevant thematic programmes of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as the work on cross-cutting issue;

(c) Promote synergy and coordination, and avoid unnecessary duplication, between related conventions, particularly the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the programmes of various international organizations, while respecting the mandates and existing programmes of work of each organization and the intergovernmental authority of the respective governing bodies;

(d) Promote effective stakeholder participation, including the identification of priorities, in planning, in research and in monitoring and evaluating research;

(e) Respond to national priorities through the implementation of specific activities in a flexible and demand-driven manner;

(f) Support the development of national strategies and programmes and promote the integration of biological-diversity concerns in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies, in furtherance of Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in seeking harmonization and avoiding duplication when undertaking activities relevant to other related conventions, in particular the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

3. The elaboration and implementation of the programme of work should aim at applying the ecosystem approach adopted under the Convention on Biological Diversity. Implementation of the programme of work will also build upon the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities consistent with Article 8(j) of the Convention.

II. PROGRAMME OF WORK

4. The programme of work is divided in two parts, "Assessments" and "Targeted actions in response to identified needs", to be implemented in parallel. Knowledge gained through the assessments will help guide the responses needed, while lessons learned from activities will feed back into the assessments.

Part A: Assessments

Operational objective

5. To assemble and analyse information on the state of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the pressures on it, to disseminate existing knowledge and best practices, and to fill knowledge gaps, in order to determine adequate activities.

Rationale

6. Ecosystems of dry and sub-humid lands tend to be naturally highly dynamic systems. Assessment of the status and trends of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands is therefore particularly challenging. A better understanding of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, their dynamics, their socio-economic value and the consequences of

their loss and change is needed. This also includes the merits of short-term adaptive management practices compared with long-term management planning. This should not, however, be seen as a prerequisite for targeted actions for the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands. Indeed, lessons learned from practices, including indigenous and local community practices, contribute to the knowledge base. Since water constraints are a defining characteristic of dry and sub-humid lands, effective water management strategies underpin their successful management. This requires an appropriate balance between the immediate water requirements of humans, their livestock and crops, and water required to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem integrity.

Activities

Activity 1. Assessment of the status and trends of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, including landraces, and the effectiveness of conservation measures.

Activity 2. Identification of specific areas within dry and sub-humid lands of particular value for biological diversity and/or under particular threat, such as, *inter alia*, endemic species and low lying wetlands, with reference to the criteria in Annex I to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Activity 3. Further development of indicators of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and its loss, for the various ecosystem types, for use in the assessment of status and trends of this biological diversity.

Activity 4. Building knowledge on ecological, physical and social processes that affect the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, especially ecosystem structure and functioning (e.g., grazing, droughts, floods, fires, tourism, agricultural conversion or abandonment).

Activity 5. Identification of the local and global benefits, including soil and water conservation, derived from the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, assessment of the socio-economic impact of its loss, and the undertaking of studies on the interrelationship between biodiversity and poverty, including analysis of: (i) the benefits from biodiversity for poverty alleviation; and (ii) the impact of biodiversity conservation on the poorest.

Activity 6. Identification and dissemination of best management practices, including knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that can be broadly applied, consistent with the programme of work under the Convention on Article 8(j) and related provisions.

Ways and means

7. The activities of part A are to be carried out through:

(a) Consolidation of information from various ongoing sources, including those under other international conventions, the Global Observing Systems, and other programmes. This process would draw upon ongoing work of these existing programmes, with additional catalytic activities, such as workshops, further use of the clearing-house mechanism under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and partnerships between organizations, including, where appropriate, joint activities of the secretariats of the Convention on

/...

Biological Diversity and of the Convention to Combat Desertification, drawing upon the elements contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on possible elements of a joint work programme between the two secretariats on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/15) in determining priorities for these activities;

(b) Targeted research, including existing programmes of international and national research centres and research systems and other relevant international or regional programmes, with additional funding for priority work needed to overcome barriers to the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands;

(c) Multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary case-studies on management practices, carried out primarily by national and regional institutions, including civil-society organizations and research institutions, with support from international organizations for catalysing the preparation of studies, mobilizing funds, disseminating results, and facilitating feedback and lessons learned to case-study providers and policy makers. New resources could be needed to promote such studies to analyse the results and to provide necessary capacity-building and human-resource development;

(d) Dissemination of information and capacity-building required by assessment activities.

Part B: Targeted actions in response to identified needs

Operational objective

8. To promote the conservation of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.

Rationale

9. The activity needed to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands will depend on the state of the dry and sub-humid lands resources and the nature of the threats. Hence, a range of options needs to be considered, from sustainable use to in situ and ex situ conservation.

10. Many dry and sub-humid land resources must be managed at the level of watersheds, or at higher spatial levels, implying community or inter-community, rather than individual, management. This is often further complicated by multiple user groups (e.g., agriculturalists, pastoralists and fisherfolk) and the migratory habits of some animal species and users of biological diversity. Institutions need to be developed or strengthened to provide for biological diversity management at the appropriate scale and for conflict resolution.

11. Sustainable use of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands may require the development of alternative livelihoods, and the creation of markets and other incentives to enable and promote responsible use.

Activities

Activity 7. Promotion of specific measures for the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, through, inter alia:

(a) The use and the establishment of additional protected areas and the development of further specific measures for the conservation of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, including the strengthening of measures in existing protected areas; investments in the development and promotion of sustainable livelihoods, including alternative livelihoods; and conservation measures;

(b) The rehabilitation or restoration of the biological diversity of degraded dry and sub-humid lands, with the associated benefits arising thereof, such as soil and water conservation;

(c) The management of invasive alien species;

(d) The sustainable management of dry and sub-humid land production systems;

(e) The appropriate management and sustainable use of water resources;

(f) Where necessary, the conservation in situ as well as ex situ, as a complement to the latter, of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, taking due account of better understanding of climate variability in developing effective in situ biological conservation strategies;

(g) The economic valuation of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, as well as the development and the use of economic instruments and the promotion of the introduction of adaptive technologies that enhance productivity of dry and sub-humid lands ecosystems;

(h) The sustainable use or husbandry of plant and animal biomass, through adaptive management, bearing in mind the potential population fluctuation in dry and sub-humid lands, and the support by Parties of national policies, legislation and land-use practices, which promote effective biodiversity conservation and sustainable use;

(i) The establishment and promotion of training, education and public awareness;

(j) The facilitation and improvement of the availability, the accessibility and exchange of information on sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands;

(k) The establishment and promotion of research and development programmes with a focus on, inter alia, building local capacity for effective conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands;

(l) Cooperation with the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species with regard to, inter alia, integrated catchment management incorporating wetlands ecosystems as

integral parts of dry and sub-humid lands, and the creation of migratory-species corridors across dry and sub-humid lands during seasonal periods, as well as with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) with regard to rare and endangered species in dry and sub-humid lands;

(m) Cooperation with all relevant conventions, in particular with the Convention to Combat Desertification with respect to, inter alia, the sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, the application of the ecosystem approach, the assessment of the status and trends of this biological diversity as well as to its threats.

Activity 8. Promotion of responsible resource management, at appropriate levels, applying the ecosystem approach, through an enabling policy environment, including, inter alia:

(a) Strengthening of appropriate local institutional structures for resource management, supporting indigenous and local techniques of resource use that enable conservation and sustainable use in the long term, and/or combining appropriate existing institutions and techniques with innovative approaches to enable synergies;

(b) Decentralization of management to the lowest level, as appropriate, keeping in mind the need for common resource management and with due consideration to, inter alia, involving indigenous and local communities in planning and managing projects;

(c) Creating or strengthening appropriate institutions for land tenure and conflict resolution;

(d) Encouraging bilateral and subregional cooperation to address transboundary issues (such as facilitating access to transboundary rangelands), as appropriate, and in accordance with national legislation and international agreements;

(e) Harmonizing sectoral policies and instruments to promote the conservation and the sustainable use of biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, including by, inter alia, taking advantage of the existing national action programmes under the Convention to Combat Desertification frameworks at the country level, as well as, as appropriate, other existing and relevant sectoral plans and policies.

Activity 9. Support for sustainable livelihoods through, inter alia:

(a) Diversifying sources of income to reduce the negative pressures on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands;

(b) Promoting sustainable harvesting including of wildlife, as well as ranching, including game-ranching;

(c) Exploring innovative sustainable uses of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands for local income generation, and promoting their wider application;

(d) Developing markets for products derived from the sustainable use of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands, adding value to harvested produce; and

(e) Establishing mechanisms and frameworks for promoting fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of the genetic resources of dry and sub-humid lands, including bioprospecting.

Ways and means

The activities of part B to be carried out through:

(a) Capacity-building, particularly at the national and local levels, as well as investments in the development and promotion of sustainable livelihoods, including alternative livelihoods, and conservation measures, through participatory and bottom-up processes, with funding from bilateral and multilateral sources, and catalytic support from international organizations;

(b) Establishment of an international network of designated demonstration sites to facilitate the sharing of information and experience in implementing the programme of work, as well as to demonstrate and to promote conservation and sustainable use integration on the context of dry and sub-humid lands;

(c) Case-studies on successful management of dry and sub-humid lands that could be disseminated through, inter alia, the clearing-house mechanism;

(d) Improved consultation, coordination and information-sharing, including, inter alia, documentation on knowledge and practices of indigenous and local communities, within countries among respective focal points and lead institutions relevant to the implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification, the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant global conventions and programmes, facilitated by the secretariats of the various conventions and other international organizations;

(e) Enhanced interaction between the work programmes of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification, through, inter alia, the regional networks and action plans of the latter, drawing upon the elements contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on possible elements of a joint work programme between the two secretariats on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/15) in determining priorities for this interaction; and

(f) Partnerships between all relevant stakeholders at all levels, including international organizations and programmes, as well as national and local partners, scientists and land users.

III. REPORTING FRAMEWORK

12. It is proposed that Parties and other bodies be requested to report on the implementation of the programme of work through, inter alia:

(a) Appropriate sections of the national reports on biological diversity prepared for the Conference of the Parties under Article 26 of the Convention on Biological Diversity; and/or

(b) Reports made in the context of the Convention to Combat Desertification and other relevant conventions, with due regard to, inter alia, promoting harmonization, avoiding duplication, and enhancing transparency.

13. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice is to review such reports and make recommendation for the further prioritization and refinement of the programme of work at that time. Thereafter, the implementation of the programme is to be reviewed as determined by the Conference of the Parties.

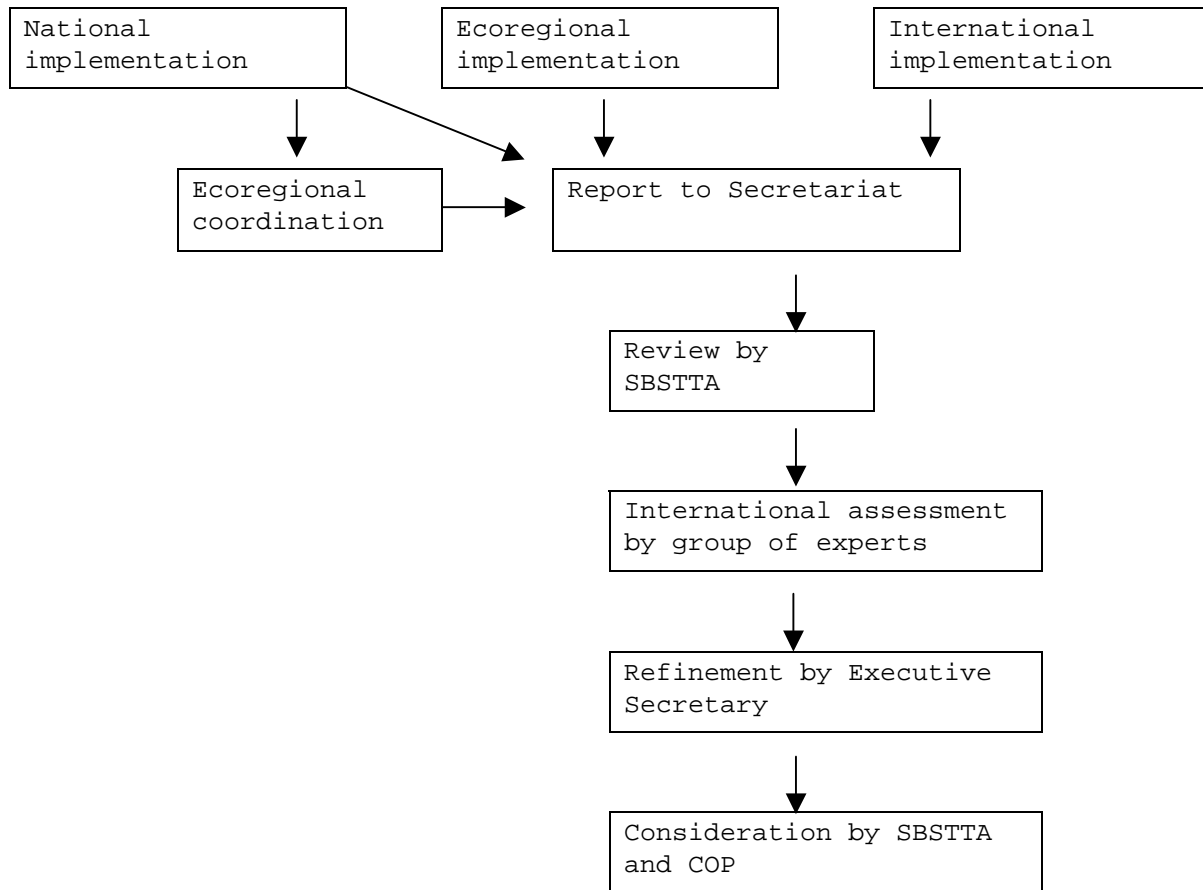
Annex II

INDICATIVE LIST OF LEVELS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON DRY AND SUB-HUMID LANDS

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Level of implementation</u>	<u>Level of coordination</u>
1	National	Ecoregional
2	National	Ecoregional
3	Ecoregional	
5	National, ecoregional, international	
6	Ecoregional	
7 a	National, ecoregional	
7 b	National	
7 c	National, ecoregional	
7 d	National	Ecoregional
7 e	National, ecoregional	
7 f	National, international	
7 g	National	Ecoregional
7 h	National	Ecoregional
7 i	National	Ecoregional
7 j	Ecoregional, international	
7 k	National, ecoregional	
7 l	International	
7 m	International	
8 a	National	Ecoregional
8 b	National	Ecoregional
8 c	Ecoregional	
8 d	National, ecoregional	
8 e	National	Ecoregional
9 a	National	Ecoregional
9 b	National	Ecoregional
9 c	National	Ecoregional
9 d	National	Ecoregional
9 e	National, international	

Annex III

ILLUSTRATION OF THE PROCESS OUTLINED IN PARAGRAPHS 5, 6 and 7 OF
DECISION V/23



V/24. Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue

The Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing that conservation of biodiversity is a global service to humankind and is not captured and adequately recognized by current economic relations and patterns,

Recognizing also that conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity is essential to the survival of species and also benefits humankind particularly those people who are dependent on biological resources for their livelihoods,

Further recognizing the importance of integrating, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies, and recognizing the importance of addressing this issue in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in accordance with Articles 6 and 10 of the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Taking into account the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the ecosystem approach,

Noting the synergies between the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,

Noting also that the highest levels of biodiversity often occur in the less economically developed regions,

Recognizing the harmful effects of war and poverty on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity especially in regions rich in endemic species, and the need for mobilization of financial and technical resources for the rehabilitation and restoration of affected bio-ecological zones,

Noting the important linkages with the programmes of work on indicators (decision V/7) and incentive measures (decision V/15), and that appropriate indicators and incentive measures are essential elements in developing effective approaches to the sustainable use of biological diversity,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to invite organizations involved in sustainable-use initiatives, and other relevant organizations, to gather, compile and disseminate through the clearing-house mechanism and other means, case-studies on best practices and lessons learned from the use of biological diversity under the thematic areas of the Convention, drawing on the experience of Parties, Governments, relevant organizations, the private sector and indigenous and local communities;

2. Commends to the Executive Secretary the process being used to develop the ecosystem approach and requests him, together with relevant organizations, to adapt and immediately initiate that process for relevant work on sustainable use;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to assemble, in collaboration with relevant organizations, drawing from an assessment of the case-studies referred to in paragraph 1 above, and the process referred to in paragraph 2

/...

above, practical principles, operational guidelines and associated instruments, and guidance specific to sectors and biomes, which would assist Parties and Governments to develop ways to achieve the sustainable use of biological diversity, within the framework of the ecosystem approach, and to present a progress report for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

4. Invites Parties and Governments to identify indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

5. Invites Parties, Governments and relevant organizations to undertake appropriate actions to assist other Parties, especially developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to increase their capacity to implement sustainable-use practices, programmes and policies at regional, national and local levels, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation. Appropriate actions may include:

(a) Workshops;

(b) Assistance to Parties in the identification of sectors where priority action is required;

(c) Assistance to Parties in the development of appropriate action plans;

(d) Information dissemination and appropriate technology transfer under mutually agreed terms;

6. Urges Parties, Governments and organizations to develop or explore mechanisms to involve the private sector and indigenous and local communities in initiatives on the sustainable use of biological diversity, and in mechanisms to ensure that indigenous and local communities benefit from such sustainable use;

7. Recognizes that sustainable use can be an effective tool in imbuing value to biodiversity, and invites Parties to identify areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity, and to communicate this information to the Executive Secretary.

V/25. Biological diversity and tourism

The Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing the increasing importance of tourism for social and economic development at local, national and regional levels,

Recognizing also that sustainable tourism depends on community involvement and participation,

Recognizing further that communities should benefit from sustainable tourism,

Recognizing also that tourism is closely linked to the preservation of a healthy environment, which in turn is an essential element of tourism development and helps to raise public awareness on some biodiversity issues.

1. Endorses the assessment of the interlinkages between biological diversity and tourism contained in the annex to the present decision, which includes:

(a) The economic importance of tourism and its interrelationship with the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;

(b) The potential impacts of tourism on biological diversity, including economic, social and environmental impacts;

2. Accepts the invitation to participate in the international work programme on sustainable tourism development under the Commission on Sustainable Development process with regard to biological diversity, in particular, with a view to contributing to international guidelines for activities related to sustainable tourism development in vulnerable terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems and habitats of major importance for biological diversity and protected areas, including fragile riparian and mountain ecosystems, bearing in mind the need for such guidelines to apply to activities both within and outside protected areas, and taking into account existing guidelines, and requests the Executive Secretary to prepare a proposal for the contribution on guidelines, for example by convening an international workshop;

3. Decides to transmit the assessment of the interlinkages between tourism and biological diversity to the Commission on Sustainable Development, with the recommendation to the Commission on Sustainable Development to incorporate the assessment in the international work programme on sustainable tourism development;

4. Recommends to Parties, Governments, the tourism industry and relevant international organizations, in particular the World Tourism Organization, to consider this assessment as a basis for their policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism, and encourages them to pay particular attention to:

(a) The unique role of ecotourism - that is, tourism that relies on the existence and maintenance of biological diversity and habitats - and the need to develop clear strategies to develop sustainable ecotourism sectors

which provides for full and effective participation and viable income-generating opportunities for indigenous and local communities;

(b) The need to develop, with all the potential stakeholders, strategies and plans, based on the ecosystem approach and aiming at a balance between economic, social, cultural and environmental concerns, while maximizing opportunities for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, the equitable sharing of benefits and the recognition of traditional knowledge, in accordance with Article 8(j) of the Convention, and seeking to minimize risks to biological diversity;

(c) The need for long-term monitoring and assessment, including the development and use of indicators to measure impacts of tourism on biological diversity and consequently to improve strategies and plans for tourism activities;

(d) Tangible benefits to the local economies, such as job creation and the sharing of benefits arising from the sustainable use of biological diversity for tourism purposes. In this regard, small and medium-sized enterprises can play a major role;

(e) The need to develop sustainable tourism which is an important mechanism for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and to meet the expectations of all stakeholders, while encouraging responsible behaviour on the part of tourists and the tourist industry, tourism enterprises and the local population;

(f) Awareness-raising, information-sharing, education and training of tourism operators and their staff and sensitization of tourists on biological diversity issues and technical and capacity-building at the local level, which enhance the goal of the respect and the conservation of biological diversity and its sustainable use;

(g) The fact that in order to contribute to the sustainable use of biological diversity through tourism, there is a need to implement a flexible mix of instruments, such as integrated planning, multi-stakeholder dialogue that includes indigenous peoples, zoning in land-use planning, environmental impact assessment, strategic environmental assessment, standards, industry performance-recognition programmes, recognized accreditation bodies, ecolabelling, codes of good practice, environmental management and audit systems, economic instruments, indicators and limits regarding the carrying capacity of the natural areas;

(h) The importance of the involvement and the need for the participation of indigenous and local communities and their interface with other sectors in the development and management of tourism, as well as their monitoring and assessment, including of cultural and spiritual impacts;

(i) The importance of the understanding of the values and knowledge of use of biological diversity held by the indigenous and local communities and the opportunities these offer for sustainable tourism and the support of local tourism;

5. Endorses the work of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on tourism as an example of sustainable use of biological diversity by exchanging experiences, knowledge and best practices

through the clearing-house mechanism, and encourages Parties, Governments and relevant organizations to continue to submit to the Executive Secretary case-studies in this regard;

6. In order to contribute further to the international work programme on sustainable tourism development under the Commission on Sustainable Development process with regard to biological diversity, and, in particular, to the review of its implementation, which will be carried out in 2002, requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to transmit its findings, through the Executive Secretary, to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its tenth session;

7. Encourages Parties, Governments, the tourism industry and relevant organizations to undertake activities including local capacity-building, that would be supportive of the preparations for both the International Year of Ecotourism and the International Year of Mountains, as well as activities of the International Coral Reef Initiative, and, in particular:

(a) Urges the tourism industry to work in partnership with all stakeholders and to commit to work within principles and guidelines for sustainable tourism development;

(b) Encourages Parties and Governments to complement voluntary efforts by establishing enabling policies and legal frameworks for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism.

Annex

ASSESSMENT OF THE INTERLINKAGES BETWEEN TOURISM AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

I. THE ROLE OF TOURISM IN THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

1. The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity is one of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. For the purposes of the Convention, "sustainable use" means "the use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations" (Article 2). This definition of sustainable use is consistent with the concept of sustainable development as elaborated in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21, whereby "sustainable development" meets the needs and aspirations of the current generations without compromising the ability to meet those of future generations. Sustainable development cannot be achieved without the sustainable use of the world's biological resources. The concept of sustainable use is grounded in Article 10 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, on sustainable use of components of biological diversity, and in Article 6, on general measures for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

2. Sustainable tourism is developed and managed in a manner that is consistent with Agenda 21 and the ongoing work on this matter as promoted by the Commission on Sustainable Development. As such, sustainable tourism includes such aspects as sustainable use of resources, including biological

resources, and minimizes environmental, ecological, cultural and social impacts, and maximizes benefits. For sustainable patterns of consumption and production in the tourism sector, it is essential to strengthen national policy development and enhance capacity in the areas of physical planning, impact assessment, and the use of economic and regulatory instruments, as well as in the areas of information, education and marketing. Particular attention should be paid to the degradation of biological diversity and fragile ecosystems, such as coral reefs, mountains, coastal areas and wetlands. Ecotourism is a new, growing sector of tourism, which relies on the existence and maintenance of biological diversity and habitats. While it may require less infrastructure construction and facility-building than conventional tourism, proper planning and management are important to the sustainable development of ecotourism and to prevent threats to biological diversity on which it is intrinsically dependent.

A. Economic importance of tourism

3. Tourism is one of the world's fastest growing industries and the major source of foreign exchange earnings for many developing countries. The receipts from international tourism grew at an average annual rate of 9 per cent for the ten-year period from 1988 to 1997, reaching \$443 billion in 1997. Tourist arrivals worldwide increased by 5 per cent per annum on average during the same period. ^{7/} According to WTO, tourism receipts accounted for a little over 8 per cent of total world exports of goods and almost 35 per cent of the total world exports of services in 1997. The breakdown of the travel account balance shows that the industrialized countries as a whole are the net importers of such services, while the developing countries as a whole have been increasing their surplus. The surplus for the latter group of countries widened steadily from \$4.6 billion in 1980 to \$65.9 billion in 1996, offsetting more than two thirds of their current account deficit in 1996. The travel surplus has widened steadily in all developing regions in the past decade. Economies in transition recorded a deficit of \$3.5 billion in 1995, which swung back to a surplus of \$1.5 billion in 1996.

4. From the production point of view, tourism contributes around 1.5 per cent of world gross national product (GNP). ^{8/} Tourism is also a major source of employment, the hotel accommodation sector alone employing around 11.3 million people worldwide. ^{9/} Furthermore, tourism based on the natural environment is a vital and growing segment of the tourism industry, accounting for \$260 billion in 1995. ^{10/} In a number of developing countries, tourism has already overtaken cash-crop agriculture or mineral extraction as their major source of national income. ^{11/}

^{7/} World Tourism Organization, Tourism Highlights 1997.

^{8/} Report of the Secretary-General on tourism and sustainable development, addendum: Tourism and economic development, Commission on Sustainable Development, seventh session, January 1999 (Advance unedited copy).

^{9/} Ibid.

^{10/} Jeffrey McNeely, "Tourism and Biodiversity: a natural partnership", presented at the Symposium on Tourism and Biodiversity, Utrecht, 17 April 1997.

^{11/} Report of the Secretary-General on tourism and sustainable development, addendum: Tourism and economic development, Commission on Sustainable Development, seventh session, January 1999 (Advance unedited copy).

B. Tourism and environment

5. The global social, economic and environmental impacts of tourism are immense and highly complex. Given that a high percentage of tourism involves visits to naturally and culturally distinguished sites, generating large amounts of revenue, there are clearly major opportunities for investing in the maintenance and sustainable use of biological resources. At the same time, efforts must be made to minimize the adverse impacts of the tourism industry on biological diversity.

6. Historical observation indicates that self-regulation of the tourism industry for sustainable use of biological resources has only rarely been successful. This is due to a number of factors. First, as there are many individual operators, local environmental conditions may be viewed as a type of common property resource. It will not be in the interests of any individual operator to invest more than his or her competitors in maintaining the general environmental standards in the resort. Similarly, operators are very likely to "export" their adverse environmental impacts, such as refuse, waste water and sewage, to parts of the surrounding area unlikely to be visited by tourists. This reaches its most extreme form in so-called "enclave" tourism, where tourists may remain for their entire stay in an artificially maintained environment isolated from its surroundings.

7. Second, international tourism operates in an increasingly global market in which investors and tourists have an ever-widening choice of destinations. Indeed the search for new and novel areas and experiences is one of the major engines driving the tourism life-cycle. Moreover, much of the tourism industry is controlled by financial interests located away from tourist destinations. When environmental conditions begin to deteriorate in a given location, operators are likely to shift to alternative locations rather than to invest in improving those conditions.

8. Finally, the international tourism market is fiercely competitive, much of it operating on low profit margins. Operators are therefore often extremely reluctant to absorb any additional costs associated with improving environmental conditions, and instead will often find it economically expedient to shift their area of operation rather than face such costs.

C. Potential benefits of tourism for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components

9. Despite the potential negative impacts, and given the fact that tourism generates a large proportion of income and that a growing percentage of tourism is nature-based, tourism does present a significant potential for realizing benefits in terms of the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components. This section addresses the potential benefits of tourism. Among the benefits are direct revenues generated by fees and taxes incurred and voluntary payments for the use of biological resources. These revenues can be used for the maintenance of natural areas and the contribution of tourism to economic development, including linkage effects to other related sectors and job-creation.

10. Revenue creation for the maintenance of natural areas. The most direct means of exploiting tourism for the sustainable use of biological resources is through the harnessing of some proportion of tourism revenues for that end. This may be achieved either through a generalized environmental tax on

tourists or particular tourism activities or by charging fees for access to biological resources, the revenue from which can then be used for their maintenance. The latter procedure generally means charging entrance fees to national parks and other protected areas, but also includes fees for activities such as fishing, hunting and diving. Voluntary payment from visitors can also assist in conservation and management of places they visit. It may include donation, membership, sponsorship, merchandise and practical tasks.

11. There are several notable, and evidently expanding, specialist tourism sectors, where participants may be willing to pay such fees. There is growing interest in tourism programmes that involve tourists in biodiversity observation and monitoring to support conservation programmes. The largest single specialist sector at present is probably bird-watching, although it is not clear whether bird-watchers as a group are in fact any more willing to pay than less-specialized tourists. In marine-based wildlife tourism, scuba-diving represents an important specialist sector. The specialist sector which appears to show the highest willingness to pay is sport hunting, where very large licence fees can be charged under some circumstances. It must also be recognized that these fees and taxes can also be used as measures to regulate the level of access to concerned sites and biological resources. In addition, the prospect of their continued revenue generation provides a direct incentive for the maintenance of the populations or ecosystems. One potential negative aspect of specialist tourism, however, can be the relatively low level of local community involvement since relatively few local people will be involved as specialist guides or park managers.

12. The contribution of tourism to economic development. Whether tourists are paying access fees or not, they have a major economic impact on the areas that they visit. Tourist expenditures, in net terms, generate income to the host communities by, for example:

(a) Funding the development of infrastructure and services. Tourism also stimulates infrastructure investment, such as construction of buildings, roads, railroads, airports, sewage systems, water-treatment facilities and other tourism-related facilities. Existing infrastructure may also be used in a manner which benefits local communities, where the tourist is using the facility in one way, while the community uses it in another. For example, a school may gain revenue from its use as a campground or conference venue. Improved and cheap transport services might also be brought to local communities by increased tourism;

(b) Providing jobs. Tourism generates job opportunities in the sector and offers various related business opportunities derived from tourism. People involved in tourism activities may become more conscious of the value of conserving their natural areas;

(c) Providing funds for development or maintenance of sustainable practices. Increasing revenue flows in a region may also allow development of more sustainable land-use practices, by allowing, for example, farmers to use improved rotations and some level of fertilizer input, rather than relying on slash-and-burn cultivation to restore soil fertility through fallow periods;

(d) Providing alternative and supplementary ways for communities to receive revenue from biological diversity. Tourism can also provide a viable

economic alternative to unsustainable production or harvesting practices or other activities deleterious to the environment, particularly in marginal areas, helping to eradicate poverty;

(e) Generating incomes. In some areas, low-input and small-scale agricultural activities that result in both an attractive environment and the maintenance of high levels of biological diversity can also offer an opportunity for tourism. Sale of products (souvenirs, crafts and arts) derived from sustainably harvested natural resources may also provide significant opportunities for income-generation and employment. Tourists who have experienced a country associated with clean and green values may be encouraged to select products from that country.

13. Sustainable tourism can make positive improvements to biological diversity conservation especially when local communities are directly involved with operators. If such local communities receive income directly from a tourist enterprise, they, in turn, increase their evaluation of the resources around them. This is followed by greater protection and conservation of those resources as they are recognized as the source of income.

14. Public education and awareness. Tourism can serve as a major educational opportunity, increasing knowledge of natural ecosystems and local communities amongst a broad range of people, in particular by tour operators and guides with specialized training in biological diversity conservation, indigenous and local communities. Such education may be reciprocal. In some parts of the world, local people have become more aware of the uniqueness of their local biological resources, for example the presence of endemic species, through the advent of tourism. Better-informed tourists are more willing to pay for the access to natural sites. Tourism can also provide incentives to maintain traditional arts and crafts and opportunities to learn about different cultures. Furthermore, tourism may, under some circumstances, encourage the maintenance or revitalization of traditional practices that are favourable to the sustainable use of biological resources and that would otherwise be in danger of being lost.

II. POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF TOURISM

15. In considering the role of tourism in the sustainable use of biological resources and their diversity, it is important that the potential adverse impacts of tourism are fully considered. These are roughly divided into environmental impacts and socio-economic impacts, the latter generally being those imposed on local and indigenous communities. Although such impacts on biological resources may be less easy to quantify and analyse systematically, they may be at least as important as, if not more important than, environmental impacts in the long term. Section A below addresses the potential adverse impacts on environment, while section B contains the potential socio-economic impacts.

A. Environmental impacts

16. Use of land and resources. Direct use of natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, in the provision of tourist facilities is one of the most significant direct impacts of tourism in a given area. Such use may be one-off or may be recurring. The most important are: (i) the use of land for accommodation and other infrastructure provision, including road

networks; and (ii) the use of building materials. Strong competition for the use of land between tourism and other sectors results in rising prices, which increase the pressures on, for example, agricultural land. The choice of site is also an important factor. Generally preferred "attractive landscape sites", such as sandy beaches, lakes and riversides, and mountain tops and slopes, are often transitional zones, normally characterized by species-rich ecosystems. As a result of the construction of buildings in these areas, they are often either destroyed or severely impaired. ^{12/} Deforestation and intensified or unsustainable use of land also cause erosion and loss of biological diversity. Due to lack of more suitable sites for construction of buildings and other infrastructure, coastal wetlands are often drained and filled. Construction of marinas in certain sites and water-based tourist activities can also impact on ecosystems and even coastal coral reefs. In addition, building materials are often extracted in an unsustainable manner from ecosystems. Excessive use of fine sand of beaches, reef limestone and wood can cause severe erosion. ^{13/} Furthermore, creation of congenial conditions for tourists may often entail various forms of environmental manipulation that may have consequences for biological resources beyond the limits of acceptable change.

17. Impacts on vegetation. Direct impact on the species composition of vegetation on the ground layer can be caused by trampling and off-road driving. Off-road driving is often carried out in ecosystems perceived as a low value, such as deserts. Deserts are fragile ecosystems which can be seriously damaged by a single passage of a motor vehicle. Plant-picking and uprooting by plant collectors and casual flower-pickers can also lead to loss of individual species. Passage of tourism vehicles, particularly in high volumes along popular routes, and associated vehicle pollution also have adverse effects on vegetation, resulting in a loss of vegetation cover. Furthermore, forest fires may be caused by the careless use of campfires. The choice of sites for construction facilities can also affect vegetation patterns and species diversity. ^{14/}

18. Impacts on wildlife. Wildlife tourism and other types of nature-oriented tourism may have a number of direct impacts on natural resources. The severity of these impacts is variable and has rarely been quantified for any specific cases. Actual or potential impacts include: (i) damage caused by tourism activities and equipment; (ii) increased risk of the spread of pathogens from humans or companion animals to wild species; (iii) increased risk of introduction of alien species; (iv) disturbance of wild species, thereby disrupting normal behaviour and conceivably affecting mortality and reproductive success; (v) alterations in habitats; and (vi) unsustainable consumption of wildlife by tourists.

19. One of the direct effects on wildlife of unregulated tourism may be the depletion of local populations of certain species caused by unregulated hunting, shooting and fishing. Uneducated divers and tour operators can cause extensive damage to coral reefs through trampling and anchoring. Tourists and tourist transportation means can increase the risk of introducing alien species. In addition, the manner and frequency of human

^{12/} Biodiversity and Tourism: Conflicts on the world's seacoasts and strategies for their solution, German Federal Agency for Nature and Conservation ed., 1997.

^{13/} Ibid.

^{14/} Ibid.

presence can cause disturbance to the behaviour of animals, in particular, noise caused by radios, motorboat engines and motor vehicles. Even without much noise, some waterfowl can be agitated by canoes and rowing boats. Construction activities related to tourism can cause enormous alteration to wildlife habitats and ecosystems. Furthermore, increased consumption of wildlife by tourists can affect local wildlife populations and local fisheries as well as the amount available for consumption by local people. Souvenir manufacturing using wildlife, in particular such endangered species as corals and turtle shells, can also seriously affect those populations.

20. Impacts on mountain environments. Tourism has for many years been focused on mountain areas, which provide opportunities for hiking, white-water rafting, fly fishing, para-gliding and winter sports, especially skiing and related activities. Pressures from these activities on biological resources and their diversity are enormous and include: erosion and pollution from the construction of hiking trails, bridges in high mountains, camp sites, chalets and hotels. There has been increasing awareness of and publicity on the negative effects of tourism on mountains. The Kathmandu Declaration on Mountain Activities was adopted as long ago as 1982 by the International Union of Alpine Associations, in order to address these pressures on the fragile mountain ecosystems and to call for improved practices. The Convention on the Protection of the Alps, signed in 1991, and its Protocol on Tourism are the first international legal instruments addressing the potential risks associated with mountain tourism. The case-study on the Annapurna Conservation Area project also points out the difficulty in managing increased tourism activities in the fragile mountain ecosystems.

21. Impacts on the marine and coastal environment. Tourism activities may have major impacts on the marine and coastal environment, the resources they host and the diversity of those resources. Most often, those impacts are due to inappropriate planning, irresponsible behaviour by tourists and operators and/or lack of education and awareness of the impacts by, for example, tourist resorts along the coastal zones. But sometimes decisions for tourism development are based only on the potential economic benefit, in spite of the known potential damage to the environment, as in the case of various coral reef resorts. Coastal erosion often affects many coastal infrastructures that have been built for tourism purposes. However, it is often those very infrastructures that have altered dune-replenishment processes (causing beach erosion), modified local currents by building harbour-like structures (causing, for example, the smothering of superficial corals), and led to eutrophication through inappropriate positioning of the resort sewage systems and the often absent treatment of the water discharged. In open waters, shipping for tourism purposes has sometimes been found to cause pollution due to intentional release, and to carry alien invasive species into new environments.

22. While the impact of tourism on coastal resources may already be a serious issue, the degradation of these resources may cause the impoverishment of their diversity, as in the case of mangrove ecosystems adjacent to tourist resorts. This may have significant ecological and economic implications for and displacement of local populations.

23. Impacts on water resources. Freshwater, in general, is already facing growing demand from agriculture, industry and households in many parts of the world. In some locations, such as in many small island developing States,

additional demand from tourism, which is extremely water-intensive, is an acute problem. ^{15/} The extraction of groundwater by some tourism activities can cause desiccation, resulting in loss of biological diversity. For the quality of water, some activities are potentially more damaging than others. For example, use of motorboats can lead to beach and shoreline erosion, dissemination of aquatic weed nuisances, chemical contamination, and turbulence and turbidity in shallow waters. ^{16/} The disposal of untreated effluents into surrounding rivers and seas can cause eutrophication. It can also introduce a large amount of pathogens into the water body, making it dangerous for swimming. Naturally nutrient-rich ecosystems, such as mangroves, can perform buffer and filtering functions to a certain extent. ^{17/}

24. Waste management. Disposal of waste produced by the tourism industry may cause major environmental problems. Such waste can generally be divided into: sewage and waste-water; chemical wastes, toxic substances and pollutants; and solid waste (garbage or rubbish). The effect of direct discharge of untreated sewage leading to eutrophication, oxygen deficit and algal blooms has already been pointed out.

25. Environmental impact of travel. Travel to and from international tourist destinations causes significant environmental impacts through pollution and production of "greenhouse" gases. A high proportion of international tourist travel is by air. Such travel is believed to be the most environmentally costly per passenger-kilometre, although the true costs are difficult to assess accurately, as are the impacts on biological resources and their diversity.

B. Socio-economic and cultural impacts of tourism

26. Influx of people and related social degradation. Increased tourism activities can cause an influx of people seeking employment or entrepreneurial opportunities, but who may not be able to find suitable employment. This may cause social degradation, such as local prostitution, drug abuse and so forth. ^{18/} In addition, due to the unstable nature of international tourism, communities that come to rely heavily on tourism in economic terms are vulnerable to the changes in the flow of tourist arrivals and may face sudden loss of income and jobs in times of downturn.

27. Impacts on local communities. When tourism development occurs, economic benefits are usually unequally distributed amongst members of local communities. There is evidence suggesting that those who benefit are often limited in number and that those who benefit most are often those who were at an economic advantage to begin with, particularly landowners who can afford the investment. Specialist tourism can also involve a relatively small segment of a local community, possibly removing contact of the larger

^{15/} Report of the Secretary-General on sustainable tourism development in small island developing States (E/CN.17/1996/20/Add.3), submitted to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its fourth session, held in 1996,

^{16/} Tourism, ecotourism, and protected areas, Hector Ceballos-Lascurain, IUCN, 1996.

^{17/} Biodiversity and Tourism: Conflicts on the world's seacoasts and strategies for their solution, German Federal Agency for Nature and Conservation ed., 1997.

^{18/} For further elaboration, see the addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on tourism and sustainable development entitled "Tourism and social development", submitted to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its seventh session, held in 1999.

community with the resources in question. In the case of foreign direct investment, much of the profit may be transferred back to the home country. Therefore, tourism can actually increase inequalities in communities, and thus relative poverty. In addition, tourism increases local demand for goods and services, including food, resulting in higher prices and potentially decreased availability for local people. Such trends are often more prevalent where there is a lack of consultation with the peoples and communities involved in tourism.

28. A more direct example of where tourism may conflict directly with the needs and aspirations of local peoples is where the latter are excluded from particular areas given over to tourism, or at least have their rights of access severely curtailed. This is most likely to occur in protected areas created to conserve wildlife. In most cases, however, the designation of such areas as protected, and the exclusion of local people from them, have preceded the development of tourism in such areas, rather than having been a product of it. On the other hand, as in the case of the Maldives, direct conflict can be avoided by isolating the tourism industry from the bulk of the indigenous population. This isolation has been possible in the Maldives because of the availability of a large number of uninhabited islands that can be developed into tourist-resort islands. 19/

29. Impacts on cultural values. Tourism has a highly complex impact on cultural values. Tourism activities may lead to inter-generational conflicts through changing aspirations of younger members of communities who may have more contact with, and are more likely to be affected by, the behaviour of tourists. Furthermore, they may affect gender relationships through, for example, offering different employment opportunities to men and women. Traditional practices and events may also be influenced by the tourist preferences. This may lead to erosion of traditional practices, including cultural erosion and disruption of traditional lifestyles. Additionally, tourism development can lead to the loss of access by indigenous and local communities to their land and resources as well as sacred sites, which are integral to the maintenance of traditional knowledge systems and traditional lifestyles.

19/ Tourism and the Environment Case Studies on Goa, India, and the Maldives, Kalidas Sawkar, Ligia Noronha, Antonio Mascarenhas, O.S. Chauhan, and Simad Saeed, Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, 1998.

V/26. Access to genetic resources

A. Access and benefit-sharing arrangements

The Conference of the Parties

1. Requests Parties to designate a national focal point and one or more competent national authorities, as appropriate, to be responsible for access and benefit-sharing arrangements or to provide information on such arrangements within its jurisdiction;

2. Requests Parties to notify the Executive Secretary of the names and addresses of its focal points and competent authorities;

3. Urges Parties to ensure that national biodiversity strategies as well as legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing contribute to conservation and sustainable-use objectives;

4. Recognizing the importance for Parties to promote trust-building and transparency in order to facilitate the exchange of genetic resources, particularly with regard to the implementation of Article 15 of the Convention:

(a) Urges Parties to pay particular attention to their obligations under Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention, and requests them to report to the Conference of the Parties on the measures they have taken to this effect;

(b) Notes that legislative, administrative or policy measures for access and benefit-sharing need to promote flexibility, while recognizing the need for sufficient regulation of access to genetic resources to promote the objectives of the Convention;

(c) Notes that all countries are providers and recipients of genetic resources, and urges recipient countries to adopt, appropriate to national circumstances, legislative, administrative or policy measures consistent with the objectives of the Convention that are supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources for scientific, commercial and other uses, and associated knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, as appropriate, is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention, unless otherwise determined by that provider country;

(d) Recognizing the complexity of this issue, with particular consideration of the multiplicity of prior informed consent considerations, invites Parties to cooperate further to find practical and equitable solutions to this issue;

5. Notes that the promotion of a comprehensive legal and administrative system may facilitate access to and use of genetic resources and contribute to mutually agreed terms in line with the aims of the Convention;

6. Notes that, in the absence of comprehensive legislation and national strategies for access and benefit-sharing, voluntary measures,

including guidelines, may help ensure realization of the objectives of the Convention, and to that end invites the Parties to consider promotion of their use;

7. Stresses that it is important that, in developing national legislation on access, Parties take into account and allow for the development of a multilateral system to facilitate access and benefit-sharing in the context of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources, which is currently being revised;

8. Notes the report of the Chairman of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/12) and urges the Commission to finalize its work as soon as possible. The International Undertaking is envisaged to play a crucial role in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Conference of the Parties affirms its willingness to consider a decision by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations that the International Undertaking become a legally binding instrument with strong links to both the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Convention on Biological Diversity, and calls upon Parties to coordinate their positions in both forums;

9. Notes the common understandings of the Panel of Experts on Access and Benefit-sharing with respect to prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms as contained in paragraphs 156 to 165 of its report (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/8);

10. Decides to reconvene the Panel of Experts on Access and Benefit-sharing with a concrete mandate and agenda. The Panel will conduct further work on outstanding issues from its first meeting, especially:

(a) Assessment of user and provider experience in access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing and study of complementary options;

(b) Identification of approaches to involvement of stakeholders in access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing processes;

and will include additional expertise. The Panel will submit its report to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing referred to in paragraph 11 below;

11. Decides to establish an Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group, composed of representatives, including experts, nominated by Governments and regional economic integration organizations, with the mandate to develop guidelines and other approaches for submission to the Conference of the Parties and to assist Parties and stakeholders in addressing the following elements as relevant to access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, inter alia: terms for prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms; roles, responsibilities and participation of stakeholders; relevant aspects relating to in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable use; mechanisms for benefit-sharing, for example through technology transfer and joint research and development; and means to ensure the respect, preservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account, inter alia,

work by the World Intellectual Property Organization on intellectual property rights issues.

The above-mentioned elements should, in particular, serve as inputs when developing and drafting:

(a) Legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing; and

(b) Contracts or other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing.

The results of the deliberations of the Working Group, including draft guidelines and other approaches, shall be submitted for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting.

The work of the Working Group shall take into account the reports of the Panel of Experts on Access and Benefit-sharing and other relevant information.

The Working Group will be open to the participation of indigenous and local communities, non-governmental organizations, industry and scientific and academic institutions, as well as intergovernmental organizations.

The Working Group shall maintain communication and exchange of information with the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

In order to build capacity for access and benefit-sharing, the Open-ended Working Group shall consider issues of capacity-building, including those needs identified in paragraphs 14 (a), (b), (c) and (d) below;

12. Notes that information is a critical aspect of providing the necessary parity of bargaining power for stakeholders in access and benefit-sharing arrangements, and that, in this respect, there is a particular need for more information regarding:

(a) User institutions;

(b) The market for genetic resources;

(c) Non-monetary benefits;

(d) New and emerging mechanisms for benefit-sharing;

(e) Incentive measures;

(f) Clarification of definitions;

(g) Sui generis systems; and

(h) "Intermediaries";

13. Requests the Executive Secretary to compile the information referred to in paragraph 12 above and disseminate it through the

clearing-house mechanism and relevant meetings, and requests Parties and organizations to provide such information to assist the Executive Secretary;

14. Notes that further development of capacities regarding all aspects of access and benefit-sharing arrangements is required for all stakeholders, including local governments, academic institutions, and indigenous and local communities, and that key capacity-building needs include:

(a) Assessment and inventory of biological resources as well as information management;

(b) Contract negotiation skills;

(c) Legal drafting skills for development of access and benefit-sharing measures;

(d) Means for the protection of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources;

15. Noting that the Panel of Experts on Access and Benefit-sharing was not able to come to any conclusions about the role of intellectual property rights in the implementation of access and benefit-sharing arrangements, and that the Panel developed a list of specific issues that require further study (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/8, paras. 127-138):

(a) Invites Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the Executive Secretary information on these issues by 31 December 2000;

(b) Requests the Executive Secretary, on the basis of these submissions and other relevant material, to make available for the second meeting of the Panel, or the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group, a report on these specific issues;

(c) Recalls recommendation 3 of the Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Operations of the Convention, and requests the Executive Secretary to prepare his report in consultation with, inter alia, the Secretariat of the World Intellectual Property Organization;

(d) Invites relevant international organizations, including the World Intellectual Property Organization, to analyse issues of intellectual property rights as they relate to access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, including the provision of information on the origin of genetic resources, if known, when submitting applications for intellectual property rights, including patents;

(e) Requests relevant international organizations, for example, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, in their work on intellectual property rights issues, to take due account of relevant provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the impact of intellectual property rights on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and in particular the value of knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;

(f) Requests the Executive Secretary to explore experience and possibilities for synergistic interactions resulting from collaboration in research, joint development and the transfer of technology following access to genetic resources.

B. The relationship between intellectual property rights and the relevant provisions of the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and the Convention on Biological Diversity

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting recommendation 3 of the Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Operations of the Convention, concerning the relationship between intellectual property rights and the relevant provisions of the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and the Convention,

1. Reaffirms the importance of systems such as sui generis and others for the protection of traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities and the equitable sharing of benefits arising from its use to meet the provisions of the Convention, taking into account the ongoing work on Article 8(j) and related provisions;

2. Invites the World Trade Organization to acknowledge relevant provisions of the Convention and to take into account the fact that the provisions of the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and the Convention on Biological Diversity are interrelated and to further explore this interrelationship;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to transmit the present decision to the secretariats of the World Trade Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization, for use by appropriate bodies of these organizations, and to endeavour to undertake further cooperation and consultation with these organizations;

4. Renews its request to the Executive Secretary of the Convention to apply for observer status on the Council for the Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, and requests him to report back to the Conference of the Parties on his efforts.

C. Ex situ collections acquired prior to the entry into force of the Convention and not addressed by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

The Conference of the Parties

1. Decides to continue the information-gathering exercise on ex situ collections acquired prior to the entry into force of the Convention and not addressed by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations initiated by decision IV/8;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to gather available information of the type described in the annexes to the present decision, as appropriate, from Parties, Governments and relevant organizations and forums through questionnaires;

3. Invites relevant organizations and forums already involved in consideration of these issues to provide this information to the Executive Secretary;

4. Invites Parties, Governments and other organizations to provide capacity-building and technology development and transfer for the maintenance and utilization of ex situ collections;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting on the implementation of the present decision.

Annex I

ELEMENTS FOR A QUESTIONNAIRE ON EX SITU COLLECTIONS

A questionnaire to solicit the relevant information may contain the following elements:

1. Number, types and status, including legal status and institutional links, of relevant collections;
2. Approximate number of accessions acquired prior to the entry into force of, or not in accordance with, the Convention on Biological Diversity (<100; >100; >1000; other);
3. Whether the following information is likely to be available: country of origin; name of depositor; date of deposit; terms of access under which the material is available (All available; Some available; None available);
4. Any relevant policies regarding collections that are not addressed by the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, where appropriate, in particular those addressing the issue of access to the relevant collections, including matters relating to repatriation of information and repatriation of duplicates of germplasm collections;
5. Information regarding the number of requests for information and the exchange of germplasm;
6. Details of the benefits from shared germplasm and information on costs of maintaining such collections;
7. Any other relevant information.

Annex II

QUESTIONNAIRE ON EX SITU COLLECTIONS

Objective

To inform consideration of the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity by ex situ collections.

1. Information on collections

	Number of accessions			
	Pre-Convention on Biological Diversity		Post-Convention on Biological Diversity	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES seed gene banks: field collections: (e.g. botanic gardens and arboreta) other: (e.g. DNA, pollen in cold storage, tissue cultures, herbaria)				
ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES Whole animal collections: (e.g. zoological gardens; rare breed collections) other: (e.g. DNA, semen, ova in cold storage)				
MICROBIAL GENETIC RESOURCES culture collections: other:				

2. Information on pre-Convention on Biological Diversity collections

(Information to be differentiated between plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources and microbial genetic resources.)

Is information available on:	For all accessions	For most accessions	For some accessions	For few accessions	For no accessions
country of origin					
name of depositor					
date of deposit					
user institution/ country					

3. Conditions/restrictions on access and use

(Information to be differentiated between plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources and microbial genetic resources.)

(a) Description of the main conditions/restrictions (including those contained in national law, those set by the collections themselves and those set by depositors) on access to and use of genetic resources identified

/...

separately, if appropriate, for pre-Convention on Biological Diversity and post-Convention on Biological Diversity material.

(b) What limitations, if any (legal or practical), are there on applying the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the supply of pre-Convention on Biological Diversity materials for collections in your country?

4. Use of collections

(Information to be differentiated between plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources and microbial genetic resources.)

Information on the number of requests for genetic resources and for information differentiated by type of collection (public/private) and by the source of the request (national/foreign; public/private).

5. Additional information

(Information to be differentiated between plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources and microbial genetic resources.)

Any additional relevant information on other key characteristics of collections, for example:

- Focus on medicinal plants, certain families/genera/species, emphasis on economic importance, certain ecosystems (e.g. drylands);
- Whether the accessions are duplicated elsewhere (for conservation purposes and to determine the genetic diversity of collections world-wide).

V/27. Contribution of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

The Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing the importance of the forthcoming ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, scheduled for the year 2002,

1. Welcomes General Assembly resolution 54/218, in which the General Assembly, inter alia, invited the secretariat of the Convention to provide reports on how its activities are contributing to the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, for the consideration of the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session,

2. Also welcomes the invitation of the Commission on Sustainable Development extended to secretariats of UNCED-related conventions to support preparatory activities of the ten-year review, and to review and assess their respective programmes of work since United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to support such preparatory activities and, in particular, to report to the Commission on Sustainable Development on progress made in the implementation of the Convention;

4. Encourages Parties, Governments and countries to highlight and emphasize biological diversity considerations in their contributions to the ten-year review.

V/28. Tribute to the Government and people of KenyaThe Conference of the Parties,

Having met in Nairobi from 15 to 26 May 2000, at the gracious invitation of the Government of Kenya,

Deeply appreciative of the special courtesy and the warm hospitality extended by the Government and people of Kenya to the Ministers, members of the delegations, observers and members of the Secretariat attending the meeting,

Expresses its sincere gratitude to the Government of Kenya and to its people for the cordial welcome that they accorded to the meeting and to those associated with its work, and for their contribution to the success of the meeting.

V/29. Date and venue of the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties

1. Welcomes the kind offer of the Government of the Netherlands to host the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

2. Decides that the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties will take place in The Hague, the Netherlands, at a date to be specified by the Bureau, in the second quarter of 2002, and communicated to all Parties.
