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University

HANDBOOK

Key Linkages among the Rio+ Conventions

- Covering National Action Programmes, Capacity Building, Education and Outreach, Reporting, Technology Transfer and Impacts and Adaptation -

DRAFT

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**Linkages among
UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD
on National Action Programmes**

Comparison of the Rio Convention Action Programmes (NAPA, NAP and NBSAP)

	UNFCCC National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)	UNCCD National Action Programme (NAP)	UNCBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)
Objective	Serve as simplified and direct channels of communication of information relating to the urgent and immediate adaptation needs of LDCs (Decision 28/COP 7). Support LDCs, not having the capacity to prepare and submit national communications, or to convey their urgent needs in respect of their vulnerability and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change	Identify factors contributing to Desertification and practical measures necessary to combat it and/or mitigate the effects of drought. Provide a framework to incorporate long-term strategies to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought with national policies for SD (CCD Art. 9 and 10)	Develop national strategies, plans or programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programs which shall reflect the measures set out (CBD Art. 6a)
Characteristics	Easy to understand Action-oriented Clear priorities for immediate activities	Key operational mechanism to implement the CCD at the national level. Not focused solely on report production. Institutionalization of dynamic framework for participatory policy-making, planning and programme design. Integration into national policies for sustainable development	Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programs and policies (CBD, Art. 6b)
Guiding Elements	• Participatory process down to local communities • Multidisciplinary approach • Complementary approach, building upon existing plans (CCD, CBD) and sectoral policies • Sustainable development • Gender equality • Country driven • Sound environmental management • Cost effectiveness • Simplicity • Flexible procedures	• Continuous iterative process with review and readjustment • Focus on consultation, multi-stakeholder-participation • Harmonization with existing policies and frameworks • Cross-sectoral • Country driven • No single blueprint	• Strategies for biodiv. conservation, sustainable use of resources, benefit sharing, agricultural biodiv. and biosafety • Development of integrated national strategies, including social dimensions and poverty reduction • Cross-sectoral • Involvement of local and indigenous people • Human resource development and capacity development

Process	1. National NAPA team (climate change focal point, lead agency and stakeholders) responsible for preparation and implementation coordination 2. Participatory, multidisciplinary assessment on vulnerabilities; identification of adaptation measures; prioritization of activities 3. Proposal for priority activities: national consultative process; identification of activities (e.g. cap. dev., policy reform) integrated into sectoral and other policies 4. Development of NAPA document: public review and revision; government endorsement; publication and dissemination	Phase I: Launching of NAP 1. Designation of national coordinating body (NCB) and/or FP. NCB is decision making body, FP operational arm. 2. Identification of stakeholders; consensus building. 3. Sensitizing, awareness and training; 4. Identification of key issues 5. Establishment of National Forum Phase II: Implementing first agreements 6. Consolidating forum outcomes; initiating programme development; data assessment Phase III: Implementation and monitoring 7. Operationalizing coordination mechanism 8. Indicators and benchmarks 9. Further forum meetings	1. Establishment of steering committee and team for planning 2. Stocktaking and assessment: threats to biodiv. and causes; socio-economic data, sustainability /equitability related factors, legal, institutional and policy framework analysis 3. National workshop/stakeholder forum 4. Definition of priorities and objectives 5. Participatory analysis of options National workshop/stakeholder forum 6. Drafting of national strategy with priority actions 7. Preparation of NBSAP, including resources needed, roles and mandates of stakeholders, timeframe, monitoring and evaluation plan 8. Adoption through government
Reporting Structure	a) Introduction and Setting: Environmental characteristics, CC effects on environment and key sectors b) Framework: overview of climate variability; projected effects; relationship between NAPA and national development goals, other plans and MEAs c) Key adaptation needs: Past and current practices addressing specific vulnerabilities; identification of options	Not focusing on a single report document	Strategy document summarizing a) Findings of stocktaking – biodiversity resources, trends, problems and causes b) Statement of objectives and measures to achieve these c) Prioritization of activities

	(e.g. cap. dev., policy reform or integration) d) Criteria for selection of activities: e.g. level of adverse effects, poverty reduction to enhance adaptivity, synergies, and cost-effectiveness. Application to livelihoods, health, food security, water, infrastructure, heritage, biodiversity, land-use, forestry, other environmental amenities e) List of priority activities with sets of profiles f) Preparation process description		
Linkages & Support Mechanisms	Closely related to initial national communications (both content and cap. dev.) Institutional coordination with other enabling activities, including NCSA. NAPA should contribute to formulation of national communication. LDC Expert Group (LEG) advises on preparation and implementation of NAPA.	Supported by Sub-Regional Action Programmes (SRAP), Regional Action Programmes (RAP) to harmonize, complement and increase the efficiency of the NAP (Art. 11 CCD). Mobilization of political support for regional cooperation and the launch of Thematic Programme Networks (TPN), providing structural and scientific support to NAP and RAP on potential synergies.	Links to GEF CDI/NCSA; strong recognition of CD needs assessment and country priorities definition.
Funding Mechanisms	➤ Preparing NAPAs funded through GEF, first activity of the LDC fund (Decision 7/COP 7) ➤ Outputs of GEF funded CC enabling activities should be used for NAPA.	National Desertification Funds (NDF), to channel resources to the local level, small grants for local communities to implement activities → strengthening participation. Capitalization externally and domestically. GEF funding opportunities through supporting activities under its Operational Programme on Sustainable Land Management (3rd replenishment)	Funding available through enabling activities in biodiversity for assisting countries in their NBSAP and national reporting; max. 350,000
Timelines	Since December 2001 (GEF Council decision)	No timelines given, due to strong (long-term) process character	No indication of timelines

	Completion of NAPA 12-18 months after receiving funds		
Eligibility	LDCs only Pacific: Kiribati, Solomon Island, Tuvalu and Vanuatu Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Maldives, Myanmar and Nepal.	All CCD Parties	All CBD Parties
Status	NAPA Launch Workshop Dhaka , 18 - 22 September 2002 NAPA training workshops (UNITAR) Apia , 5 - 7 March 2003 Addis Ababa , 25 - 27 June 2003 Thimphu , 9 -11 September 2003 Ouagadougou , ??	Asia : 17 NAP, 1 SRAP (West Asia, 5 SRAP under preparation, RAP framework, 6 TPN (4 established) Africa : 25 NAP, 4 SRAP (Maghreb, West, East, South), 6 TPN Latin America/Caribbean : 3 NAP Mediterranean : 3 NAP Central/Eastern Europe : 3 NAP http://www.unccd.int/regional/menu.php	84 NBSAP documents already completed 29 NBSAP documents in draft (Status March 2001)

Common elements of NAPA, NAP and NBSAP and linking opportunities

Joint components	Linked approach	Assessment tools	Possible outcomes
Stocktaking, assessment of existing data, documents, strategies and policies	Data and information management	Enabling activities Inter-linkages case studies NCSA	Collaborative data collection, storage, management and exchange
Steering committees, coordination bodies (NFP and line agencies)	Information exchange, inter-agency collaboration, joint planning	Enabling activities Inter-linkages case studies NCSA	Inter-agency committees, NCSD
Prioritization of activities; complementarity; mainstreaming into existing policies	Strategic planning and knowledge management	Enabling activities Inter-linkages case studies NCSA	Policy coordination, joint preparation for negotiation, ratification; integrated implementation strategies
Multi-stakeholder participation	Participatory assessments, joint planning procedures	Enabling activities Inter-linkages case studies NCSA	Strengthened ownership, information and experience sharing across levels (national _ local)
Awareness raising	Targeting high-level decision makers and the general public	Enabling activities Inter-linkages case studies NCSA	CCC, CCD and CBD linked to sustainable development strategies for politicians and in curricula
Outreach	Joint outreach programmes	Enabling activities Inter-linkages case studies NCSA	Linking Rio-conventions to sustainable development strategy in public awareness

**Linkages among
UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD
on Capacity Building**

Capacity: Definitions

OECD	UNDP	Others	FCCC, CBD, CCD
Human	Human Resources- empowers people to realize their potential and to better utilize their capabilities, and assures ownership and sustainability of the development process	Human Resources Development • Qualitative • Quantitative • Sustainability	Human Resource Capabilities – ecological and geographical conditions Scientific Technological
Organizational/ Network/ Sector	Institutional	Institutional Building	Institutional
Systemic	Organizational/ Groups/ Society	Organizational Task Network	Organizational
	Enabling Environment -creation of an enabling environment that can help to provide policies, legal frameworks, opportunities and incentives, resources, space and hope for people to make progress	Action Environment – Environment in which institutions and individuals operate	Enabling Environment

Capacity Development Needs: Rio Conventions (Convention text)

Generic Needs	• Cross-sectoral policymaking • Planning and programming • Assessment & monitoring of ecological & socio-economic conditions • Forecasting • Policy formulation • Project Formulation and Development: National Action Programs • Design and Implementation • Dialogues, Negotiation mediation, conflict resolution • Research • Systematic observation and information collection and exchange • Financial support for Capacity building programs • Education & awareness-raising
Climate Change	• Formulation of measures for adaptation to the impact of climate change, preparation of national programmes to address climate change as part of national development plans, establishment of long term national capacity to comply with future reporting obligations, formulate and implement climate change-relevant projects, technology needs assessment; the identification of sources and suppliers, the determination of optimal modalities for the acquisition and absorption of relevant technologies and the assessment of policy options for reducing barriers to technology transfer, develop the policy and institutional framework necessary to attract private investment in support of climate-friendly projects, etc. • Cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development particularly to developing country to enable them to better address the problems of climate change; (Art. 3) • Formulate programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change; develop appropriate and integrated plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture, and for the protection and rehabilitation of areas, particularly in Africa, affected by drought and desertification, as well as floods; Promote and cooperate in the development of practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases; (Art.4) • Support and develop appropriate international and intergovernmental programmes and networks or organizations aimed at defining, conducting, assessing and financing research, data collection and systematic observation, taking into account the need to minimize duplication of effort; including efforts to strengthen systematic observation and national scientific and technical research capacities and capabilities, particularly in developing countries, and to promote access to, and the exchange of, data

	and analyses thereof obtained from areas beyond national jurisdiction; Take into account the particular concerns and needs of developing countries and cooperate in improving their endogenous capacities and capabilities (Art. 5) • Promote and facilitate at the national and, as appropriate, subregional and regional levels, and in accordance with national laws and regulations, and within their respective capacities, public participation in addressing climate change and its effects and developing adequate responses; and training of scientific, technical and managerial personnel. (Art. 6) • Periodically examine the experience gained in implementation and the evolution of scientific and technological knowledge; facilitate, the coordination of measures adopted to address climate change and its effects, taking into account the differing circumstances, responsibilities and capabilities and their respective commitments; Promote and guide the development and periodic refinement of comparable methodologies for preparing inventories of greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, and for evaluating the effectiveness of measures to limit the emissions and enhance the removals of these gases; (Art.7)
Biological Diversity	• Assessment of the impact of climate change on biodiversity, especially in relation to forests, research on indigenous knowledge of conservation of forest resources, the establishment of long-term reliable access to relevant scientific information networks and data bases, including notably through internet, and human resource development in a wide a range of scientific disciplines including information technology, etc. • Develop and implement means for the selection, establishment and management of system of protected areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity, taking into consideration compatibility between present uses and sustainable use, the wider approval and involvement indigenous and local communities and encouragement of equitable sharing of the benefits, development of necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations and provision for financial and other support particularly to developing countries. (Art. 8) • Establishing and maintaining facilities for the recovery and rehabilitation of threatened species and for their reintroduction into their natural habitats and in providing financial and other support especially to developing countries. (Art. 9) • Establish and maintain programmes for scientific and technical education, training, research and in developing methods for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.(Art. 12) • Promote national arrangements for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity and encourage international cooperation to establish joint contingency plans to supplement national efforts (Art.14) • Develop and carry out scientific research based on genetic resources for environmentally sound uses

	with the aim of sharing in a fair and equitable way the results and benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization and create conditions to facilitate mutual access through legislative, administrative or policy measures and financial mechanism based upon agreed terms (Art. 15) • Implementation of national policies for the promotion of technical and scientific cooperation with special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities, by means of human resources development and institution building and encouraging the use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies and cooperation in the training of personnel and exchange of experts (Art 18)
Combating Desertification	• design and implementation of programmes to combat desertification and/or mitigate the effects of drought are taken with the participation of populations and local communities and that an enabling environment is created at higher levels to facilitate action at national and local levels; improve cooperation and coordination at sub-regional, regional and international levels, and better focus financial, human, organizational and technical resources where they are needed; develop, in a spirit of partnership, cooperation among all levels of government, communities, non-governmental organizations and landholders to establish a better understanding of the nature and value of land and scarce water resources in affected areas and to work towards their sustainable use; (Art.3) • provide an enabling environment by strengthening, as appropriate, relevant existing legislation and, where they do not exist, enacting new laws and establishing long-term policies and action programmes (Art. 4) • establishment and/or strengthening, as appropriate, of early warning systems, including local and national facilities and joint systems at the sub-regional and regional levels, and mechanisms for assisting environmentally displaced persons; strengthening of drought preparedness and management, including drought contingency plans at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels, which take into consideration seasonal to inter-annual climate predictions; establishment and/or strengthening, as appropriate, of food security systems, including storage and marketing facilities, particularly in rural areas; establishment of alternative livelihood projects that could provide incomes in drought prone areas; and development of sustainable irrigation programmes for both crops and livestock (Art 10) • enhance national climatological, meteorological and hydrological capabilities and the means to provide for drought early warning; promote policies and strengthen institutional frameworks which develop cooperation and coordination, in a spirit of partnership, between the donor community, governments at all levels, local populations and community groups, and facilitate access by local populations to appropriate information and technology; provide for effective participation at the local, national and regional levels of non- governmental organizations and local populations, both women and men, particularly resource users, including farmers and pastoralists and their representative

	organizations, in policy planning, decision-making, and implementation and review of national action programmes (Art. 10) • Strengthening training and research capacity in the field of desertification and drought; by establishing and/or strengthening support and extension services to disseminate relevant technology methods and techniques more effectively (Art. 19) • Effective operation of existing national institutions and legal frameworks and, where necessary, creation of new ones, along with strengthening of strategic planning and management; and by means of exchange visitor programmes to enhance capacity building in affected country; through a long-term, interactive process of learning and study conduct, and competent intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, for an interdisciplinary review of available capacity and facilities at the local and national levels, and the potential for strengthening them (Art 19) • Full participation at all levels of local people, especially women and youth, by training field agents and members of rural organizations in participatory approaches for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources; by fostering the use and dissemination of the knowledge, know-how and practices of local people in technical cooperation programmes, by adapting relevant environmentally sound technology and traditional methods of agriculture and pastoralism to modern socio-economic conditions (Art. 19) • Strengthen the capacity of affected developing country by providing appropriate training and technology in the use of alternative energy sources, particularly renewable energy resources, aimed particularly at reducing dependence on wood for fuel; (Art. 19) • Parties to develop and implement programmes in the field of collection, analysis and exchange of information through innovative ways of promoting alternative livelihoods, including training in new skills; by training of decision makers, managers, and personnel who are responsible for the collection and analysis of data for the dissemination and use of early warning information on drought conditions and for food production (art. 19)
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Capacity Development: Subsequent responses within conventions

Climate Change	• COP-1: (D11) capacity building in the areas of general or managerial training in relation to energy (efficiency and renewable energy), forestry and natural resources; (D4) country studies activities, including development of inventories and databases, (D5) identification of mitigation and adaptation response options and development of strategies and research activities including exchanges and funding of joint projects; (D6) studies of vulnerability assessment and potential impacts, including natural hazards prevention and disaster control, adapting agriculture to the impact of climate change, ecosystem management, coastal zone management, studies of sea-level rise and
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	capacity building of meteorological services; (D 11) institution building initiatives such as assistance for increasing plant safety (nuclear), improvement of technical systems and stiffening of regulatory regimes; • COP-4: (D2) Support capacity-building for the assessment of technology needs to fulfill the commitments of developing countries, Country-driven activities and projects to evaluate and manage these projects; Strengthening the capacity to host projects, from project formulation and development to their implementation; (D4) Facilitating national/regional access to the information provided by international centres and networks and for working with those centres for the dissemination of information, information services, and transfer of environmentally-sound technologies and know-how • COP 5 (D7&8) launched a process to address capacity-building in an integrated manner and establishment of consultative group of experts on national communications for Annex 1 and non-Annex I Parties with the objective of improving the process of preparation of national communications; (D10) addressed capacity-building in developing countries and (D11) Capacity-building in countries with economies in transition; specifying that process should involve an assessment of both existing capacity-building activities and capacity-building needs and priorities, as well as co-ordination with the Capacity Development Initiative(CDI) of the Global Environment Facility • COP 7 (D2&3) agreement on capacity-building for developing countries and EITs and on additional guidance to the GEF, along with other decisions that include capacity-building components; (D29) Establishment of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to serve in an advisory capacity to the least developed countries on the preparation, and strategy for implementation, of national adaptation programmes of action (NAPA) • SBSTA/SBI 12 Informal meetings on capacity-building resulted in two "Chairman's papers" on possible elements of a framework for capacity-building in developing countries and in EITs. Parties were invited to submit comments on the Chairman's papers. Compilation and synthesis of information on capacity-building needs and priorities of developing countries • SBSTA/SBI 13 The secretariat prepared draft elements of a framework for capacity-building in both developing countries and EITs form the basis for discussions which resulted in draft texts on capacity- building in both developing countries and EITs . GEF and UNDP presented the results of the CDI assessment phase, consulted with regional groups, and announced the start of the strategy and action plan development phase of CDI. • SB-INF4 Report on the progress in the review by the Global Environmental Facility of its capacity-building activities in the Country Dialogue Workshops and Capacity Development Initiative • SB-INF 9 Submissions from relevant intergovernmental organizations on their on-going capacity-building activities • COP 8(D11) New Delhi Work Program on Article 6 of UNFCCC specifically on education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation with the objective of developing institutional and technical capacity to identify gaps and needs for the implementation, assess and linkages of policies and programmes and assessments to determine target audiences and potential partnerships; designate and provide support to identification of areas for possible international cooperation and opportunities for strengthening synergies with other conventions and the coordination in the national communications;
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	• COP 9 will to review, and if necessary revise, the guidelines for the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action based on the experience of least developed country Parties in the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action, and on the outcome of the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group
Biological Diversity	• COP-1: (D9) adopted decisions on the medium-term work programme; (D4) designation of the permanent Secretariat; (D 3) establishment of the CHM and (D7) the Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA); and (D2) designation of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as the interim financial mechanism. • COP-2: (D13&14) establishment of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on cooperation between CBD and other international conventions; the programme of work; and marine and coastal biodiversity. • COP-4: capacity-building measures for work programmes, including developing and implementing, assessments, monitoring, information-gathering and dissemination in areas of: (D4) inland water ecosystems; (D5) marine and coastal biodiversity; (D6) agricultural and forest biodiversity; (D2) the CHM's pilot phase; national reports; (D15) cooperation with other agreements, institutions and processes; incentive measures; (D8) Access and Benefit-Sharing; public education and awareness; and (D16) the long-term work programme. • EXCOP: The Cartagena Protocol addressed the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms (LMOs) that may have an adverse effect on biodiversity, by establishing an AIA procedure for imports of LMOs for intentional introduction into the environment. It also incorporates the precautionary principle and mechanisms for risk assessment and management, and establishes a Biosafety Clearing- House (BCH) to facilitate information exchange. The Protocol currently has 108 signatories and 14 ratifications. to address the needs of least developed countries with regard to training in negotiating skills and language through bilateral and other sources of funding; • COP5 Capacity building for work programme on (D23) dry and arid lands, (D6) ecosystem approach, (D26) access to genetic resources, (D8) alien species, (D24) sustainable use,(D25) biodiversity and tourism; (D15) incentive measures, (D12&13) financial resources and mechanism for identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators; (D18) and impact assessment, liability and redress. Adopted a work plan for the Intergovernmental Committee on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (ICCP), which highlighted capacity building as a key requirement for the early entry into force and for the effective implementation of the Protocol • SBSTTA-6: SBSTTA focused on invasive alien species, including work on guiding principles, and produced additional recommendations on: ad hoc technical expert groups; marine and coastal biodiversity; inland water ecosystems; scientific assessments; the GTI; biodiversity and climate change; and migratory species. • SBSTTA-7 focused on forest biodiversity and its draft work programme, while also producing recommendations on: agricultural biodiversity, including the International Pollinators Initiative; the GSPC; incentive measures; indicators; and environmental impact assessment (EIA). • INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY (ICCP) 1 & 2: considered and developed recommendations on: information sharing and the BCH; capacity building; a roster of experts; decision-making procedures; handling, transport, packaging and identification; compliance; monitoring and

	reporting; guidance to the financial mechanism; liability and redress; the Secretariat; Rules of Procedure; and cooperation with the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). • WORKING GROUP ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING: delegates developed the draft Bonn guidelines on ABS and identified elements for a capacity-building action plan; called for an open-ended workshop on capacity building for ABS; and considered the role of IPR in implementation of ABS arrangements. The second meeting of the Experts' Panel on ABS, which addressed user, provided input into the Working Group and provided experiences in ABS and the involvement of stakeholders in ABS processes. • MEETING ON THE STRATEGIC PLAN, NATIONAL REPORTS AND IMPLEMENTATION: considered the strategic plan, the CBD's implementation and operations, national reports and inputs into the WSSD. • WORKING GROUP ON ARTICLE 8(J): considered: an outline for the composite report on the status and trends of traditional knowledge; draft guidelines/recommendations for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments regarding developments proposed on or impacting the lands of indigenous and local communities; participatory mechanisms; and the effectiveness of existing instruments impacting the protection of traditional knowledge, particularly intellectual property rights. • COP6: (D24) adopted detailed guidelines on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing to improve the way foreign companies, collectors, researchers and other users gain access to valuable genetic resources in return for sharing the benefits with the countries of origin and with local and indigenous communities; (D22) adopted an international work programme on forests to promote the sustainable use of forest biodiversity and improve understanding of ecosystem functioning and the role of biodiversity to enhancing the institutional enabling environment and addressing socio-economic distortions; (D23) and guiding principles in combating alien invasive species • COP-7 will focus on protected areas, mountain ecosystems and technology transfer and cooperation, discussions on the multi-year work programme revealed differences over whether the CBD should engage in new areas, such as island and polar ecosystems, or whether it should concentrate on existing areas.
Combating Desertification	• Capacity building and promotion of an enabling environment within the framework of the Regional Action Programmes (RAP) • The AHWG meeting in Bonn (2000) reflected on the need for capacity building in their report • COP-1: (D24) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was chosen as the organization to administer the Global Mechanism (GM); (D17) An ad hoc panel was established to oversee the continuation of surveying benchmarks and indicators; (D27) Adopted a proposal that plenary meetings at future COPs be devoted to dialogues with NGO. • COP-2: (D3) Approved arrangements for the institutional linkage between the CCD and the UN Secretariat; (14)An ad hoc panel was established to follow up its discussion on linkages between traditional and modern knowledge • COP-3: (D6) An ad hoc working group was established to review and analyze in depth the reports on national, sub-regional and regional action programmes and to draw conclusions and propose concrete recommendations on

	further steps in the implementation of the CCD. Ad hoc panels on (D12) traditional knowledge and (D14) early warning systems were appointed. • COP-4: (D1) Commencement of work by the ad hoc working group to review CCD implementation, (D17) submission of proposals to improve the work of the CST, (D9) and the adoption of a decision to explore the best options for GEF support to the CCD's implementation. • COP- 5: (D1) Establishment of the Committee on the Review of the Implementation of the convention (CRIC), (D17) identification of modalities to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the CST, (D9) and in the enhancement of the CCD's financial base following strong support to designate land degradation as another focal area for funding in collaboration with GEF • CRIC-1: The CRIC was established to regularly review the implementation of the CCD, draw conclusions, and propose concrete recommendations to the COP on further implementation. It addressed seven thematic issues under review: participatory processes involving civil society, NGOs and community-based organizations; legislative and institutional frameworks or arrangements; linkages and synergies with other environmental conventions and with national development strategies; measures for the rehabilitation of degraded land, drought and desertification monitoring and assessment; early warning systems for mitigating the effects of drought; access to appropriate technology, knowledge and know-how; and resource mobilization and coordination. • COP-6 (D1) capacity building, especially in the fields of participatory processes, legislative and institutional frameworks and promotion of synergies; monitoring and assessment, including the improvement of the reporting process; (D6) and designation of the GEF as the CCD's financial mechanism • COP-7 will review of the implementation of the CCD and its institutional arrangements, of the CST report, and of the relationships with other conventions and organizations;
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Rio Convention Capacities

Climate Change	Biological Diversity	Combating Desertification
GEF – designated as Financial Mechanism • National Capacity for Self-Assessment - NCSA - (formerly known as CDI - Capacity Development Initiative) assists countries to identify country level priorities and needs for capacity building to address issues of biological diversity, climate change and land degradation; and to take action from within to address capacity issues in a coordinated manner building on existing synergies within various government, non-government and private institutions. • National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) - for LDC Countries, aims to provide simplified and direct channels of communication for information relating to the urgent and immediate adaptation needs in respect to vulnerability and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change • Enabling Activity for the preparation of first national communication to the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UN Frameworks Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The reports include status of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, national climate policies and vulnerability to climate change, as well as to increase public awareness and strengthen dialogue on climate change issues in the course of the preparation of	GEF – designated as Financial Mechanism • NCSA • Provided assistance for Biodiversity Country Studies • Provided assistance in preparing National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) including support for the establishment of a Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) and for preparing First National Reports on the CBD. • Provided funds to countries under the GEF Biodiversity Enabling Activities to undertake additional needs assessments, maintain the Clearing House Mechanism activities, and to prepare their Second National Reports to the CBD • In collaboration with UNDP, implemented the Biodiversity Planning Support Programme (BPSP), a project designed to raise capacity for biodiversity planning through thematic studies, national case studies and regional workshops	GEF – covers land degradation • NCSA

the reports. • Capacity building to assess technology needs, modalities to acquire and absorb them, design, evaluate and host projects • Capacity building for participation in systematic observation network • Studies leading to the preparation of national programs to address climate change: improvement of emission factors • Maintenance and enhancement of national capacities to prepare national communications • Developing, strengthening, improving national activities for public awareness and education, and access to information, including information from international centers and networks Secretariat • prepare reports • Facilitate coordinated inputs by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations • work on the structure and content of an information clearing house and to identify institutions that could host and provide regular support IPCC (Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change)	Secretariat • Assessment and evaluation • Facilitate implementation of action plans and coordination among shareholders • Compile data, case studies and other relevant information Roster of Experts	Secretariat • Collect, translate, reproduce, publish and distribute information, reports and documents • Coordinate activities • Perform all other work that the Conference of the Parties may require. Group of Experts • Identifying and assessing case studies on conservation and rehabilitation for implementing the CCD • Synthesizing issues emerging from the NAPs and RAPs
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SBSTA (Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice) • providing advice on "ways and means of supporting endogenous capacity-building in developing countries"	SBSTA (Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice)	• Evaluating state of the art common benchmark and indicator systems for monitoring and assessing desertification CRIC (Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention) • Shall assist the Conference of the Parties in regularly reviewing the implementation of the Convention, in the light of the experience and shall facilitate the exchange of information in order to draw conclusions and to propose to the Conference of the Parties concrete recommendations on further steps in the implementation of the Convention. CST (Committee on Science and Technology) • Composed of government representatives competent in relevant fields of expertise, they provide it with information and advice on scientific and technological matters relating to combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought Global Mechanism (GM) • To expedite preparation of National Action Programmes (NAPs) to combat desertification • Ensure coherence and co-ordination of NAPs with the national and sectoral plans • emphasize efficient and transparent utilization of scarce domestic and
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		external resources with a focus on monitorable performance and results. • To facilitate preparation of SRAPs and RAPs, building on and consolidating coordinated actions to reinforce NAP • Exploring innovative approaches to mobilizing new and additional resources • Fostering relationships with the other international environmental conventions.
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Reported Capacity Development Needs

Common Capacity Development Needs	• SBSTTA- 6 recommendation⁷ of UNCBD to COP6 a need to take immediate actions under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to reduce and mitigate the impacts of climate change on the biological diversity of coral reefs and their associated socio-economic effects, establishes an ad hoc technical expert group to prepare a pilot assessment and provide scientific advice • COP6/ D23 of UNCBD requests SBSTTA and the Executive Secretary to cooperate with the UNFCCC and its subsidiary bodies; and recognizes the need to address impacts of climate change on coral reefs and associated socioeconomic effects. It welcomes the joint liaison group among the CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC Secretariats, and endorses the third joint work plan with the Ramsar Convention and calls for cooperation with CITES and the IPPC. It also endorses the joint work programme with the CMS and invites the Executive Secretary to develop guidance on integrating migratory species into NBSAPs and future work programmes. • COP6/D15 of UNCBD joint work programmes with the CMS and Ramsar Convention and call for increased collaboration with the UNCCD, UNFCCC and CITES, and supported joint workshops and UNEP activities on streamlining reporting • COP1/D13 of UNCCD recommends to strengthen further the collaboration with other relevant conventions and in particular, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands as well as other conventions related to sustainable development, and thereby assist UNEP in its role of developing coherent inter-linkages among relevant environmental conventions in cooperation with their respective conferences of the parties • COP2/D8 of UNCCD collaboration and coordination with other international bodies and conventions on relations with the Global Environment Facility • COP5/D7 of UNCCD Requests the CST to enhance cooperation with the SBSTTA of the UNCBD and the SBSTA of the UNFCCC and (COP6/1) include land/soil degradation in its linkages to other environmental conventions; encourages international organizations, institutions and agencies to promote synergies in their mobilization of resources for CCD implementation; share information on synergies, enhance cooperation with the CBD, UNFCCC, Ramsar Convention and Convention on Migratory Species and establishment of an Open-Ended Intergovernmental Group of Ministers on International Environmental Governance and recognizes the importance of synergies among scientific and technological bodies, such as the International Environmental Governance • COP8/D12 of UNFCCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel of the Montreal Protocol to develop a balanced scientific, technical and policy-relevant special report as outlined in their response to a request by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, and address all areas into one single integrated report and finalize the report by early 2005 • COP8/ D13 of UNFCCC SBSTA to continue and enhance cooperation with the SBSTTA of UNCBD and the CST of UNCCD; The Joint Liaison Group to continue its efforts to enhance coordination between the three conventions
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	and their secretariats in accordance with its mandate, Requests the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice of UNFCCC, Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice of the UNCBD and the Committee on Science and Technology of the UNCCD to continue and enhance cooperation with the aim of ensuring the environmental integrity of the conventions and promoting synergies under the common objective of sustainable development, in order to avoid duplication of efforts, strengthen joint efforts and use available resources more efficiently; • COP6/D12 of UNCCD Requests the Executive Secretary in collaboration with the Coordinator and Head of the secretariats of UNFF, UNFCCC, CBD to promote activities with Low Forest Cover Countries (LFCCs), for a joint approach on forests and, to cooperate with the Teheran process and its secretariat in order to strengthen the capacity of LFCCs to combat desertification, land degradation and deforestation; • Capacity Development Initiatives of the three conventions in coordination with the GEF
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Climate Change	• COP 8/D1 Capacity-building in all relevant sectors such as energy, transport, industry, health, agriculture, biodiversity, forestry and waste management. Technological advances should be promoted through research and development, economic diversification and strengthening of relevant regional, national and local institutions for sustainable development • COP 8/D2 Technical constraints and problems encountered in the preparation of national communications, namely difficulties relating to the quality and availability of data, emission factors and methodologies for an assessment of the effects of climate change and impacts of response measures, there is a need for financial and technical resources to maintain and enhance national capacities for preparing national communications; • COP8/D3 Providing technical support to the Consultative Group of Experts particularly in the areas of national greenhouse gas inventories, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, mitigation assessments, research and systematic observation, education, training and public awareness, technology transfer and capacity-building, as they relate to the preparation of national communications; Enhancing communication among the members of the Consultative Group of Experts through the maintenance of an electronic bulletin board; • COP8/D5 GEF and UNFCC Secretariat to initiate a dialogue in order to implement more effectively the guidance to the Global Environment Facility as an entity operating the financial mechanism, drawing upon the experience gained and lessons learned from the projects and programmes funded by GEF and to explore opportunities for streamlining guidance • COP8/D8 Least Developed Countries Expert Group to advise least developed countries in order to advance the process for preparing national adaptation programmes of action in these regions; to address the needs of least developed countries with regard to training in negotiating skills and language through bilateral and other sources of funding; • COP8/D10 Request conduct consultations and facilitate collaboration among expert groups established under the Convention, to the extent practicable, on their work programmes on crosscutting issues, including those relating to technology transfer and capacity-building activities; • COP8/D11 provide information on activities relating to the transfer of, and access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how, the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities, technologies and know-how, and measures relating to enhancing the enabling environment for development and transfer of technologies in accordance with national circumstances and development priorities, describe any constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, as well as proposed and/or implemented activities for overcoming the gaps and constraints, associated with the implementation of activities, measures and programmes envisaged under the Convention, and with the preparation and improvement of national communications on a continuous basis.
Biological Diversity	• Problem of prioritizing inter-sessional work. Concern about the availability of necessary resources, both financial and technical, for moving forward from policy- making to implementation become more pressing as the CBD introduces more work programmes, initiatives and areas for implementation. Lower prospects for the GEF's

	replenishment and the Secretariat's budget have implications for inter-sessional and national level work. • COP6/D16 Developing countries called for financing, technology transfer and capacity building that emphasized the link between poverty alleviation and forest conservation. • COP6/D27 At the national level, for coordination between agencies; specifically CBD participation in the CPF and to consider the CBD as a focal point for forest biodiversity; and requests the establishment of a liaison group on non-timber forest resources; effectiveness of forest laws; recognition of the role indigenous and local communities and women; collaboration regarding transboundary ecosystems, populations and species; and recognition of criteria and indicators • COP6/D4 Request to facilitate implementation and development of work plans on coral bleaching and on physical degradation and destruction of coral reefs, with emphasis on small island developing States' (SIDS) and least developed countries' (LDCs) needs, and on strengthened collaboration with relevant organizations; Prepare a proposal for developing a mechanism to coordinate activities in these areas, and for linking and ensuring integration of CBD NBSAPs and UNCCD national action plans. It also recommends enhanced synergies in implementation with other thematic work programmes of the Convention • COP6/D27 Request to undertake an assessment of the relationship between the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF) and Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) and the work programme with UNFF, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), and others; compiling best practices on integrated approaches; preparing and holding an international workshop on protected areas; developing case studies on forest law enforcement; and providing a service through the CHM to seek and provide support and partnerships • COP6/D11 A call for developing the first Report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources; further studies on the impacts of trade liberalization, in cooperation with relevant organizations; and studies on the impacts of the application of GURTs (Genetic Use Restriction Technologies) on smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and Farmers' Rights, through assessment of the need for national regulations, establishment of a multi-stakeholder ad hoc technical expert group, further research, study of impacts of GURTs' applications in the ITPGRFA framework and intellectual property. • COP6/D13 urges the International Maritime Organization to complete preparation of an international instrument on ballast water; requests SBSTTA, the Global Invasive Species Programme and others to identify gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework and to evaluate introduction pathways; and urges the GEF and other donors to fund development and implementation of relevant strategies and action plans. • COP6/D7 emphasizes the need for coordination with other initiatives, including GBIF and CHM; assessment of taxonomic needs at national, regional and global levels; capacity relevant to taxonomic collections; improved access to taxonomic information, and taxonomic information for work in the CBD thematic work programmes and the crosscutting issues. • COP6/L14 convene a legal and technical experts group to review information issues relating to liability and redress in the context of CBD Article 14.2; examine the appropriateness of a liability and redress regime under the CBD,
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	including restoration and compensation; endorses design of incentive measures; provision of capacity building and support for implementation; management, monitoring and enforcement; and selection of appropriate and complementary measures, need for further work on both positive and perverse incentives and encourages submission and dissemination of case studies and information. • COP6/L19Request establishing a roster of expert on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) capacity building; the role of IPR in the implementation of ABS arrangements; the relationship with TRIPS; and requests preparation of a report on national priorities and cooperation with other relevant intergovernmental organizations • requests information gathering and analysis on the role of customary laws and practices, and the feasibility of an internationally recognized certificate of origin; invites WIPO to prepare a technical study on methods for requiring disclosure of genetic resources, the country of origin, traditional knowledge and its source, and evidence of PIC • Requests for funding, improved communication and development of strategic approach to capacity building for participation of indigenous and local communities through the establishment of a thematic focal point in the CHM, and cooperation with other environmental conventions, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, WIPO, GEF and other relevant organizations. • COP6/D28capacity building for biosafety, taxonomy, participation in development of the report on the state of world's animal genetic resources, and mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge;
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Combating Desertification	• COP6/D13 revise, update and propose new candidates for the roster of experts to achieve better representation of all relevant disciplines, women and a more balanced geographical distribution of NGOs. • COP6/D16 national focal points to involve relevant governmental organizations and NGOs, research institutions and local and indigenous communities to formulate views on how traditional knowledge can contribute to fulfilling the objectives of the CCD, and to compile case studies and lessons learned on the management and protection of traditional knowledge. • COP6/ D1 foster partnership building for the implementation of action programmes within affected countries, and invites Parties to facilitate the completion of NAPs and the implementation of such programmes at the local level. It also urges Parties to negotiate and conclude partnerships based on NAPs, SRAPs and RAPs; collaboration of the GEF and the GM, to use the country-driven consultative mechanisms to identify the best options for mainstreaming the NAPs into national development frameworks and to mobilize the needed financial resources in a more predictable and coordinated manner • COP6/D1 promote and facilitate the implementation of the programmes of the UNCCD relevant to the rehabilitation of degraded lands, in particular in the area of new and renewable sources of energy, as well as integrated water resources management and mountain ecosystem preservation • COP6/D to promote capacity-building measures on gender-sensitivity, training for negotiation, multi-sectoral programme planning and awareness of financial and technical resource mobilization opportunities of bilateral and multilateral development partners for stakeholders to carry out specific participatory and synergistic programmes as part of their NAPs to combat land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought, protect biodiversity, facilitate the regeneration of degraded forests, while promoting sustainable livelihoods
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Annex II**Overview of the bodies of the UNFCCC, the UNCCD and the CBD**

	UNFCCC	UNCCD	CBD
Conference of the Parties	COP (186 Parties)	COP (179 Parties)	COP (183 Parties)
President	Mr. Mohamed Elyazghi	Mr. Charles Bassett	Ms. Geke Faber
Bureau	1 President, 7 Vice-Presidents, 2 Chairpersons of the subsidiary bodies, 1 Rapporteur	1 President, 9 Vice-Presidents and 1 Chairperson of the CST	1 President, 10 Vice-Presidents (including 1 acting as Rapporteur)
Subsidiary bodies	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)	Committee on Science and Technology (CST)	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)
Chairperson	Mr. Halldor Thorgeirsson	Mr. Philbert Brown	Mr. Jan Plesnik
Bureau	1 Chairperson, 1 Vice-Chairperson, 1 Rapporteur	1 Chairperson, 4 Vice-Chairpersons	1 Chairperson, 9 Vice-Chairpersons
	Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)	Committee for the Review and Implementation of the Convention (CRIC)	---
Chairperson	Mr. Raul Estrada-Oyuela	Mr. Rogatien Biauou	---
Bureau	1 Chairperson, 1 Vice-Chairperson, 1 Rapporteur	1 Chairperson, 1 Vice-Chairperson, 1 Rapporteur	---
Other bodies and expert groups	Expert group on technology transfer, Consultative Group of Experts, Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism	CST Group of Experts	Ad Hoc Technical Expert Groups and liaison groups on various issues
Secretariat			
Executive Secretary	Ms. Joke Waller-Hunter	Mr. Arba Diallo	Mr. Hamdallah Zedan

Source: UNFCCC-SBSTA, 16th Session, Bonn, 5.14 June 2002. (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/3)

**Linkages among
Ramsar, CITES and OZONE
on Capacity Building**

Capacity Building: Other Conventions (Convention Text)

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	CITES	Ozone Convention
• The Contracting Parties shall promote the training of personnel competent in the fields of wetland research, management and wardening. (Art 4) • endeavour to coordinate and support present and future policies and regulations concerning the conservation of wetlands and their flora and fauna. (Art 5) • Contracting Parties at such Conferences should include persons who are experts on wetlands or waterfowl by reason of knowledge and experience gained in scientific, administrative or other appropriate capacities.(Art 7)	• Appendix I shall include all species threatened with extinction, which are or may be affected by trade. Trade in specimens of these species must be subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and must only be authorized in exceptional circumstances. (Art.2) • The Parties shall take appropriate measures to enforce the provisions of the present Convention and to prohibit trade in specimens in violation thereof. These shall include measures: to penalize trade in, or possession of, such specimens, or both; and to provide for the confiscation or return to the State of export of such specimens. Each Party shall prepare periodic reports on its implementation of the present Convention and shall transmit to the Secretariat: an annual report containing a summary of the information the number and type of permits and certificates granted; and a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of the present Convention. (Art 8)	• Developing the capacity to fulfill the obligations of the Parties to comply with the control measures and their implementation will depend upon the effective implementation of the financial co-operation as and the transfer of technology (Art.5) • the Parties shall convene appropriate panels of experts qualified in the fields mentioned and determine the composition and terms of reference of any such panels. Within one year of being convened, the panels will report their conclusions, through the Secretariat, to the Parties (Art.6) • Finance clearing-house functions to: Assist Parties, through country specific studies and other technical co-operation, to identify their needs for co-operation; Facilitate technical co-operation to meet these identified needs; Facilitate and monitor other multilateral, regional and bilateral co-operation available to Parties that are developing countries; (Art. 10)

Capacity Development: Responses from Conventions

Ramsar	• COP8/R31 Improve the individual and collective capacity and opportunities of people to participate in and contribute to using wetlands wisely, through the recognition of the values of wetland resources. Review the current national needs and capacities in the areas of wetland CEPA, including in relation to the establishment and operations of wetland education centres and use this to define capacity-building priorities within the national wetland CEPA action plan. In collaboration with Ramsar's International Organization Partners, identify sources of expert information and training opportunities in wetland CEPA in order to facilitate the sharing of expertise and knowledge at the local, national, regional and global levels. Seek resources through appropriate mechanisms to support the capacity building identified as priorities, ensuring that key groups such as women and indigenous and rural communities are not overlooked • COP8/R3 pay special attention to the need for building and strengthening institutional capacity and synergies between related instruments at the national level in order to address the linkages between climate change and wetlands, and to report to COP9 on progress in this matter, including achievements and the identification of difficulties encountered • COP8/ R12 Parties to give priority to assessing the conservation status of mountain wetlands, to reviewing the legislation, policies and practices that may be impacting negatively on these important ecosystems, and to taking the necessary actions for stopping and reversing such impacts • COP7/R6 77 CPs have national wetland policies or strategies in place or under development, and recognizes that development of policies and related initiatives may require efforts to build capacity where resources need to be augmented. It states that the COP adopts the guidelines as guidance for CPs on NWPs, and urges CPs that have yet to develop such policies to prioritize the matter. It encourages CPs to recognize the benefits of incorporating appropriate measures to ensure priority consideration for wetland restoration in relevant programme administration and government expenditure and in promotion of local actions. It further urges CPs with experience in developing and implementing NWPs to share this knowledge and experience with other CPs. • COP7/R8 calls on CPs to apply these guidelines, giving special attention to involving women, youth and their representative organizations; urges CPs to consult extensively with local communities and indigenous people in the formulation of NWPs and legislation, ensuring consistency with the guidelines; further urges CPs to create, as appropriate, the legal and policy context to facilitate indigenous people's and local communities' direct involvement in relevant national and local decision making; requests that CPs give priority to capacity building for the implementation of participatory processes; directs the Bureau to establish a clearinghouse, create a focal point, and liaise with other international organizations for information exchange on participatory approaches and indigenous knowledge systems and on other relevant topics, as resources allow • COP7/R14 calls on CPs to address the environmental, economic and social impact of invasive species on wetlands within their jurisdictions; prepare an inventory of alien species in wetlands within their jurisdictions; identify those that pose a threat and may be controlled or eradicated; adopt legislation and programmes to prevent the introduction of
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	new and environmentally dangerous alien species and the movement or trade thereof; develop capacity for identification of new and environmentally dangerous alien species; and facilitate awareness of and control of alien species. • COP7/R15 calls on CPs, NGOs, donor agencies and others to consider introducing incentive measures designed to encourage wise use and identify and remove perverse incentives; requests the STRP to cooperate with relevant bodies of the CBD, CMS, IUCN and others to review existing guidelines and information on incentive measures to prepare an Internet-based resource kit and explore the use of impact assessments as tools for identifying opportunities for implementing incentive measures; and directs the STRP and Bureau to prepare a report for COP8 on progress in the design, implementation, monitoring and assessment of incentive measures and the identification and removal of perverse incentives. • COP5/R6 Contracting Parties strongly support and give particular attention to the development and functioning of national and international NGOs that aim for conservation and wise use of wetlands; and to consult NGOs, provide them with relevant information and offer them ample opportunities to contribute to the formulation and implementation of governmental wetland policy • COP4/R3 establish a Wetland Conservation Fund (the Fund), which shall be administered by the Bureau under the supervision of the Standing Committee, to support wetland conservation activities, including activities that will improve management of listed sites, such as inventories, monitoring, investigation of threats, preparation of management plans, training of site managers, and public education programmes, activities required for the designation of sites, such as surveys, boundary delineation, evaluation of hydrological factors, and identification of threats; and activities that will promote "wise use" of wetlands, such as providing seed money for preparation of proposals to be submitted to development assistance agencies and multilateral development banks • COP7/R4 RAMSAR Wetlands for the Future Initiative for capacity building. The Wetlands for the Future Initiative has as its goals: • the development of human resources needed for the conservation and sustainable management of wetlands; • the training of wetland managers in the professional and technical skills needed to pursue the goals of the Ramsar Convention; • the establishment of regional technical information networks to support conservation and the sustainable management of wetlands • the development of local, national, or regional awareness of, and support for, the conservation of wetlands; • the advancement of ecologically sound community management; and • the linkage of the Wetlands for the Future Initiative to other programmes that share the overall goals of wetland management and conservation
CITES	• COP12/R2 priority areas for the development of projects by the Parties and the Secretariat: the compilation of relevant scientific information on species that are or may be threatened by trade; the development of protection, conservation or management schemes for species currently threatened by, or actually suffering from over-exploitation,

	so that they can be restored to a level consistent with their role in the ecosystems in which they occur; the provision of scientific and legal advice to the Parties for better implementation of the Convention; the provision of assistance in the development of legal, trade and economic policies to the Parties for better implementation of the Convention; the development and delivery of training packages for implementation and enforcement of the Convention; and the provision of assistance to developing countries for their full participation in the Convention • COP12/ R5 all Parties and non-Parties to adopt comprehensive legislation and enforcement controls which clearly define the administrative responsibilities of the various government agencies responsible for regulating trade within and outside of protected areas and in outlets for parts and derivatives such as in wildlife markets and shops, etc., as a matter of urgency • COP12/R12 URGES the Parties and all organizations interested in the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife to provide the necessary financial support or technical assistance to those States in need of such assistance to ensure that wild populations of species of fauna and flora subject to significant international trade are not subject to trade that is detrimental to their survival. Examples of such measures could include: training of conservation staff in the range States, provision of information and guidance to persons and organizations involved in the production and export of specimens of the species concerned, facilitation of information exchange among range States, provision of technical equipment and support • COP11/R3 Parties promote incentives to secure the support and cooperation of local and rural communities in managing wildlife resources and thereby combating illegal trade, where appropriate, evaluate and utilize for enforcement purposes, information from non-governmental sources while maintaining standards of confidentiality; and consider the formation, at national level, of specialized wildlife enforcement units or teams; • COP11/R9 all Parties whose national legislation is not sufficient to control to enact legislation to protect and manage these tortoises and freshwater turtle species appropriately; Parties to explore ways to enhance the participation of collectors, traders, exporters, importers and consumers in the conservation of and sustainable trade • COP10/R10 Parties assist range States to improve their capacity to manage and conserve their elephant populations through improved law enforcement, surveys and monitoring of wild populations • COP3/R4 Calls on all Parties to ensure the inclusion of the technical assistance, in matters relating to this Convention, in the bilateral and multilateral programmes of development aid in which they participate, to make special funding and qualified staff available, possibly by way of associate expert • assignments to the Secretariat and to developing countries, to carry out such technical assistance projects for the benefits of the other Parties; and the Secretariat in consultation with the Standing Committee to continue to seek external funding for this purpose, and to execute the projects so funded, on behalf of the Parties. • COP12/D22 conduct, in cooperation with the Parties, a review of their national policy regarding the use of and trade in CITES-listed species, taking into account economic incentives, production systems, consumption patterns, market access strategies, price structures, certification schemes, CITES-relevant taxation and subsidy schemes, property rights, mechanisms for benefit sharing and reinvestment in conservation, as well as stricter domestic measures that
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	Parties apply or are affected by • COP11/D20 the Secretariat shall provide technical assistance to Parties requesting advice in the formulation of legislative proposals for CITES implementation by providing, legal guidance in the preparation of necessary legislative measures, training of CITES authorities and other relevant bodies responsible for the formulation of wildlife trade policies or legislation, and any specific support relevant to the fulfillment of the legislative requirements for the implementation of CITES • COP12/D90-93 assist in implementing its capacity-building programme dealing with the scientific basis for establishment and implementation of voluntary national export quotas for Appendix-II species and support exporting countries in their efforts to gather information needed to set quotas • COP12/D94 Secretariat shall seek funding to convene a capacity-building workshop for the Oceania region before the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in order to improve implementation of the Convention in the region and to encourage non-Parties to accede to the Convention. Subject to available funds, the Secretariat shall invite the Parties of the Oceania region, Party observers, non-party States, and regional intergovernmental and non-government organizations as may be appropriate • COP12/D95 Secretariat shall, in collaboration with Fiji, develop a capacity-building initiative to improve the implementation of the Convention in Fiji. This initiative shall seek to integrate existing initiatives carried out through the Secretariat to improve legislation and the scientific basis for non-detriment findings and, in collaboration with Parties of the Oceania region, importing Parties, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, provide direct assistance to Fiji to improve the administrative, legal and scientific basis for CITES implementation in Fiji. The Secretariat shall assist in obtaining funds from interested Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, exporters, importers and other stakeholders, to support this initiative
Ozone	• MOP 1/D3 Development of a programme, which will include workshops, demonstration projects, training courses, the exchange of experts and the provision of consultants on control options, taking into account the special needs of developing countries • COP1/D5 To co-operate to ensure the enhancement of the capability of developing countries to contribute to ozone science research. This may be facilitated through the organization of workshops and the identification of institutes in developed countries which can co-operate with appropriate scientific institutions in the developing countries. The identification of financial institutions who might assist the development of an improved scientific capability in developing countries should also be undertaken. • COP5/D3 To continue to maintain instruments and develop the monitoring, calibration and archiving of measurements of stratospheric and tropospheric ozone, including measurements of vertical ozone profiles and of other trace species and aerosols that are essential and to pursue the development and implementation of new observational capabilities such as aircraft and satellite-based measurements hand-in-hand with an accelerated programme for ground-based instrument calibration • MOP7/D25 Supporting specialized assistance such as a workshop to establish regulatory and legislative measures

	required to facilitate the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances; allowing financing of eligible retrofitting projects, in sectors vital to LVC economies on a case-by-case basis where this can be shown to be the best approach Providing funds to low-volume-ODS-consuming countries, on a regional basis, to organize training workshops for their customs and other officers on the harmonized system and other systems to control and monitor consumption of ozone-depleting substances; Approval of projects in low-volume-ODS-consuming countries and very low-volume-ODS-consuming countries should be based upon a more appropriate project-appraisal approach reflecting the particular circumstances encountered by the countries • MOP9 Some representatives stated that the Multilateral Fund should not just finance investment projects but should give greater priority to the enhancement of capacity-building in Article 5 countries. Such action would help those countries improve their ability to absorb technology as well as become partners in the fight against illegal trade. Another considered it essential that the Ozone Units in Article 5 countries should continue to receive support. • MOP9/D9 To recommend that each Party adopt legislative and administrative measures, including labelling of products and equipment, to regulate the export and import, as appropriate, of products, equipment, components and technology whose continuing functioning relies on supply of substances listed in Annexes A and B of the Montreal Protocol, in order to avert any adverse impact associated with the export of such products and equipment using technologies that are or will soon be obsolete because of their reliance on Annex A or Annex B substances and which would be inconsistent with the spirit of the Protocol • MOP9/D35 To establish an Ad Hoc Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Non-Compliance to review the non-compliance procedure of the Montreal Protocol and to develop appropriate conclusions and recommendations, for consideration by the Parties, on the need and modalities for the further elaboration and the strengthening of this procedure • MOP10 Specific calls were also made for more financial support for workshops on awareness-raising measures; national and regional coordination efforts; the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances used as process agents, refrigerant management plans; introduction of licensing system for imports; training activities; demonstration projects; public-awareness programmes; capacity-building; and the harmonization of customs codes. • MOP11/D19 To request the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to develop criteria to assess the potential ODP of new chemicals; to develop a guidance paper on mechanisms to facilitate public-private sector cooperation in the evaluation of the potential ODP of new chemicals in a manner that satisfies the criteria to be set by the Panels • MOP 14 Many representatives drew attention to the need for capacity-building in Article 5 Parties, particularly in terms of customs training and equipment, in order to control illegal trade effectively. One representative noted that, due to a lack of a well established customs department and control systems, his country was facing trade in refrigeration equipment containing CFC-12, which was destroying its commercial markets. Another representative suggested that the work of UNEP/DTIE on training of customs officers should be reviewed to see how helpful it was to Parties. He noted that such training had proved to be extremely effective in his country, where there was very close
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	cooperation between the customs department and the ozone unit. • MOP 14 agreed that actions should be taken at all levels to strengthen capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and to facilitate implementation of the Montreal Protocol by ensuring adequate replenishment of its Multilateral Fund for 2003-2005. • MOP15 A speaker from an Article 5 country underlined the importance of coordinated inter-linkages between nations and regions. Cooperative inputs were required in the establishment of networks. Institutional strengthening and building of technical capabilities were key, as was the need to develop technology that was adaptable to countries' differing economic and environmental frameworks.
Coordination with other conventions	• COP8.R1 Ramsar Bureau to make available the guidance adopted by this Resolution to the subsidiary bodies and Contracting Parties of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), and in particular to the CBD's Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) with regard to the maintenance of the biodiversity of inland waters, and to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification's Committee on Science and Technology (CST) with regard to the critical issue of water management for wetlands in drylands; • COP8/R3 to manage wetlands so as to increase their resilience to climate change and extreme climatic events, and to reduce the risk of flooding and drought in vulnerable countries by promoting wetland and watershed protection and restoration; • COP8/R4 Joint Work Plan 2002-2006 between the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) the conventions are collaborating in the preparation of guidance on the rapid assessment of marine and coastal biodiversity and on marine and coastal protected areas. Ramsar Bureau and the STRP to continue to work with the Convention on Biological Diversity in the development of guidance on rapid assessment of marine and coastal biological diversity and on marine and coastal protected areas, and to make this guidance available to Contracting Parties • COP8/R4 developing collaboration with regional seas conventions, including Memoranda of Cooperation already in place with the Cartagena and Barcelona Conventions and with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), intended to support ecologically sustainable development in the coastal zone • COP8/R5 Ramsar convention and the third Joint Work Plan (2002-2006) with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Programme of Joint Work with MAB, the Joint Work Plan with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), and the Joint Work Plan with the Convention on Migratory Species and the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement • COP8/R10 to collaborate in the identification and designation as Ramsar sites of national and international site networks for migratory species, including migratory waterbirds, as a contribution to other initiatives under related international and regional environmental conventions and programmes, including, inter alia, the Convention on Migratory Species and its Agreements such as the African-Eurasian Waterbirds Agreement (AEWA) and other existing arrangements such as the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, and the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy

	• COP7/R4 urges Contracting Parties (CPs) to Ramsar and the CBD to develop projects relating to inland water ecosystems suitable for consideration by the GEF; requests the Ramsar Bureau to give priority, as resources allow, to development of joint actions with the CMS, implementation of the Memoranda of Cooperation (MOC) with the CCD and the WHC, and development of a MOC with the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC); calls on CPs to relevant conventions to enhance coordinated implementation of these treaties, where appropriate, so wetland conservation and wise use can be considered within the broader sustainable development framework; and directs the STRP to exchange information, cooperate and coordinate activities with the equivalent bodies of the CBD, CMS, CCD and relevant regional fora, as appropriate. The resolution contains three annexes: the Ramsar-CBD Joint Work Plan, the MOC between the Ramsar Bureau and the CCD Secretariat, and the MOU between Ramsar and the WHC. • COP7/R20 Guidelines for identifying shared wetlands, river basins and wetland- dependent species and supporting cooperation in their management; harmonizing Ramsar implementation with that of other appropriate regional and international conventions; intensifying efforts to share expertise and information and provide training in wetland conservation and wise use; undertaking actions to raise the level and effectiveness of international development assistance programmes directed at long-term conservation and sustainable use of wetlands; • COP6/R7 the STRP to establish close working relations with the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other similar bodies which advise other environment-related convention • COP6/R9 Requests the Ramsar Bureau to give priority in its programme of work to the implementation of the Memorandum of Cooperation signed with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity; encourages the Administrative Authorities of the Ramsar Convention in each Contracting Party to contribute actively to achieving the goals of the Convention on Biological Diversity by ensuring that wetland biodiversity components are included into the plans, programmes or strategies, and specific projects elaborated at the national level in response to the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity; instructs the Ramsar Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to exchange information, cooperate and coordinate activities with the Convention on Biological Diversity's Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), and to report, through the Standing Committee, to the Conference of the Parties on the results of such actions; • COP6/R10 Instructs the Ramsar Bureau to extend and deepen its ongoing cooperation with the GEF Secretariat and the GEF implementing agencies: the World Bank, UNDP and UNEP; directs the Ramsar Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), under the guidance of the Standing Committee, to exchange information and cooperate with the GEF's Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) and to report on the results of such actions, through the Standing Committee, to the Conference of the Parties; invites Contracting Parties at national level to coordinate their approach to Ramsar and GEF; and calls upon the GEF to provide direct support to eligible Ramsar Contracting Parties, in order to assist them in the implementation, in their own territories, of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002. • COP12/R4 Urge the Parties to CITES to use all measures within their power to ensure that ships flying their flag are not used to undermine conservation measures adopted by Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living
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	Resources (CCAMLR) or adopted voluntarily outside the scope of that Convention by countries in whose jurisdictional waters specimens of <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. are captured • COP11/R10 Parties to seek synergy with other multilateral environmental agreements and initiatives to work for the conservation and sustainable use of coral reef ecosystems • COP10/R4 Calls upon the CITES Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to coordinate their programme activities particularly through the UNEP coordination meetings; Parties, as appropriate to their national circumstances and to encourage synergy, take measures to achieve coordination and reduce duplication of activities between their national authorities for each Convention and explore opportunities for obtaining funding through the Global Environment Facility for relevant projects, including multilateral projects, which fulfill the eligibility criteria and guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to the Global Environment Facility • COP10/R8 confirming, adopting or improving their national legislation to control the import and export of bear parts and derivatives, ensuring that the penalties for violations are sufficient to deter illegal trade, developing international training programmes on enforcement of wildlife laws for field personnel, with a specific focus on bear parts and derivatives, and exchanging field techniques and intelligence, sharing forensic technology to assist Parties lacking sufficient capabilities for the identification of bear parts and derivatives, and for examination of products labeled as containing parts and derivatives of bears • MOP10/ Montreal Protocol Many representatives noted the importance of harmonizing the efforts of the Montreal Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol, a matter that was of particular concern to small island developing States and other countries that were vulnerable to sea-level rise. • MOP12/ Montreal Protocol Several representatives suggested that paragraph 3 (b) of the draft decision, on the subject of "possible linkages to other international treaties", should contain a specific reference to the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal. Several other representatives suggested that the paragraph should also contain a reference to the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, while others considered that that would be inappropriate since the latter Convention was not yet in force. There was general agreement to incorporate relevant language including the phrase "as appropriate". • MOP14/D 10 To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to work with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in preparing the report mentioned above and to address all areas in one single integrated report to be finalized by early 2005. The report should be completed in time to be submitted to the Open-ended Working Group for consideration in so far as it relates to actions to address ozone depletion and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice of the Convention on Climate Change simultaneously. • MOP14/D11 To request the Ozone Secretariat to: report to the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on any meetings it attends at the World Trade Organization and any substantive contacts with the World Trade Organization Secretariat and its Committee Secretariats, monitor developments in the negotiations of the World Trade Organization Committee on Trade and Environment in special session and report to the Parties, and in coordination with the Multilateral Fund
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	Secretariat, provide general advice to the World Trade Organization on trade provisions of the Montreal Protocol and activities of the Multilateral Fund, consult with the Parties of the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee before providing this advice. If the Ozone Secretariat is asked for interpretations of the Protocol's trade provisions, the Secretariat should refer the matter to the Parties before providing that advice. • MOP15/D51 urge those countries with economies in transition that are experiencing difficulty in meeting their obligations under the Protocol to consider working with the implementing agencies to seek assistance for institutional strengthening from the Global Environment Facility; request the Global Environment Facility to develop a major capacity-building initiative across all its focal areas and consider favourably applications for assistance, in accordance with its criteria for its capacity-building;
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Capacity Development: Capacities Available

RAMSAR	CITES	Montreal
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Bureau) • to gather, as appropriate, information on wetlands and water systems that are shared between two or more Contracting Parties where such wetlands or water systems contain at least one wetland included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance • to draw up, where appropriate, and in cooperation with relevant organizations, a list of boundary water treaties to which Contracting Parties are a Party and to consult with such Contracting Parties with a view to establishing the relevance of such treaties for the implementation of Article 5 of the Convention; • to review, in consultation with the CMS and other appropriate secretariats, relevant information with a view to	Secretariat • to arrange for and service meetings of the Parties • to perform the functions entrusted to it under the provisions of Articles XV and XVI of the present Convention • to undertake scientific and technical studies in accordance with programmes authorized by the Conference of the Parties as will contribute to the implementation of the present Convention, including studies concerning standards for appropriate preparation and shipment of living specimens and the means of identifying specimens • to study the reports of Parties and to request from Parties such further information with respect thereto as it deems necessary to ensure	Secretariat • arrange for and service meetings of the Parties • receive and make available data, upon request by a Party • prepare and distribute regularly to the Parties reports based on information received • notify the Parties of any request for technical assistance so as to facilitate the provision of such assistance • encourage non-Parties to attend the meetings of the Parties as observers and to act in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol; • provide, as appropriate, the information and requests to such non-party observers • perform such other functions for the achievement of the purposes of this

identifying shared migratory animal populations which may require conservation measures agreed upon by two or more Contracting Parties, and where possible to take actions under existing mechanisms such as agreements under the CMS • to explore the possibility of promoting, under the Convention, bilateral or multilateral arrangements in respect of wetlands situated within the territory of different Contracting Parties along the same flyway and to consult Contracting Parties for that purpose; • to consult with Contracting Parties on other appropriate procedures in the implementation of Article 5 of the Convention; Standing Committee • Carry out, between one ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties and the next, such interim activity on behalf of the Conference as may be necessary, such activity being limited to matters on which the Conference has previously recorded its approval • Make recommendations for	implementation of the present Convention • to invite the attention of the Parties to any matter pertaining to the aims of the present Convention • to publish periodically and distribute to the Parties current editions of Appendices I, II and III together with any information which will facilitate identification of specimens of species included in those Appendices • to prepare annual reports to the Parties on its work and on the implementation of the present Convention and such other reports as meetings of the Parties may request; • to make recommendations for the implementation of the aims and provisions of the present Convention, including the exchange of information of a scientific or technical nature • to perform any other function as may be entrusted to it by the Parties.	Protocol as may be assigned to it by the Parties. Executive Committee • The committee is tasked to develop and monitor the implementation of specific operational policies, guidelines and administrative arrangements, including the disbursement of resources, for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Multilateral Fund, as well as any tasks that the parties will agree to in the terms of reference
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consideration at the next meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties • Supervise, as a representative of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, the implementation of policy by the Bureau, the execution of the Bureau's budget, and conduct of the Bureau's programmes • Provide guidance and advice to the Bureau on the implementation of the Convention, on the preparation of meetings, and on any other matters relating to the exercise of its functions brought to it by the Bureau • Act as Conference steering committee at meetings of the Conference of the Contracting Parties with the general duty of forwarding the business of the meeting • Report to the Conference of the Contracting Parties on the activities it has carried out between ordinary meetings of the Conference Scientific and Technical Review Panel • Review of the Bureau's annual scientific and technical programme; • Review of the "Criteria for identifying wetlands of international importance", particularly as regards habitat for fish populations; • Evaluation of the application of the "Procedure for initial designation of sites for the List of Wetlands of International		Working Groups of the Parties • elaboration of any remaining details of the various components of the Financial Mechanism; Identification of the most appropriate modalities for the transfer of technologies designed for the protection of the ozone layer; Cooperation with Parties that are developing countries for the implementation of the Protocol; and Problems arising under the trade provisions of the Protocol, in respect of both trade between Parties and trade with non Parties including issues related to free trade zones; UNEP • assisted 75 countries with the development of OzonAction country programmes and was assisting institutional-strengthening support to 49 of them. UNEP also brought low-volume ODS-consuming countries, especially small island States, into the mainstream of implementation of the Montreal Protocol • capacity-building through information exchange, training, institutional strengthening, networking and preparation of the country programmes • assistance given by the Global Environment Facility to phase out ozone-depleting substances in countries with economies in transition, and the commitment by the Facility to continue providing in the future assistance to
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Importance"; • Review of the "Montreux Record"; • Identification of priorities for application of the "Monitoring Procedure"; • Review of projects submitted to the Wetland Conservation Fund; • Evaluation of the application of the "Guidelines for the implementation of the wise use concept" and of the "Additional guidance for the implementation of the wise use concept"; • Evaluation of the application of the "Guidelines on management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands"; • Consideration of a definition of ecological character and of guidelines on monitoring change in ecological character.		those countries with respect to all ozone-depleting substances UNIDO • one of the organization's roles was as a catalyst in raising awareness of and instigating action on protection of the ozone layer in developing countries in a partnership whose effectiveness depended on the efficiency of the implementing agencies, and in supporting technological innovation and diffusion to ensure that beneficiary industries of the Montreal Protocol programme could capitalize on the synergies of the technology transfer process to maximize productivity gains in a manner that ensured sustainability and also market competitiveness. UNDP • UNDP contributions: the development of ODS phase-out strategies in small- and medium-sized enterprises; the preparation of the China solvent sector plan; the development of an incentive approach for commercial refrigeration end-user sector programmes within an overall Refrigeration Management Plan (RMP); and training and extension projects for farmers on a methyl bromide procedure that involved all stakeholders and used national experts, institutes and agencies in an effort to boost sustainability.
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**Linkages among
UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD
on Education and Outreach**

Education and Awareness: Various Approaches

- International/ World day
 - Climate Change – 23 May
 - On Biological Diversity – 2 May
 - To Combat Desertification – 17 June
 - Side events at the Conference of Parties: Event, press conference and press kits, Exhibits, Presentations, Country-booths
 - Regional meetings and Workshops
 - Public Information Products: Books, Magazines, Brochures, Calendar, Comics book, Mouse pad, Memorabilia, Cards, etc.
 - Enhanced Visual Presence and Image in Mass Media
 - Websites
 - Awards: Desertification Press Award, Photo contest
- Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness of UNCBD: a global network for communication, education and public awareness; enhancing exchange of knowledge and expertise among professionals; and building capacity for communication, education and public awareness

Education and Awareness: Joint Cooperation

- Explore areas for Partnerships
 - Invites the WSSD to take into account in the course of its deliberations issue of climate change, biological diversity and combating desertification, including those relating to financial resources, with a view to renewing political commitments and achieving sustainable development, taking into consideration the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities of the many parties.
 - Sharing of Information and database, Experts and Consultants
 - Website links
 - Common or related themes in public information activities such as the celebration of World/International Day
- Target Audience of the Education and Awareness programs
 - Civil Society
 - Educational Institutions and School Curriculum
 - Public Participation especially of share-holders
 - Policy makers

Education and awareness: Convention Text

Climate Change	Biological Diversity	Combating Desertification
Promote and facilitate at the national and, as appropriate, sub regional and regional levels, the development and implementation of educational and public awareness programmes; public access to information; public participation and developing adequate responses to climate change and its effects; and Cooperate in promoting at the international level, the development and exchange of educational and public awareness material and implementation of education and training programmes, including the strengthening of national institutions and the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts. (Art. 6)	Promote and encourage understanding of the importance of the conservation of biological diversity, through its propagation in media and the inclusion of these topics in educational programmes; and Cooperate with other States and international organizations in developing educational and public awareness programmes, with respect to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (Art. 13)	Promote understanding of the causes and effects of desertification and drought through awareness campaigns for the general public through integration into educational systems and in non-formal, adult, distance and practical educational programmes; access by the public to relevant information; establishment of associations that contribute to public awareness; fostering exchange of educational and public awareness material, coordination of experts to train personnel in carrying out relevant education and awareness programmes, and fully utilize relevant educational material available in competent international bodies (Art 19)

Education and Awareness: Subsequent Responses

Climate Change	Biological Diversity	Combating Desertification
• COP1/D6 SBSTA to ensure the collection and dissemination of information on appropriate technologies for limiting emissions from sources, enhancing sinks of greenhouse gases, adapting to climate change, international initiatives, cooperation and programmes, as well as on education, human resources and training, public	• COP2/D2 Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body, to identify and mobilize, for publication and distribution, scientific and technical information of relevance to the medium-term programme of work, recognizing the limitations of the	• COP1/D24 GEF to Identify and establish relationships and maintain contacts with potential sources of financing from bilateral donors, Establish and update an inventory of the financial needs of affected developing country Parties for carrying out action programmes, Identify and draw up an inventory of relevant

awareness, capacity-building, and the services they offer; provide advice on education programmes; • COP2/D9 Parties should communicate information on their actions relating to education, training and public awareness. This would include information on relevant domestic programmes and participation in international activities. For example, the extent of public participation in the preparation or domestic review of the national communication could be reflected. • COP3/D13 the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice will have the overall responsibility for providing advice on educational, training and public awareness programmes, as well as public access to information. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation, with inputs from the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice as appropriate, will have responsibility for assisting the Conference of the Parties in the assessment and review of the effective implementation of the Convention with respect to education, training, and public awareness. • COP4/D2 Assist in developing, strengthening and/or improving national activities for public awareness and education on climate change and response measures, and taking into account, relevant GEF operational programmes • COP5/D10 Capacity building for developing countries in the development of public awareness programs, development and	budget • COP 4 invited UNESCO to consider launching a global initiative on biodiversity education, training and public awareness, and requested the Executive Secretary to explore the feasibility of such an initiative • COP 5/D19 requested the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with UNESCO, to convene a consultative working group of experts to identify priority activities for the proposed global initiative on biological diversity education and public awareness. The working group is to take into account priorities developed by the COP and priorities identified in the Strategic Plan which is to be prepared for the Convention • COP 6 urged Parties to strengthen education and awareness programmes in relation to implementation and sustainable use policies in agricultural, forest, inland water, marine and coastal biological diversity. Progress in developing the global initiative decisions: promote education on biodiversity through relevant institutions including NGOs; allocate resources for the use of education and communication instruments; allocate appropriate resources for the strategic use of education and communication instruments at each phase of policy	bilateral and multilateral cooperation programmes and available financial resources in the form of a comprehensive database, incorporating information both from Parties and from various financial mechanisms • COP 3/D2 Creation of awareness among actors and public opinion. The public at large should be informed of the risks posed by desertification and the effects of drought. It should also be persuaded that it has a role to play by contributing to currents of opinion and taking initiatives in support. Such a policy could be based on the production of information material aimed at the general public, the dissemination of educational material for use by teachers, press campaigns and a permanent interaction with the media. The secretariat will continue the efforts already undertaken to produce information material. It will include in particular a quarterly newsletter, press releases, publications on evaluations and studies, programmes for radio and television, information tools for the public • COP5/D22 Recognizes the need to designate a theme for the World Day to Combat Desertification each year; recognizing that countries may choose sub-themes for national activities; Invites the Parties to carry out national activities in relation to the theme • COP 6 raising awareness of the need for
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production of public awareness materials, workshops, involvement and consultation • Increase the availability of copyright-free and translated climate change materials; Enhance efforts to develop and use curricula and teacher training focused on climate change as methods to integrate climate change issues at all educational levels and across disciplines; Seek opportunities to disseminate widely relevant information on climate change; Inform the public about causes of climate change and sources of greenhouse gas emissions, as well as actions that can be taken at all levels to address climate change; Share the findings contained in their national communications and national action plans or domestic programmes on climate change with the general public and all stakeholders. • COP 8/D3 Providing technical support to the Consultative Group of Experts as required, particularly in the areas of national greenhouse gas inventories, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, mitigation assessments, research and systematic observation, education, training and public awareness, technology transfer and capacity-building, as they relate to the preparation of national communications; • COP 8/D11 New Delhi Work Program on Article 6, to advance implementation of Parties on Public Awareness, public participation and public access to information • promote, facilitate, develop and implement	formulation, planning, implementation and evaluation; integrate biodiversity concerns into education strategies; and support relevant initiatives by major groups which foster stakeholder participation in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. • COP6/D19 Decides to adopt the programme of work for a Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness, as contained in the annex to the present decision; Executive Secretary, in consultation with the UNESCO, UNEP, the IUCN Commission for Education and Communication, the Consultative Working Group of Experts to: Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Global Initiative, Review the communication, education and public-awareness dimensions of existing and new cross-cutting issues and thematic areas, and specifically those priorities and action plans established in the Strategic Plan for the Convention; Promote, in collaboration with the relevant agencies, the development and implementation of demonstration projects that can serve as models to initiate similar projects; Seek the submission of relevant case-studies on biodiversity communication, education and public awareness from	sustainable management of natural resources at grassroots level. Provisions for support must be earmarked within the UNCCD NAP for further awareness-raising activities and to sustain the participatory implementation of the Convention. Recommended that local area programmes be developed, identifying opportunities for synergistic initiatives to be taken on a territorial basis, at the grassroots level. It was also deemed necessary to inform public opinion in developed country Parties notably in the context of broad concerns such as reducing rural poverty or forced emigration from the drylands. • Information and awareness raising for the academic and scientific community as part of a national monitoring system issues related to the development and application of benchmarks and indicators to utilize and test the implementation indicators elaborated by the CST with the necessary institutional backing of the scientific communities • COP6/D1 secretariat and concerned institutions to collect and disseminate success stories and best practices in combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought which keep in mind the due focus on poverty eradication in affected areas; Global Mechanism to collect and disseminate information on financing opportunities and modalities of access to these funds and success
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public awareness programmes on climate change and its effects at the national, sub regional, regional and international levels, facilitate public access to information on climate change and its effects, and to promote public participation in addressing climate change and its effects and in developing adequate responses Education and Training • promote, facilitate, develop and implement education and training programmes focused on climate change, targeting youth in particular, and including exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts • promote, facilitate, develop and implement training programmes focused on climate change, for scientific, technical, and managerial personnel at the national and, as appropriate, sub regional, regional and international levels. Technical skills and knowledge provide an opportunity to adequately address and respond to climate change issues.	relevant sources; Develop and implement a corporate communication strategy for the Secretariat. Global Environment Facility to include expertise relating to communication, education and public awareness when evaluating projects for funding approval and to strengthen its involvement in and support of the national implementation of the Global Initiative •	stories and information on best practices on resource mobilization to enhance cooperation, including South-South cooperation, and to promote the exchange of experience among affected country Parties. • COP6/D15 requests the Group of Experts to use primarily, whenever possible, one working language (English), use the Internet as the primary means of communication; develop clear communication strategy between the Group of Experts and the end users; • COP 6/ D16 invites Parties through their national focal points to involve relevant governmental organizations and NGOs, research institutions and local and indigenous communities to formulate views on how traditional knowledge can contribute to fulfilling the objectives of the CCD, and to compile case studies and lessons learned on the management and protection of traditional knowledge.
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Education and Awareness: Identified Capacity Development Needs

Climate Change	• COP8/D11 lack of adequate financial and technical resources could inhibit some Parties' efforts to raise awareness on, and increase understanding of, the causes and impacts of climate change, as well as solutions.
Biological Diversity	• COP6/D20 review the dimensions of communication, education and public awareness in cross-cutting and thematic areas; promote demonstration projects and case studies; develop a communication strategy for the Secretariat and partnerships for publication exchange; establish liaison with schools

	of environmental education; make publications available in the UN languages; and promote their translation in the languages of indigenous and local communities; requests governments to support activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness; UNEP to promote activities and capacity building for communication, education and public awareness, and to develop international mechanisms for access to information, environmental justice and public participation; UNESCO to develop a plan to integrate biodiversity to formal education;
Combating Desertification	• COP6/D1 participatory awareness campaigns on desertification and drought focusing on the following elements: (i) recognition of the growing threat to ecosystems and sustainable livelihoods under a scenario of increasingly extreme climatic events; (ii) advocacy for participatory rural development as a key element in poverty eradication strategies; (iii) recognition of the widespread downstream geopolitical consequences of phenomena such as forced migrations and conflicts; (iv) in the light of the above, recognition that prevention of further land degradation is more cost-effective than facing later the devastating consequences of inaction in the face of a worsening threat; (v) dissemination of lessons learned and best practices from successful dryland developments; Calls for sensitization campaigns in developed country Parties to reflect better the global nature of the threats of land degradation, desertification and drought and of their multiple consequences; • COP5/D3 Provisions for support must be earmarked within the UNCCD NAP for further awareness-raising activities and to sustain the participatory implementation of the Convention. More specifically, it is recommended that local area programmes be developed, identifying opportunities for synergistic initiatives to be taken on a territorial basis, at the grassroots level.

**Linkages among
Ramsar, CITES and OZONE
on Education and Outreach**

Definitions: Education and Outreach**Ramsar (Resolution 8.31)**

Communication is the two-way exchange of information leading to mutual and enhanced understanding. It can be used to gain the involvement of 'actors' and stakeholders and is a means to gain cooperation of groups in society by listening to them first and clarifying why and how decisions are made. In an instrumental approach, communication is used with other instruments to support wetland conservation, to address economic constraints, and to motivate action.

Education is a process that can inform, motivate and empower people to support wetland conservation, not only by inducing lifestyle changes, but also by fostering changes in the way that individuals, institutions, business and governments operate.

Awareness brings the issues relating to wetlands to the attention of individuals and key groups who have the power to influence outcomes. Awareness is an agenda setting and advocacy exercise which helps people to know what and why this is an important issue, the aspirations for the targets, and what is and can be done to achieve these.

Mainstreaming is another term used in this CEPA programme. While it has many definitions, in this context it has been used to mean the processes by which societies, businesses and governments can be brought to recognize the full functions, services, and benefits derived from ecosystems, and the natural environment, and then act to give these values appropriate effect in decision-making. Mainstreaming is therefore at the centre of achieving sustainable or wise use.

Education and Outreach (Convention Text)

RAMSAR	CITES	Montreal
arrange to be informed at the earliest possible time if the ecological character of any wetland in its territory and included in the List has changed, is changing or is likely to change as the result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference. Information on such changes shall be passed without delay to the organization or	The information on an annual report on the number and type of permits and certificates granted and a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of the present Convention shall be available to the public where this is not	Parties shall co-operate, consistent with their national laws, regulations and practices and taking into account in particular the needs of developing countries, in promoting, directly or through competent international bodies, research, development and exchange of information on: best technologies for improving the containment, recovery, recycling, or destruction of controlled substances or otherwise reducing their emissions; possible

government responsible for the continuing bureau duties specified in Article (Art. 3) encourage research and the exchange of data and publications regarding wetlands and their flora and fauna, endeavour through management to increase waterfowl populations on appropriate wetlands. (Art 4)	inconsistent with the law of the Party concerned. (Art 8)	alternatives to controlled substances, to products containing such substances, and to products manufactured with them; and costs and benefits of relevant control strategies. The Parties, individually, jointly or through competent international bodies, shall co-operate in promoting public awareness of the environmental effects of the emissions of controlled substances and other substances that deplete the ozone layer.(Art.9) Finance clearing-house functions to: Distribute information and relevant materials, and hold workshops, training sessions, and other related activities, for the benefit of Parties that are developing countries (Art. 10)
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Education and Outreach: Responses

RAMSAR	- COP8/R6 Parties that have undertaken wetland inventories to ensure that they have appropriate arrangements in place for housing and maintaining their wetland inventory data, both in printed and electronic formats, and, where appropriate, to make this data and information available, including where possible through the World Wide Web and CD-ROM formats, to all decision-makers, stakeholders, and other interested parties - COP8/R13 Bureau and Wetlands International to continue the development of the Ramsar Sites Database so as to reflect the information provided in the RIS as revised by this Resolution, and linked to relevant supplementary data and to make arrangements for the Ramsar Sites Database to be accessible through the World Wide Web, including the inclusion of a regularly updated version of the Ramsar Sites Database for incorporation into the Ramsar Wetland Data Gateway developed by the Centre for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN); the STRP to provide further guidance on the value and feasibility of supplying digital mapping, the compatibility of such data at a global scale, the use of such data by third parties; and issues of data licensing, copyright, access and fees; - COP7/R9 encourages CPs to seek to have Wetland CEPA Action Plans in place by the end of 2000; directs the Bureau to establish a clearinghouse on the Convention's web site for wetland CEPA information; urges CPs to use World Wetlands Day and Week to highlight achievements and challenges in wetland conservation and wise use; and reiterates its strong support for the Wetland Link International initiative, urging potential sponsors to mobilize resources for the initiative.
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	• COP7/R15 Global Action Plan for the Wise Use and Management of Peatlands Delegates adopted the resolution with an additional clause recommended by GBF13 urging CPs, IPOs and other organizations to take immediate action to improve peatland awareness and protect sites under particular risk, especially tropical and boreal peatlands, directs the Bureau to make these and associated guidelines available to the secretariats, expert and technical bodies and other relevant regional institutions, river basin authorities and focal points of all other relevant environment conventions; • COP7/R30 Creation of a Regional RAMSAR Center for Training and Research on Wetlands in the Western Hemisphere. Convention calls on CPs to promote training of wetland scientists and states that the COP, inter alia: approves of the Panamanian Government's offer to establish the centre; requests the Bureau to support Panama in studying technical and operational aspects for the centre's development and management; and encourages CPs to provide support to the centre and participate in its development. • COP6/R3 Convention Bureau to disseminate by all appropriate means, case studies and other information, demonstrating active and informed participation of local and indigenous people in the management of wetlands, to develop appropriate national and local mechanisms, drawing from any existing models, to ensure consultation with local and indigenous people with a view to reflecting their needs and values, traditional and other knowledge and practices in national wetland policies and programmes, and in management planning for Ramsar sites and other significant wetlands • COP6/R5 Contracting Parties to seek resources from their Governments, through development agencies or other national or regional bodies, to establish wetland manager training programmes, the Convention Bureau to pursue with key aid donors the concept of a global training network for wetland managers, which would encourage the benefits of personnel exchange to be more widely shared and to obtain curricula and organizational details from around the world and to advise Contracting Parties of the availability of such information • COP6/R18 Establish the Ramsar Wetland Conservation Award • COP6/R19 Affirms that a concerted programme of education and public awareness should be organized and implemented at local, national, regional and global levels so as to increase the knowledge and understanding of wetland values and benefits and so develop action towards the conservation and sustainable management of wetland resources; calls on the Wetlands International Specialist Group on Education and Public Awareness, and other EPA networks operated by the partners, to provide leadership to this programme and act as expert advisory groups to the Ramsar Convention; urges that the Wetlands International Specialist Group and other specialist networks be asked to work with the Ramsar Bureau so as to: develop and maintain an international network of experts on education and public awareness for wetlands, seek resources, undertake regionally appropriate projects and develop training opportunities which aim to improve the design, implementation and evaluation of education and public awareness campaigns, assist the Ramsar Bureau in advising Contracting Parties on the application of education and public awareness programmes in support of national wetland and environmental policies through annual progress reports to the Standing Committee
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	• COP5/R1 Kushiuro statement. Increasing awareness of the Convention and promotion of its aims promote understanding of wetland functions and values; increase opportunities for the training of appropriate staff in disciplines essential for wetland conservation; and prepare educational and information materials to publicize the Convention at regional, national and local levels. • COP5/R8 Contracting Parties to develop facilities for promoting public awareness of wetland values at wetland reserves in their own territory; recommends that special efforts be made to promote international coordination of measures to further public awareness of wetland values in wetland reserves; and that an appropriate share of the Wetland Conservation Fund should be allocated to the development of wetland "Education and Public Awareness" initiatives. • COP4/R5 Contracting Parties place a high priority on the development and implementation of comprehensive pro-active cross-disciplinary educational strategies which target both the formal school-university systems and non-formal education of youth and adults across the broadest spectrum of the community and on providing educational programmes at key reserves which are accessible to a wide spectrum of the population; to establish special reserves where education is the main objective; to provide for adequate training courses at all levels, which, wherever possible, should be established in the country or region concerned, taking full account of cultural, social and economic circumstances when developing such training courses; urges Contracting Parties and other appropriate authorities and organizations to devote a sufficient part of their budgets for wetland conservation to training matters; and the Convention Bureau to forge partnerships with relevant bodies to ensure that existing training facilities are used as efficiently as possible. • COP1/R2 Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention and competent international organizations to do what they can to enable developing countries to contribute to the Convention and its activities, for example, through aid programmes, through provision of travel funds enabling representatives of developing countries to participate in Conferences of the Parties, and through support for appropriate training programmes
CITES	• COP12/R5 all range and consumer States take measures to increase awareness of wildlife crime and illicit wildlife trade among their enforcement, prosecution and judicial authorities • COP 11/R3 Management Authorities coordinate with governmental agencies responsible for enforcement of CITES, including Customs and Police, by arranging training activities and joint meetings, and facilitating the exchange of information through, for example, the establishment of inter-agency committees at national level; the Parties provide to the Secretariat detailed information on significant cases of illegal trade; and the Parties inform the Secretariat, when possible, about convicted illegal traders and persistent offenders; directs the Secretariat to communicate such information quickly to the Parties • COP11/R9 all Parties to increase public awareness of the threats posed to tortoises and freshwater turtles from unsustainable harvest and unregulated trade • COP11/R10 interested Parties and other bodies from range and consumer States to collaborate and provide support, coordinated by the Secretariat, to produce as a priority accessible and practical guides to recognizing

	corals and coral rock in trade and to make these widely available to Parties through appropriate media • COP11/R11 Parties routinely provide updates of information on all aspects of CITES implementation for plants for publication in scientific, horticultural or plant trade journals and in the publications of plant associations, botanic gardens, tourist organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations for further dissemination to the general public; the Secretariat distribute information on the beneficial aspects of artificial propagation for the survival of natural populations and, where possible, promote such artificial propagation • COP10/R6 all Parties provide information through displays and by other means, in all relevant languages, in places of international departure and arrival, informing travellers about the purpose and requirements of the Convention, and of their responsibilities with respect to international and domestic laws relating to the export and import of wildlife specimens • COP10/R8 working with traditional-medicine communities to reduce demand for bear parts and derivatives, including the active promotion of research on and use of alternatives and substitutes that do not endanger other wild species; and developing programmes in cooperation with traditional-medicine communities and conservation organizations to increase public awareness and industry knowledge about the conservation concerns associated with the trade in bear specimens and the need for stronger domestic trade controls and conservation measures • COP10/R19 Parties work closely with groups of traditional-medicine practitioners and consumers in developing public education and awareness programmes towards the reduction and eventual elimination of illegal use of endangered species, and developing awareness of the need to avoid over-exploitation of other wild species;
Montreal	• MOP 1/ D4 Preparation of a study of retrofit technologies applicable to existing manufacturing facilities that produce controlled substances or products made with or containing such substances, and facilitation of the production and wide dissemination of material for public information • MOP 2/D8 Finance clearinghouse functions to assist Parties through countryspecific studies and other technical cooperation, to identify their needs for cooperation, facilitate technical cooperation to meet identified needs; distribute information and relevant materials, and hold workshops, training sessions and other related activities for the benefit of Parties that are developing countries • MOP7/D25 To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to provide specific support to low-volume-ODS-consuming countries (LVCs) by allocating sufficient funds for projects in low-volume-ODS-consuming countries to further strengthen and expand awareness and training programmes, especially in the area of refrigerant management • MOP7/D34 Describe educational and training approaches to speed and the successful transition to non-ODS therapy, mindful of the needs of patients and the special circumstances of Parties operating under Article 5 and countries with economies in transition • MOP 13 Information exchange and training were the backbone of the OzonAction programme's activities. Materials to raise awareness, and also technology source books, policy handbooks and training manuals, had been key support and self-help material for national ozone units and enterprises.

Other Activities related to Education, Awareness and Outreach

Ramsar

Programme on communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) 2003-2008 (COP8/R31)

Ensure that CEPA is integrated into all Convention work programmes, including joint work plans with other conventions and organizations, and is also considered in the development of all further Ramsar guidance for Parties. Integrate wetland CEPA into all relevant regional, national, catchments and local wetland and other appropriate sectoral policies, strategies, plans and programmes, such as those for biodiversity conservation, water management, fisheries, poverty reduction, etc. Establish an STRP Expert Working Group on CEPA to undertake a programme of work. Collaborate globally and nationally to encourage synergy with the CEPA activities under other international conventions and programmes, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme.

Continue to develop the Convention's Web site and the CEPA mini-Web site within it, which has been designed specifically for the CEPA programme, and add resource materials to ensure that these remain a cornerstone of this CEPA programme globally. Encourage Ramsar's International Organization Partners (IOPs), especially the IUCN's Commission on Education and Communication, and other organizations with which collaborative agreements are in place, also to make available suitable resource materials to assist the global CEPA programme and information on effective CEPA approaches. Continue to produce, distribute and share resource materials to support wetland CEPA actions. Maintain, and seek to expand, the Ramsar global e-mail networks to include Ramsar Administrative Authorities, Ramsar national wetland CEPA Focal Points, CEPA professionals, Ramsar site managers, those facilities dedicated to environmental education and awareness raising, and local stakeholders. Establish and support similar national e-groups and the linking of these with the global network. Promote and seek to resource the coordination of the Wetland Link International programme of the Wildfowl & Wetland Trust, UK, in order to allow it to assist wetland education centres to create a global network and national centres of excellence for promoting CEPA, and to facilitate information exchange between centres in developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Promote and seek to resource the twinning of wetland education centres to encourage the exchange and transfer of information and expertise between centres in developed countries and those in developing countries and countries in transition. Establish a Ramsar photo library to support global, national and local efforts to raise awareness and appreciation of wetland resources and how these can be used wisely. Undertake national campaigns, programmes or projects to raise awareness, build community support, and promote stewardship approaches and attitudes towards wetlands. Celebrate World Wetlands Day/Week with appropriate national and local events and promotions and the distribution of resource materials, in order to raise awareness of wetland values and functions. Collaborate with the media to inform decision-makers and the broader society about the values and benefits of wetlands. Promote appropriate Wetlands of International Importance as 'demonstration sites' for Ramsar's wise use principle and ensure that they are suitably equipped in terms of capacity, signage, and interpretive materials. Review formal educational curricula to ensure that they are incorporating information on the ecosystem services provided by wetlands, promoting the wise use principle, and

recognizing the importance of CEPA in pursuing the objective of wise use. Review formal educational curricula to ensure that they are incorporating information on the ecosystem services provided by wetlands, promoting the wise use principle, and recognizing the importance of CEPA in pursuing the objective of wise use.

Ramsar Wetland Conservation Award was established in 1996 by the Convention on Wetlands to recognize and honor, every three years, individuals, organizations, and government agencies that have made a significant contribution to wetland conservation and sustainable use in any part of the world. Recognition of Excellence has been conferred upon individuals whose distinguished service has significantly furthered the cause of wetland conservation and wise use.

Ozone

UNEP Global Video Competition

As part of a move to intensify efforts to raise general public awareness of the Montreal Protocol, a video competition for developing country Parties had been organized by UNEP with financial support from the Multilateral Fund. It was envisaged that the winning videos would be dubbed into their local languages to become a resource to assist developing countries in their communication efforts. The competition had been organized through the national ozone units and coordinated by the Regional Network Coordinators. The producer/director of the winning entry would be invited to Paris, where the award would be presented.

Outstanding National Ozone Unit Awards The award was organized by the UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics OzonAction Programme under the Multilateral Fund every three years to recognize the efforts of the national ozone units which confronted the daily challenges of implementing the Montreal Protocol in their countries. The award provided special recognition to those national ozone units which had stood out in terms of performance, commitment and enthusiasm.

**Linkages among
UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD
on Reporting**

Mandate for Streamlining/Harmonization of the National Reporting Process

1. UN General Assembly: Resolution 55/198 welcomed the work of convention secretariats and contracting parties in enhancing complementarities among international instruments related to environment and sustainable development, and encouraged further efforts to strengthen cooperation and to streamline national reporting. This built on earlier resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolutions 54/217 and 53/186 which also encouraged convention secretariats to address practical issues including more effective exchange of information and supporting efforts at the national level towards adopting an integrated approach to implementation of environmental and environment-related conventions.¹
2. At its nineteenth special session, the UN General Assembly, by its resolution S/19-2, adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21. The programme included a recommendation that the conferences of parties to the conventions signed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development or as a result of it, as well as other conventions related to sustainable development, should cooperate in exploring ways and means of collaborating in their work to advance the effective implementation of those conventions.¹
3. Consistent with paragraph 38.13 of Agenda 21, the Secretary-General has made a number of recommendations concerning the streamlining of national reporting (E/CN.17/1997/6), including the establishment of reporting calendars and the use of the Internet, which the Commission has actively implemented in its subsequent reporting cycles following acceptance of the report by the Commission on Sustainable Development (Decision 5/103).¹
4. Decision V/19 of the Convention on Biological Diversity Conference of Parties (May 2000) requests the Executive Secretary to proceed with the further development and implementation of the proposals for streamlining national reporting, in collaboration with the secretariats of the other biodiversity-related conventions.¹
5. The report of the *ad hoc* working group to the fifth session of the Convention to Combat Desertification Conference of Parties (ICCD/COP(4)/AHWG/6) recognises the relationship between biodiversity protection and measures to combat desertification, and notes that “linkages and synergies with other multilateral agreements and/or strategic frameworks on environment and development must be further encouraged through concrete initiatives”. Specifically recommended is greater collaboration between focal points of the different agreements (UNCCD, UNFCCC, CBD) at national level.¹ In the Help Guide for the Preparation of National Reports (December 1999), NFPs/NCBs are urged to make use of experiences gained and data collected in similar processes such as those for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, National Environmental Action Plans and National Agenda 21.²

Notes:

¹ Lifted verbatim from “Harmonization of Information Management and Reporting for Biodiversity-Related Treaties,” a background paper for the 3rd Meeting of the Environmental Management Group – UNEP, October 2001. Available online at <http://www.unep-wcmc.org>.

² “Help Guide for the Preparation of National Reports,” Regional Implementation Annex for Asia, ICCD, 1999. Available online at <http://www.unccd.int/cop/reports/helpguides/asia.pdf>.

Table 1. Comparative Reporting Requirements for CCC, CBD and CCD
Based on Convention Texts Only

	<i>Climate Change(CCC)</i>	<i>Biodiversity(CBD)</i>	<i>Desertification (CCD)</i>
Deliverables	1. <i>All Parties</i> a. National inventories of emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs (Art. 4.1.a; Art. 12.1.a) b. A general description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the Convention (Art. 12.1.b) c. Any other information that the Party considers relevant and suitable for communication. (Art. 12.1.c) 2. <i>For developed and Annex I countries</i> a. A detailed description of policies and measures (Art. 12.2.a) b. A specific estimate of the effects of its policies and measures (Art. 12.2.b) 3. <i>For developed and Annex II Countries</i> - Details of measures taken (Art. 12.3) 4. <i>For Least Developed Countries</i> - Project proposals for financing, including specific technologies, materials, equipment, techniques or practices along with, if possible, an estimate of	<i>All Parties</i> - Reports on implemented measures and their effectiveness (Art. 26)	1. <i>All Parties</i> - Reports on measures taken (Art. 26.1) 2. <i>For Affected Countries</i> a. A description of the strategies and of any relevant information on their implementation (Art. 26.2) b. Parties which implement action programs shall provide a detailed description of the programs and of their implementation (Art. 26.3) 3. <i>For Developed Countries</i> - Report on measures taken to assist in the preparation and implementation of action programs, including information on the financial resources they have provided, or are providing (Art. 26.5)

	all incremental costs, of the reductions of emissions and increments of removals of greenhouse gases, as well as an estimate of the consequent benefits (Art. 12.4).		
Lexical Weight	1. “shall” (for Developed, Annex I and Annex II Countries) 2. “may” (for Least Developed Countries) (Art. 12.5)	“shall”(Art. 26)	“shall” (Art. 26.1-5)
Period of Initial Communication	1. <i>For Developed and Annex I Countries</i> – within 6 months of entry into force (Art. 12.5) 2. <i>For Developed and Annex II Countries</i> – within 3 years of entry into force or upon availability of financial resources (Art. 12.5) 3. <i>For Least Developed Countries</i> – self- discretion, no time-frame (Art. 12.5)	To be decided in COP, which is to be held within one year of entry into force (Art. 23.1; Art. 26)	To be decided in COP, which is to be held within one year of entry into force (Art. 22.4; Art. 26.1)
Role of COP vis-à-vis Reporting	1. Periodically examine the obligations of the Parties and the institutional arrangements under the Convention (Art. 7.2.a) 2. Promote and facilitate the exchange of information on measures adopted by the Parties (Art. 7.2.b) 3. Promote and guide the development and periodic refinement of comparable methodologies for preparing inventories of GHG emissions	Establish the form and the intervals for transmitting necessary information, and consider such information as well as reports submitted by any subsidiary body (Art. 23.4.a)	1. Promote and facilitate the exchange of information on measures adopted by the Parties, and determine the form and timetable for transmitting the required information, review the reports and make recommendations on them (Art. 22.1.b) 2. Facilitate the provision to affected developing countries, particularly those in Africa, on request, of technical and financial support in compiling

	by sources and removals by sinks, and for evaluating the effectiveness of measures (Art. 7.2.d)		and communicating information in accordance with this article, as well as identifying the technical & financial needs associated with action programs (Art. 26.7)
Role of Secretariat vis-à-vis Reporting	1. Compile and transmit reports submitted to it (Art. 8.2.b) 2. Facilitate assistance to the Parties, particularly developing countries, in the compilation and communication of information required under the Convention (Art. 8.2.c)	-- x -- not explicit	1. Compile and transmit reports submitted to it (Art. 23.2.b) 2. Facilitate assistance to affected developing countries, particularly those in Africa, in the compilation and communication of information required under the Convention (Art. 23.2.c)
Others	1. Support – Provision of technical and financial support for developing countries in compiling and communicating information as well as in identifying the technical and financial needs associated with proposed projects and response measures (Art. 12.7) 2. Joint communication - Any group of Parties may make a joint communication in fulfillment of their obligations (Art. 12.8)	-- x -- not explicit	1. Support - Provision to affected developing countries, particularly those in Africa, on request, of technical and financial support in compiling and communicating information in accordance with this article, as well as identifying the technical and financial needs associated with action programs (Art. 26.7) through further development of bilateral and multilateral programs and projects aimed at defining, conducting, assessing and financing the collection,

			analysis and exchange of data and information (Art. 16.c) 2. Joint communication - Any group of affected country Parties may make a joint communication on sub-regional and/or regional measures (Art. 26.4)
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Table 2. Comparative Reporting Mechanisms for CCC, CBD and CCD
Based on COP Sessions and Subsidiary Bodies' Recommendations

	<i>Climate Change (CCC)</i>	<i>Biodiversity (CBD)</i>	<i>Desertification (CCD)</i>
Principles	- Transparent process - Consistent, complete and accurate information - Comparable methodology (<i>Decision 18/CP.8/Annex</i>) - Enough detail ...to allow a third party to understand the action's objective and degree of implementation (<i>FCCC/CP/1996/L.13/Add.1</i>)	- Consultative, multi-stakeholder process (<i>Decision V/19.6; V/13/add.2; SBSTTA 5/14</i>) - National reports should be based on information that Parties <i>would require anyway</i> in order to monitor their own actions, and to ensure that they are complying with their obligations. - Non-repetition of information from national biodiversity strategies and action plans, or national country studies and state of environment reports - Reports should be useful for multiple purposes with minimal modification, for example as material for journalists, or education. - Consistent and comparable	- Participatory and integrated approach (relevant ministries, public agencies, NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), academic institutions, the private sector, regional and local authorities and media.) - The report preparation process should be undertaken with a view to contribute in strengthening the institutional and human capacities of national focal points and national coordinating bodies. It should also improve their ability to coordinate the work and to motivate further actors and stakeholders - Concise and comparable (<i>ICCD/COP(3)/Inf.3; Decision</i>

	<i>Climate Change (CCC)</i>	<i>Biodiversity (CBD)</i> (SBSTTA/3/Inf.16)	<i>Desertification (CCD)</i> 11/COP.1; ICCD/CRIC(1)/Inf.4-8)
Types of Reports	- National Communications (NC), by Annex I and Non-Annex I Parties - National Inventory Report (NIR) - Summary tables (called CRF: Common Reporting Format) of national inventory data (<i>Decision 11/CP.4</i>) - Regional/Joint Reports (<i>Decision 5/CP.1</i>)	- National Communications (NC) - Regional/Joint Reports - Thematic Reports (<i>Decision V/19/8</i>)	- National Communications (NC), according to Regional Affiliation (i.e., Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Other Regions, Developed Countries) - Reports on national action programs - Reports on joint, sub-regional and regional action programs - Reports of developed country Parties - Reports of affected developed country without action program (<i>ICCD/COP(3)/Inf.3</i>) <i>Note:</i> It is also suggested that country Parties should send national reports to sub-regional, regional and international organizations and to groups of countries planning to deliver reports on UNCCD implementation at the sub-regional and regional levels for review during the first session of the CRIC (<i>ICCD/CRIC(1)/Inf.4-8</i>)
Types of Information Required	- Government (Local, Regional, National) - Inter-government (as appropriate, for regional programs)	- Government (National) - Inter-government (as appropriate, for regional programs) - Thematic (forest ecosystems,	- Government (National) - Inter-government (Sub-regional, Regional) - Non-government (International Sub-regional/Regional)

	<i>Climate Change (CCC)</i>	<i>Biodiversity (CBD)</i>	<i>Desertification (CCD)</i>
	- Non-government (Private Sector) (Art. 12.8; Art. 4.1.b; FCCC/CP/1996/L.13/Add.1)	alien species, benefit-sharing) (Art. 26; COP/IV/1; COPV/19.7; COPV/19.8; COPV/13/Add.2)	Organizations) (ICCD/COP(3)/Inf.3; Art. 26.4)
Reporting Interval	Annex I NC - three to five years, actual date to be decided at a future COP session. (Decision 11/CP.4) Non-Annex I NC – to be determined at COP 9, taking into account the principle of differentiated timetables set by the Convention (Decision 17/CP.8) NIR and corresponding CRF – Annual, every April 15 (Decision 18/CP.8/Annex; Decision 9/CP.2)	NC - Biennially or every 4 years (SBSTTA V/14)	First NC - Alternating per region per COP (e.g., African Country Parties submit NR for COPIII in 1999, Asian countries will do so for COPIV in 2000) (ICCD/COP(3)/Inf.3; Decision 11/COP.1) 2nd NC – Interval not indicated. All parties are requested to submit their report on April 30, 2002 (ICCD/CRIC(1)/Inf.4-8)
Timeline	1st NC - 13 February 1999 2nd NC - 15 April 1997 or 1998, 3rd NC - 30 November 2001 (Decision 11/CP.4) 4th NC - 1 January 2006 for Annex I (Decision 4/CP.8) NIR – yearly, every April 15 (Decision 18/CP.8/Annex)	1st NC – Jan. 1, 1998 (Decision III/9) 2nd NC – 15 May 2001 (Decision V/19.5.a) For thematic reports: Forest Ecosystem – May 15, 2001 Alien Species – Sept. 30, 2000 Benefit-Sharing – Dec. 30. 2000 (Decision V/19/8)	1st African NC – May 1999 1st Asian NC – 31 April 2000 (ICCD/COP(3)/Inf.3; Decision 11/COP.1) 2nd NC – April 30, 2002 for all Parties (ICCD/CRIC(1)/Inf.4-8)
Submission Period	NC – not COP-based NIR – April 15 of every year (Decision 18/CP.8/Annex)	NC - 12 mos. prior to COP (SBSTTA V/14)	NC - 6 mos. prior to COP (Decision 11/COP.1)
Report Outline	Indicative outline available for Non-Annex I NCs (Decision 17/CP.8/Annex); Annex I NCs (Decision 9/CP.2); NIR and CRF	Indicative outline available for National and Thematic Reports (Decision II/17.annex; SBSTTA/3/Inf.16; as revised in the	Indicative outline available for National reports, Reports on national action programs, Reports on joint, sub-regional and regional

	<i>Climate Change (CCC)</i>	<i>Biodiversity (CBD)</i>	<i>Desertification (CCD)</i>
	<i>(Decision 3/CP.5; Decision 4/CP.1; Decision 18/CP.8/Annex); and Joint Reports (Decision 5/CP.1, Decision 20/CP.8/Annex)</i>	<i>Guidelines for 2nd Nat Report, annexed in letter from Exec Sec., Sept. 11, 2000)</i>	action programs, Reports of developed country Parties, Reports of affected developed country Parties not preparing action programs <i>(ICCD/COP(3)/Inf.3, as revised in ICCD/CRIC(1)/Inf.4-8)</i>
Language	In any one of the UN's official languages; but the executive summary shall be translated into English. Parties are nevertheless encouraged to submit, to the extent possible and where relevant, English translations of their communications (both NC and NIR) <i>(Decision 9/CP.2; Decision 17/CP.8/Annex; Decision 18/CP.8/Annex)</i>	In any one of COP's working languages <i>(Decision II/17.6; V/19.5.b; SBSTTA V/14)</i>	In any one of COP's official languages; but Parties are also encouraged to submit their reports, or at least their summary, in English for wider dissemination <i>(ICCD/CRIC(1)/Inf.4-8)</i>
Submission Format	NC - Electronic and Hard Copy <i>(Decision 17/CP.8/Annex)</i> NIR and CRF – electronic, plus hard copy if any <i>(Decision 18/CP.8/Annex; Decision 11/CP.4)</i> Annex I Parties are further requested to publish their NIR and CRF on their respective national web sites <i>(Decision 18/CP.8)</i>	Electronic, hard copy, and where possible, accessible through the internet <i>(Decision II/17.6; V/19.5.c; SBSTTA V/14)</i>	Electronic (either on a diskette or as an email attachment) and hard copy - if possible, keep database of information used <i>(ICCD/CRIC(1)/Inf.4-8)</i>
Document Type	NC – report type; executive summary should be no more than 10 pages; length of full text upon the discretion of the party <i>(Decision 17/CP.8/Annex; Decision 9/CP.2)</i>	1 st NC – report type Succeeding NCs – survey-questionnaire type, structured according to Articles and certain COP decisions <i>(Revised Format - Notifications by the CBD)</i>	Report type – encoded in Word Perfect 5.2 or above, or MS Word 6; recommended maximum of 30 pages, including 6 pages of summary for NRs <i>(ICCD/COP(3)/Inf.3, as revised in</i>

	<i>Climate Change (CCC)</i>	<i>Biodiversity (CBD)</i>	<i>Desertification (CCD)</i>
	NIR – report plus tabular data (using CRF-Common Reforming Format) (<i>Decision 18/CP.8/Annex</i>)	<i>Secretariat, Sept. 11,2000)</i>	<i>ICCD/CRIC(1)/Inf.4-8)</i>
Utilization	- The secretariat shall collect, process and publish (electronic and on the web?), on a regular basis, national GHG inventories submitted annually by Annex I Parties. Publication of inventory data may be accompanied by relevant documentation prepared by the secretariat (<i>Decision 9/CP.2</i>) - Preparation of a synthesis of the reports by the Secretariat (<i>Decision 6/CP.3</i>) - Executive summaries of national communications will be published in their original language as official UNFCCC documents, and also translated into the other official languages of the United Nations if they are less than 15 pages long in standard format. - In-depth review of reports, full text of which will be published as official UNFCCC documents and translated into the other official languages of the United Nations. (<i>Decision 6/CP.3; Decision 2/CP.1</i>)	- Data to be uploaded in the clearing house (<i>Decision II/17.10; Decision V/19.5.c</i>) - Preparation of a synthesis of the reports by the Secretariat (<i>Decision II/17.9; Decision V.19/9.a</i>) - Publication of a thematic <i>Global Biodiversity Outlook</i> (GBO) to coincide with meetings of the COP. (<i>Decision II/1; SBSTTA/3/Inf.16</i>) - NCs are not for distribution as official documents but available upon request (<i>Decision II/17.7</i>)	- Data to be stored in a database or directory (<i>Decision 11/COP1</i>) - Preparation of a synthesis of the reports by the Secretariat, which will served as official document (<i>Decision 11/COP1</i>) - Copies of all reports communicated to the Secretariat shall be made available to any interested Parties and other entities or individuals. (<i>Decision 11/COP1</i>)
Financial/Technical Support	<i>Decides</i> that the Global Environment Facility, should:	<i>Urges</i> Financial mechanism to assist in preparation of national	The Permanent Secretariat shall, on request and within the limits of

	<i>Climate Change (CCC)</i>	<i>Biodiversity (CBD)</i>	<i>Desertification (CCD)</i>
	1. Provide financial resources at an appropriate level to cover the requirements of the guidelines annexed to decision 17/CP.8 for the preparation of national communications, as well as capacity building activities relating to the preparation of national communications pursuant to decision 2/CP.7 and in particular paragraphs 1 (c), 3, 4 and 5 of decision 6/CP.7 2. Continue to provide funding to Parties that have initiated the process of preparing second national communications and received funding under the expedited procedures or on an agreed full cost basis prior to the approval of the guidelines annexed to decision 17/CP.8 (<i>Decision 6/CP.8</i>) Establishment of a "Consultative group of experts on national communications from non-Annex I Parties" to improve the preparation of national communications by non-Annex I Parties; identify and assess technical problems and constraints; make recommendations for consideration	reports (<i>Decision II/17.12</i>) <i>Urges</i> developed country Parties to submit information on their financial support for the objectives of the Convention in their national reports (<i>Decision III /6</i>)	its resources, facilitate assistance to affected developing country Parties, particularly affected African country Parties and least developed Parties among them, in the compilation and communication of information, or seek such assistance from bilateral donors and/or competent intergovernmental organizations. (<i>Decision 11/COP.1</i>) <i>Calls upon</i> Governments, the United Nations system and all other interested organizations, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to provide technical and financial support with a view to assisting affected African country Parties for the compilation and communication of information to be submitted to the Conference of the Parties at its third session, in 1999, for consideration, as well as identifying the technical and financial needs associated with action programs; (<i>Decision 5/COP2</i>)

	<i>Climate Change (CCC)</i>	<i>Biodiversity (CBD)</i>	<i>Desertification (CCD)</i>
	by the subsidiary bodies; and provide input to the draft improved guidelines for the preparation of national communications of non-Annex I Parties (<i>Decision 8/CP.5</i>) <i>Requests</i> the secretariat to facilitate assistance to non-Annex I Parties in the preparation of their national communications to prepare reports thereon for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (<i>Decision 17/CP.8</i>) <i>Urges</i> Parties included in Annex II to the Convention to assist Annex I Parties with economies in transition, through appropriate bilateral or multilateral channels, with technical aspects of the preparation of national communications. (<i>Decision 4/CP.5</i>) <i>Requests</i> the secretariat, pending availability of resources, to develop, by October 2003, new software for reporting in the common reporting format in order to facilitate Parties' inventory submissions due by 15 April 2004		

	<i>Climate Change (CCC)</i>	<i>Biodiversity (CBD)</i>	<i>Desertification (CCD)</i>
	(Decision 18/CP.8)		
Problems	Mainly technical – difficulties relating to the quality and availability of data, emission factors and methodologies for the integrated assessment of the effects of climate change and impacts of response measures (<i>Decision 30/CP.7; Decision 2/CP.8</i>)	Largely procedural: - how long the report should be, and how much depth it should go into the period of time the first report should cover - apparent duplication between sections - unnecessary duplication between the report and other <i>existing</i> documents - provision of meaningful budget figures - whether the report should only cover activities which are a direct <i>result</i> of CBD adherence or also cover other relevant activities - how to report on implementation of COP decisions - what to report on sustainable use, and on fair and equitable sharing of resources (<i>SBSTTA/3/Inf.16</i>)	- Lack of adequate and predictable funding - Varying closeness between their national action programmes and the subregional action programme, and also with the regional action programme, in such areas as the management of transfrontier natural resources, integrated water resources management, soil conservation, renewable energies and environmental information and education. (<i>ICCD/COP(3)/5/Add.2</i>)

Table 2a. Comparative Reporting Mechanisms for CCC, CBD and CCD (Addendum)*Based on COP Sessions and Subsidiary Bodies' Recommendations*

	<i>Climate Change(CCC)</i>	<i>Biodiversity(CBD)</i>	<i>Desertification (CCD)</i>
On harmonizing reports	Generally calls for "enhanced cooperation between the UNFCCC, CBD, and the UNCCD with the aim of	<i>Proceed</i> with further development and implementation of proposals for streamlining national reports.... With a	In the national report preparation process, NFPs/NCBs should, as appropriate, make use of experiences

	ensuring the environmental integrity of the conventions and promoting synergies under the common objective of sustainable development, in order to avoid duplication of efforts, strengthen joint efforts and use available resources more efficiently.” Specifically, it: (a) <i>requests</i> the SBSTA to continue and enhance cooperation with the SBSTTA of the CBD and the CST of the UNCCD, and (b) <i>urges</i> the Joint Liaison Group to continue its efforts to enhance coordination between the three conventions and their secretariats in accordance with its mandate. (Decision 13/CP.8)	view to simplifying reporting procedures and reducing the burden of reporting on Parties (Decision V/19.9.c)	gained and data collected in similar processes such as those for the UNFCCC, CBD, National Environmental Action Plans and National Agenda 21. (ICCD/COP(3)/Inf.3)
About the Joint Liaison Group (JLG)	At its 14th Session, the SBSTA endorsed the formation of a Joint Liaison Group (JLG), as originally proposed by CBD’s SBSTTA, in order: (i) To enhance coordination between the three conventions, including the exchange of relevant information; and (ii) To explore options for further cooperation between the three conventions, including the possibility of a joint work plan and/or a workshop (SBSTA, 14th Session) One of the main objectives of the workshop was to identify options to increase cooperation and capture synergies among the conventions using existing channels, particularly the exchange of information, in areas	At its sixth meeting, the SBSTTA requested the Executive Secretary of CBD, in consultation with the UNFCCC secretariat, to explore the formation of a JLG between the bureau members of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the UNFCCC and the CBD, and their respective secretariats (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/6/11, recommendation VI/7). The purpose of the JLG would be to enhance coordination between the two conventions including exchange of relevant information, development of a joint work plan to address the interlinkages between climate change	In response to the invitation of the UNFCCC-SBSTA to the secretariat of the UNCCD to participate in the JLG, the Executive Secretary of the UNCCD, by his letter dated 22 August 2001, agreed to join this group. The COP to the UNCCD, at its fifth session, noted the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the review of the UNCCD and expressed support for the integration of approaches between UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD. It advocated decentralized capacity building to promote synergistic programmes with a territorial basis in drylands. In addition, the COP requested the CST to

	such as technology transfer, education and outreach, research and systematic observation, capacity-building, reporting, and impacts and adaptation (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/13, SBSTA 17th session) The SBSTA noted that the process of enhancing cooperation between the conventions should recognize the different mandates of the three conventions, preserve the rights of the Parties to the respective conventions, be transparent to the Parties, and aim to avoid duplication of work, use resources efficiently, capture synergies, and identify potential areas of conflict. It emphasized the need to strengthen coordination of national focal points as a task essential to achieving these objectives (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/13, SBSTA 17th session)	and biological diversity, and the organization of a joint workshop to further cooperation between the two conventions. For this purpose, also at the same meeting, the SBSTTA established an ad hoc technical expert group (AHTEG) on biological diversity and climate change. This would be part of a wider assessment of the interlinkages between biological diversity and climate change. The SBSTTA invited UNFCCC and other relevant organizations to contribute to this assessment. It further invited the IPCC to contribute by preparing a technical paper and by identifying experts (UNEP/CBD/COP/6/3)	enhance cooperation with the SBSTTA of the CBD and the SBSTA of the UNFCCC, and to report to the sixth session of the COP on such cooperation. (COP 5)
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**Linkages among
Ramsar, CITES and OZONE
on Reporting**

Mandate for Streamlining/Harmonization of the National Reporting Process

6. UN General Assembly: Resolution 55/198 welcomed the work of convention secretariats and contracting parties in enhancing complementarities among international instruments related to environment and sustainable development, and encouraged further efforts to strengthen cooperation and to streamline national reporting. This built on earlier resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolutions 54/217 and 53/186 which also encouraged convention secretariats to address practical issues including more effective exchange of information and supporting efforts at the national level towards adopting an integrated approach to implementation of environmental and environment-related conventions.¹
7. At its nineteenth special session, the UN General Assembly, by its resolution S/19-2, adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21. The programme included a recommendation that the conferences of parties to the conventions signed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development or as a result of it, as well as other conventions related to sustainable development, should cooperate in exploring ways and means of collaborating in their work to advance the effective implementation of those conventions.¹
8. Consistent with paragraph 38.13 of Agenda 21, the Secretary-General has made a number of recommendations concerning the streamlining of national reporting (E/CN.17/1997/6), including the establishment of reporting calendars and the use of the Internet, which the Commission has actively implemented in its subsequent reporting cycles following acceptance of the report by the Commission on Sustainable Development (Decision 5/103).
9. **CITES:** The strategic plan (Strategic Vision Through 2005) and report adopted by the Conference of Parties (April 2000) gives renewed emphasis to the importance of cooperation and interlinkages with UNEP and other biodiversity-related conventions (Goal 5). Particularly relevant are the two objectives that deal with this issue (5.1 and 5.2). In addition, Goal 1 of the strategic plan is concerned with enhancing the ability of each party to implement the convention, which includes improving the availability of information on which decisions are made (1.4 and 1.5).¹
10. **CITES: Conf. 10.4** (*Cooperation and synergy with the Convention on Biological Diversity*) -- SUGGESTS that Parties, as appropriate to their national circumstances and to encourage synergy, take measures to achieve coordination and reduce duplication of activities between their national authorities for each Convention (i.e., CBD and CITES)
11. **CITES: Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP12)** (*Annual reports and monitoring of trade*) -- URGES Parties with multiple Management Authorities to submit a coordinated annual report to the extent possible, and RECOMMENDS that Parties studying or developing computer programmes for licensing and reporting trade under the Convention consult with each other, and with the Secretariat, in order to ensure optimal harmonization and compatibility of systems

12. **RAMSAR:** Operational Objective 7.2 of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 1997-2002 and Resolution VII.4 refer to the development of cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the World Heritage Convention, the Man and Biosphere Programme, CMS (see _2.2 above), CITES (see _2.6.2 below), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Convention to Combat Desertification. At the national level, Contracting Parties are urged to ensure that the implementation of these conventions is harmonized and integrated wherever possible. Apart from domestic actions, each imposes obligations in terms of international cooperation and, in meeting these expectations, Contracting Parties should also aim to coordinate their responses. This applies, to a greater or lesser degree, to all of the actions proposed herein and so taking an integrated approach should be more cost-effective.²

Notes:

¹ Lifted verbatim from “Harmonization of Information Management and Reporting for Biodiversity-Related Treaties,” a background paper for the 3rd Meeting of the Environmental Management Group – UNEP, October 2001. Available online at <http://www.unep-wcmc.org>.

² From the “Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention **Implementing** Article 5 of the Convention,” adopted as an annex to Resolution VII.K19, Ramsar, 1999. Available online at http://www.ramsar.org/key_guide_cooperate.htm.

Table 1. Reporting Requirements for CITES, RAMSAR and MONTREAL

	<i>Reporting Requirements</i>	<i>Format</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>CITES*</i>	National Report containing a summary of the information specified in sub-paragraph(b) of paragraph 6 of this Article (<i>Art. 8.7</i>)	Report-type; may be submitted in the form of printed or hand-written reports or in electronic format	Annual (Oct. 31)	Art. 8, par. 6.b lists the following required information: the number and type of permits and certificates granted; the States with which trade occurred; the numbers or quantities and types of specimens, names of species as included in Appendices I, II and III and, where applicable, the size and sex of specimens
	National Report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken (<i>Art. 8.7</i>)	Report-type	Biennial	Does not seem operational yet. No mention of it in the meetings of both COP and the Standing Committee.
<i>RAMSAR**</i>	National Report	Report-type; in electronic form	COP-based	
<i>MONTREAL***</i>	National Statistical Data on the production, imports and exports of controlled ODS (<i>Art. 7</i>)	Data – statistical	Annual (Sept. 30)	
	National Statistical Data on production, imports, exports and consumption (use) by sector of all controlled substances	Data – statistical	Annual (May 1)	Only for Art. 5 Countries (i.e., those receiving Funds), to be submitted to the Multilateral Fund
	List of reclamation facilities and their capacities (<i>Decision VI/19</i>)	Data – list	Annual	
	Summary of activities on research, development, public awareness and exchange of information (<i>Article 9</i>)	Report-type	Biennial	

	<i>Reporting Requirements</i>	<i>Format</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
	Measures taken to regulate import and export of products & equipment containing Annex A & Annex B substances and technology used in their manufacture (Decision VII/32)	Report-type	<i>Unspecified</i>	
	Information on the implementation of trade controls (Decision IV/17A)	Report-type	Unspecified	
	National or regional strategy for the management of halons (Decision X/7)	Report-type	<i>Unspecified (for Non-Art. 5 Parties: 31 July 2000)</i>	
	List of regulations that mandate the use of methyl bromide for QPS (Decision X/11)	Data – list	<i>By the end of 1999</i>	
	Information relevant to international halon bank management (Decision V/15)	Report-type	<i>Unspecified</i>	To be submitted to UNEP TIE Ozone Action Programme, Paris
	Other Country Programme-related reporting requirements (<i>cited in Reporting Handbook, 1999</i>)	Unspecified (presumably report-type)	?	To be submitted to the Multilateral Fund and the Implementing Agency
	Survey-questionnaire to verify consumption data and to comment on problems faced or assistance needed (<i>cited in Reporting Handbook, 1999</i>)	Survey form	Annual	Administered by the Multilateral Fund; respondents are the NOUs (National Ozone Units)

Note: Unless otherwise indicated in the Remarks, the above reporting requirements, which must be submitted to their respective Convention Secretariats, apply to ALL PARTIES.

SOURCES:

* From “The implementation of the Strategic Plan 2003-2008 during the triennium 2003-2005 and National Reports format for Ramsar COP9,” Ramsar, 2003. Available online at http://www.ramsar.org/w.n.cop9_nrform_ready.htm.

**From the “Guidelines for the preparation and submission of CITES annual reports,” Notification to the Parties No. 2002/022, CITES, 9 April 2002. Available online at <http://www.cites.org/eng/notifs/2002/022.shtml>.

***Based on the “Handbook on Data Reporting under the Montreal Protocol,” UNEP, 1999. Available online at <http://www.unep.org/ozone/data-reporting-tools.shtml>.

Table 2. Comparative Reporting Mechanisms for CITES, RAMSAR and MONTREAL
Based on Convention Texts, COP Sessions and Subsidiary Bodies' Recommendations

	<i>CITES</i>	<i>RAMSAR</i>	<i>MONTREAL</i>
Deliverables	Art. 8, par. 7 Each Party shall prepare periodic reports on its implementation of the present Convention and shall transmit to the Secretariat: (a) an annual report containing a summary of the information specified in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 6 of this Article; and (b) a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of the present Convention.	<i>Not clear</i> --- The Contracting Parties shall encourage research and the exchange of data and publications regarding wetlands and their flora and fauna (<i>Art. 4.3</i>)	Art. 7 1. Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat, within three months of becoming a Party, statistical data on its production, imports and exports of each of the controlled substances in Annex A for the year 1986, or the best possible estimates of such data where actual data are not available 2. Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat statistical data on its production, imports and exports of each of the controlled substances or the best possible estimates of such data where actual data are not available, not later than three months after the date when the provisions set out in the Protocol with regard to the substances in Annexes B, C and E respectively enter into force for that Party 3. Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat statistical data on its annual production (as defined in paragraph 5 of Article 1) of each of the controlled substances listed in Annexes A, B, C and E and, separately, for each substance, for the year during which provisions concerning the substances in Annexes A, B, C and E

	<i>CITES</i>	<i>RAMSAR</i>	<i>MONTREAL</i>
			respectively entered into force for that Party and for each year thereafter. Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat statistical data on the annual amount of the controlled substance listed in Annex E used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications. Data shall be forwarded not later than nine months after the end of the year to which the data relate. <i>3.bis.</i> Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat separate statistical data of its annual imports and exports of each of the controlled substances listed in Group II of Annex A and Group I of Annex C that have been recycled. Art. 9, par. 3 Within two years of the entry into force of this Protocol and every two years thereafter, each Party shall submit to the Secretariat a summary of the activities it has conducted pursuant to this Article.
Lexical Weight	Shall (<i>Art. 8.7</i>)	--	Shall (<i>Arts. 7 & 9</i>)
Period of Initial Communication	--	--	Art. 9, par. 3 Within two years of the entry into force of this Protocol and every two years thereafter

	<i>CITES</i>	<i>RAMSAR</i>	<i>MONTREAL</i>
Role of COP vis-à-vis Reporting	-- Unspecified --	Art. 6, par. 2.e The Conference of the Contracting Parties shall be competent...to request relevant international bodies (<u>read: not Country Parties</u>) to prepare reports and statistics on matters which are essentially international in character affecting wetlands.	Art. 11, par. 4.d The functions of the meetings of the Parties shall be to...establish, where necessary, guidelines or procedures for reporting of information as provided for in Article 7 and paragraph 3 of Article 9
Role of Secretariat vis-à-vis Reporting	Art XII, par. 2.d (One of) the functions of the Secretariat shall be...to study the reports of Parties and to request from Parties such further information with respect thereto as it deems necessary to ensure implementation of the present Convention	-- Unspecified --	Art. 12, par. c For the purposes of this Protocol, the Secretariat shall...prepare and distribute regularly to the Parties reports based on information received pursuant to Articles 7 and 9
Financial/Technical Support	Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP12) URGES Parties experiencing problems with the regular preparation and submission of annual reports to seek assistance from the Secretariat to produce those reports. APPEALS to all Parties, and to non-governmental organizations interested in furthering the objectives of the Convention, to make financial contributions to the Secretariat to support the trade monitoring work of the Secretariat and that of the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre	The Ramsar Bureau is developing the COP9 National Reports Database using the COP9 National Planning Tool/National Report Format, including all the indicators defined in the Format, according to various Operational Objectives of the Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (<i>Explanatory notes, Ramsar COP9 National Planning Tool/National Report Format</i>)	--

	<i>CITES</i>	<i>RAMSAR</i>	<i>MONTREAL</i>
	undertaken under contract to the Secretariat Conf. 11.3 If, in application of Article XIII, the Secretariat requests information on an alleged infraction, major problems with implementation of the Convention in particular Parties are brought to the attention of the Secretariat, the Secretariat work together with the Party concerned to try to solve the problem and offer advice or technical assistance as required		
Consequences of non-reporting	Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP12) DECIDES that failure to submit an annual report by 31 October of the year following the year for which the report was due constitutes a major problem with the implementation of the Convention, which the Secretariat shall refer to the Standing Committee for a solution in accordance with Resolution Conf. 11.3. Conf. 11.3 When, in application of Article XIII, the Secretariat requests information on an alleged infraction, Parties reply within a time-limit of one month or, if this is impossible, acknowledge within the	--	<u>The Parties adopted the non-compliance procedure at their Fourth Meeting, in 1992; the procedure was then revised in 1998. The procedure provides for dealing with Parties that are found to be in non-compliance with the provisions of the Protocol, including requirements to report data (as reflected in the Reporting Handbook below):</u> Developing countries temporarily classified as operating under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol that do not report data on the years 1986 (for Annex A substances) and 1989 (for Annex B and C substances), as required by the

	<i>CITES</i>	<i>RAMSAR</i>	<i>MONTREAL</i>
	month and indicate a date, even an approximate one, by which they consider it will be possible to provide the information requested. When, within a one year time-limit, the information requested has not been provided, Parties provide the Secretariat with justification of the reasons for which they have not been able to respond. If it does not appear a solution can be readily achieved, the Secretariat bring the matter to the attention of the Standing Committee, which may pursue the matter in direct contact with the Party concerned with a view to helping to find a solution. The Secretariat keep the Parties informed as fully as possible, through Notifications, of such implementation problems and of actions taken to solve them, and include such problems in its report of alleged infractions.		Protocol, risk to lose their Article 5 status after two years. If they seek the assistance of the Multilateral Fund and the Implementation Committee, this period may be extended for another two years. (<i>Reporting Handbook, 1999</i>) In general, countries not submitting data or submitting inconsistent data will be requested by the Ozone Secretariat to comply with the data reporting requirements. Such cases can also be put on the agenda of the Implementation Committee of the Montreal Protocol, which may ask Parties concerned for explanations and could recommend suitable action to the Meeting of the Parties. (<i>Reporting Handbook, 1999</i>) The Multilateral Fund and its Implementing Agencies (UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank) need to have information on the state of the ODS phaseout as an input for their planning processes. In the case of non-reporting, the Fund Secretariat will initially request you to report. Resource flows from the

	CITES	RAMSAR	MONTREAL
			Multilateral Fund might be delayed or temporarily halted. (<i>Reporting Handbook, 1999</i>)
Other Concerns	COP 12.87 The Standing Committee shall undertake a review of the reporting requirements under the Convention with a view to identifying and analyzing the causes of non-compliance with those requirements and proposing ways to turn reporting requirements into useful management tools for Parties. COP11.89 The Standing Committee shall, on the basis of reports presented by the Secretariat, determine which Parties have failed, without having provided adequate justification, to provide the annual reports required under Article VIII, paragraph 7 (a), of the Convention for three consecutive years within the deadline established in Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP12)1, or the extended deadline that is provided for in that Resolution. Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP12) URGES every Party to consider whether the preparation of its statistical	Resolution VIII.26 Resolution VIII.26 on <i>The implementation of the Strategic Plan 2003-2008 during the triennium 2003-2005 and National Reports format for Ramsar COP9</i>, including the request to incorporate in National Reports, the following: a) codified questions on priorities and progress in implementation; b) precise indicators for the status of, and progress in, implementation; c) explanatory text fields for reporting implementation progress since COP8 (<i>Res. VIII.26</i>)	<u>Some Problems:</u> At the 12th Meeting of the Parties, the representative of the Bahamas said that, for several years, his country had provided correct data but that the figures had never been recorded accurately. He offered to work closely with the Ozone Secretariat to resolve the problem. Also, the representative of Oman said that since the preparation of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.12/4, his country had reported its baseline data for the years 1995, 1996 and 1997 as well as annual consumption data up to 1999 that had been listed as overdue. A member of the Secretariat acknowledged receipt of the data, which had since been entered into the Secretariat's database. (<i>UNEP/OzL.Pro.12/9, Report of the 12th COP Meeting</i>)

	<i>CITES</i>	<i>RAMSAR</i>	<i>MONTREAL</i>
	reports could be computerized and the submission of such reports made in electronic format Conf. 11.17 URGES all Parties to submit their annual reports required under the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 7 (a), in accordance with the 'Guidelines for the Preparation and Submission of CITES Annual Reports' distributed by the Secretariat with Notification to the Parties No. 2002/022 dated 9 April 2002, as may be amended by the Secretariat from time to time with the concurrence of the Standing Committee		

**Linkages among
UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD
on Technology Transfer**

Chapter 34, Agenda 21: Called for the transfer of environmentally sound technologies

Table 1. Comparative Matrix: Provisions on Technology Transfer*Based on Convention Texts from UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD*

	<i>Climate Change (CCC)</i>	<i>Biodiversity (CBD)</i>	<i>Desertification (CCD)</i>
General Commitments	Art. 4.1.c All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, shall...promote and cooperate in the development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases.... Art. 4.8 In the implementation of the commitments in this Article, the Parties shall give full consideration to what actions are necessary under the Convention, including actions related to funding, insurance and the transfer of technology, to meet the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response	Art. 16. 1 Each Contracting Party, recognizing that technology includes biotechnology, and that both access to and transfer of technology among Contracting Parties are essential elements for the attainment of the objectives of this Convention, undertakes subject to the provisions of this Article to provide and/or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment. Art. 16.3 Each Contracting Party shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, with the aim that Contracting Parties, in particular those that are developing countries, which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which makes	Art. 18.1 The Parties undertake, as mutually agreed and in accordance with their respective national legislation and/or policies, to promote, finance and/or facilitate the financing of the transfer, acquisition, adaptation and development of environmentally sound, economically viable and socially acceptable technologies relevant to combating desertification and/or mitigating the effects of drought, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in affected areas. Such cooperation shall be conducted bilaterally or multilaterally, as appropriate, making full use of the expertise of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The Parties shall, in particular: (a) Fully utilize relevant existing national, sub-regional, regional and international information systems and clearing-houses for the dissemination of information on available

	measures...	use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms, including technology protected by patents and other intellectual property rights, where necessary, through the provisions of Articles 20 and 21 and in accordance with international law...	technologies, their sources, their environmental risks and the broad terms under which they may be acquired (b) Facilitate access, in particular by affected developing country Parties, on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, to technologies most suitable to practical application for specific needs of local populations, paying special attention to the social, cultural, economic and environmental impact of such technology; (c) Facilitate technology cooperation among affected country Parties through financial assistance or other appropriate means; (d) Extend technology cooperation with affected developing country Parties, including, where relevant, joint ventures, especially to sectors which foster alternative livelihoods; and (e) Take appropriate measures to create domestic market conditions and incentives, fiscal or otherwise,
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			conductive to the development, transfer, acquisition and adaptation of suitable technology, knowledge, know-how and practices, including measures to ensure adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights. Art. 18.2.c The Parties shall, according to their respective capabilities, and subject to their respective national legislation and/or policies, protect, promote and use in particular relevant traditional and local technology, knowledge, know-how and practices and, to that end, they undertake to...<u>encourage and actively support the improvement and dissemination</u> of such technology, knowledge, know-how and practices or of the development of new technology based on them. Art. 18.2.d The Parties shall, according to their respective capabilities, and subject to their respective national legislation and/or policies, protect, promote and use in particular relevant traditional and local technology, knowledge, know-how and practices and, to that end, they undertake to...<u>facilitate, as appropriate, the adaptation of such technology, knowledge, know-how and practices</u> to wide use and
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			integrate them with modern technology, as appropriate.
Role of developed countries	Art 4.5 The developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties, particularly developing country Parties, to enable them to implement the provisions of the Convention. In this process, the developed country Parties shall support the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties. Other Parties and organizations in a position to do so may also assist in facilitating the transfer of such technologies. Art. 4.3 The developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall also provide such financial resources, including for the transfer of technology, needed by the developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures....	- - no explicit “special” role for developed parties in terms of technology transfer --	Art. 6 In addition to their general obligations pursuant to article 4, developed country Parties undertake to... promote and facilitate access by affected country Parties, particularly affected developing country Parties, to appropriate technology, knowledge and know-how Art .20.2.c In this connection, developed country Parties, while giving priority to affected African country Parties without neglecting affected developing country Parties in other regions, in accordance with article 7, undertake to...facilitate through international cooperation the transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how. Art. 20.7 The full implementation by affected developing country Parties, particularly those in Africa, of their obligations under the Convention will be greatly assisted by the fulfillment by developed country Parties of their obligations under the Convention, including in particular those regarding

			financial resources and transfer of technology
Principles	Art. 4.9 (<i>“preferential treatment” for developing countries</i>) The Parties shall take full account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries in their actions with regard to funding and transfer of technology.	Art. 20.5 (<i>“preferential treatment” for developing countries</i>) The Parties shall take full account of the specific needs and special situation of least developed countries in their actions with regard to funding and transfer of technology. Art. 16.2 (<i>fairness</i>) Access to and transfer of technology to developing countries shall be provided and/or facilitated under fair and most favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms where mutually agreed, and, where necessary, in accordance with the financial mechanism established by Articles 20 and 21. In the case of technology subject to patents and other intellectual property rights, such access and transfer shall be provided on terms, which recognize and are consistent with the adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights. Art. 16.4 (<i>private sector involvement</i>) Each Contracting Party shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, with the aim that the private sector facilitates access to, joint development and	Art. 18.1.b (<i>“preferential treatment” for developing countries, and fairness</i>) The parties shall...facilitate access, in particular by affected developing country Parties, on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, to technologies most suitable to practical application for specific needs of local populations, paying special attention to the social, cultural, economic and environmental impact of such technology. Art. 12 (<i>International cooperation</i>) Affected country Parties, in collaboration with other Parties and the international community, should cooperate to ensure the promotion of an enabling international environment in the implementation of the Convention. Such cooperation should also cover fields of technology transfer as well as scientific research and development, information collection and dissemination and financial resources.

		transfer of technology for the benefit of both governmental institutions and the private sector of developing countries.	
Role of Subsidiary Body on Technology Transfer	Art. 9.2.c Under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties, and drawing upon existing competent international bodies, this body (the SBSTA) shall...Identify innovative, efficient and state-of-the-art technologies and know-how and advise on the ways and means of promoting development and/or transferring such technologies....	Art. 25.2.c Under the authority of and in accordance with guidelines laid down by the Conference of the Parties, and upon its request, this body (the SBSTTA) shall... Identify innovative, efficient and state-of-the-art technologies and know-how relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and advise on the ways and means of promoting development and/or transferring such technologies....	Not explicit, the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) was generally mandated to provide information and advice on “scientific and technological matters” (Art. 24)
Establishment of a clearing-house mechanism	Not explicit, it simply talks about “innovative, efficient and state-of-the-art technologies and know-how” (Art. 9.2)	Art. 18.3 The Conference of the Parties, at its first meeting, shall determine how to establish a clearing-house mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation.	Art. 18.1.a The Parties...shall, fully utilize relevant existing national, subregional, regional and international information systems and clearing-houses for the dissemination of information on available technologies, their sources, their environmental risks and the broad terms under which they may be acquired....
Financial mechanism	Art. 11.1 A mechanism for the provision of financial resources on a grant or concessional basis, including for the	- none -	Art. 21.4 In order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of existing financial mechanisms, a Global Mechanism to

	transfer of technology, is hereby defined. It shall function under the guidance of and be accountable to the Conference of the Parties, which shall decide on its policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria related to this Convention.		promote actions leading to the mobilization and channeling of substantial financial resources, including for the transfer of technology, on a grant basis, and/or on concessional or other terms, to affected developing country Parties, is hereby established.
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Table 2. Comparative Timeline of Decisions on Technology Transfer

Year	Climate Change	Biodiversity	Desertification
1994		COP I, Nassau, Bahamas 28 November - 9 December 1994 Decision I/3 <u>Establishment of CHM.</u> Decides to implement the provisions of Article 18, paragraph 3, of the Convention on the <u>establishment of a clearing-house mechanism</u> to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, operating under the authority of the Conference of the Parties <u>Funding of CHM.</u> Decides also that the activities of the clearing-house mechanism should be funded from the regular budget of the Secretariat as well as from voluntary contributions, subject to decisions to be taken by the COP. <u>Requests the Secretariat</u> to prepare, and report back to the COP at its second meeting on, a comprehensive study containing concrete costed recommendations to assist the COP in the establishment of the clearing-house mechanism.	
1995	COP 1 Decision 6/CP.1/Annex I <u>Role of SBSTA.</u> Tasked the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) to “lay the groundwork for performing its	COP 2, Jakarta, Indonesia 6 - 17 November 1995 Decision II/3 <u>Decides</u> that the clearing-house mechanism should be developed, among others, (a)	

	<u>advisory functions relating to technology transfer</u> and research and development, with initial emphasis on identifying, promoting access to and disseminating information on state-of-the-art technologies and know-how." Decision 13/CP.1 Requested the Secretariat "to prepare <u>an inventory and assessment of environmentally sound and economically viable technologies and know-how</u> conducive to mitigating and adapting to climate change. This inventory should also include an elaboration of the terms under which transfers of such technologies and know-how could take place".	Starting with a pilot phase for 1996-1997; (b) using such resources as print and electronic media, including the Internet; (c) By making full use of existing facilities, which will avoid any duplication or overlap of activities and allow for the early implementation of the mechanism; (d) <u>In close cooperation with relevant international organizations and entities</u> as active partners in the clearing-house mechanism to maximize the existing experience and expertise; (e) By enhancing networking between existing national, regional, sub-regional and international centres of relevant expertise, as well as governmental and non-governmental institutions and the private sector. <u>Decides also</u> that, during the pilot phase for 1996-1997, the Secretariat should act as a focal point and should encourage the <u>development of a network of active partners</u>. These partners should focus, among others, on facilitating the transfer of technology through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and technologies relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. <u>Invites all relevant international, regional, subregional and national organizations and entities</u> willing to offer their cooperation as active partners in the operation of the clearing-house mechanism to communicate the details of their offer and requests the Executive Secretary of the Secretariat to enter into collaborative arrangements and to	
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		report to its third meeting on the results of such arrangements. <u>Requests</u> the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to explore the modalities of providing support through the financial mechanism to developing country Parties for capacity building in relation to the operation of the clearing-house mechanism. Decision II/4 <u>Requests the Executive Secretary</u> to prepare a substantive and well-focused <u>background document</u> on the importance of biotechnology to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, especially to developing countries, which should identify key priority issues relating to opportunities and obstacles to the transfer of technology	
1995	SBSTA, 1st Session, Geneva The SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare an initial progress report relating to technology identification, assessment and development, as well as an inventory of state-of-the-art, environmentally sound and economically viable technologies and know-how. SBI 2nd Session, Geneva The SBI (Subsidiary Body for Implementation) recognized the complementarity of the roles of the public and private sectors		

	with regard to technology transfer. Hence, it <u>urged</u> Annex II Parties to continue to take concrete steps to promote technology transfer, especially to improve the enabling environment for private sector participation in particular, and to support and promote the development of endogenous capacities and appropriate technology. The SBI agreed to provide continuous advice to improve the operational modalities for effective transfer of technology. The SBI further requested the secretariat to prepare a report, after consultations with relevant United Nations agencies and other organizations and institutions, on technology transfer cooperation by the private sector, for consideration by the SBI, preferably in time for COP 3, but no later than COP 4.		
1996	COP 2, Geneva <u>8 - 19 July 1996</u> Decision 7/CP.2 <u>Noted</u> that the information on transfer of technology from Parties included in Annex II to the Convention (Annex II Parties) "differed considerably in format, thoroughness and level of detail and consequently a comprehensive portrayal of technology transfer activities is not	COP 3, Buenos Aires, Argentina <u>4 - 15 November 1996</u> Decision III/4 <u>Decides</u> that the pilot phase approved in its decision II/3 shall be extended until December 1998. <u>Requests the Global Environment Facility</u> to support the activities critical in the implementation of the clearing-house mechanism at the national, subregional and regional levels, including in the pilot phase.	

	possible at this stage." Among others, it <u>requested parties</u> "to further enhance its progress reports on access to, and the transfer of, environmentally sound technology" and "take into account the ongoing work of the Climate Technology Initiative to identify existing technology information activities and needs, with a view to developing options for building on existing specialized information centres and networks to <u>provide fast one-stop databases relating to state-of-the-art, environmentally sound and economically feasible technology and know-how</u> in a manner that would be readily accessible to developing countries. To main goal is to expedite the preparation of reports on adaptation technology and the terms of transfer of technology and know-how conducive to mitigating and adapting to climate change. <u>Requested the SBI</u> to evaluate and report on the transfer of technologies being undertaken between Annex II Parties and other Parties, and to do so by drawing on a roster of experts, and to take into account the planned technical report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on methodological and	<u>Further requests the interim financial mechanism</u> to implement its revised operational criteria for enabling activities in relation to the clearing-house mechanism to give effect, as quickly as possible. <u>Also requests</u> Governments and other bilateral and multilateral funding institutions, as far as possible and as appropriate, to provide funding for capacity-building related to the implementation of the clearing-house mechanism. <u>Requests</u> Governments and relevant financial, scientific and technical institutions to facilitate regional workshops to identify, among others, ways by which the clearing-house mechanism can best facilitate cooperation. <u>Emphasizes</u> that the key characteristics of the clearing-house mechanism are, <u>inter alia</u>, that it should be compatible with national capacities, needs-driven and decentralized in nature, should provide access to meta-data, should provide support to the decision-making process, and should to the extent possible involve the private sector; <u>Recommends</u> that the clearing-house mechanism should disseminate, in addition to scientific and technical information, information on policy and management issues relevant to the implementation of the Convention; 8. <u>Endorses</u> the proposal of the Secretariat for the <u>publication of a clearing-house mechanism newsletter</u>	
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	technical aspects of technology transfer. <u>Urged</u> all Parties, <u>especially Annex II Parties</u> (a) to include in their national communications the measures taken for the transfer of technology in order to enable the Convention secretariat to compile, analyse and submit the relevant reports to each session COP; (b) expedite their efforts in the transfer of technology; and (c) improve the enabling environment, including the removal of barriers and the establishment of incentives, for private sector activities that advance the transfer of technologies On the other hand, <u>Annex I Parties are urged</u> (a) to contribute technical and other expertise to the work of the Convention secretariat related to specialized technology information centres; and (b) cooperate with the secretariat in the survey of technology needs and capacities.		
1996	SBSTA, 3rd Session, Geneva At its 10th meeting, on 16 July, having considered a proposal made by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations, the SBSTA <u>requested the SBI</u> to prepare a draft decision on the development and transfer of technologies, to be recommended by		

	both subsidiary bodies for adoption by the COP at its second session (This draft decision is contained in document FCCC/CP/1996/L.16. For the text of the decision by the Conference of the Parties, see decision 7/CP.2)		
1997	COP 3, Kyoto <u>1 - 10 December 1997</u> Decision 1/CP.3/Annex (Kyoto Protocol) <u>Art. 11.2.b.</u> Urged developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II to provide financial resources, including for the transfer of technology, needed by the developing country. Decision 2/CP.3 <u>Requests the SBI</u> to undertake a process to identify and determine actions necessary to meet the specific needs of developing country Parties, including issues on funding, insurance and transfer of technology. Decision 9/CP.3 <u>Requests the Convention secretariat:</u> (a) To consult with the Global Environment Facility and other relevant international organizations, and solicit information on their capabilities and abilities to support the work of (an) international		COP 1, Rome <u>29 September -10 October 1997</u> Decision 15/COP.1 The <u>Committee on Science and Technology (CST)</u> was tasked, among others, to “make recommendations on ways and means to exchange information regarding technology, knowledge, know-how and practices.” Decision 25/COP.1 Established a series of core operating principles to guide the <u>Global Mechanism (GM)</u>. Among which is for the GM to be oriented towards issues of finance, including for the transfer of technology.

	technology information centre(s), as well as national and regional centres, and to enhance support for national and regional centres, and to report to the SBSTA and SBI on its findings; and (b) to consider specific case studies, as part of its work on terms of transfer of technologies, drawing on the experience of Parties, including demonstration projects, with the aim of evaluating barriers to the introduction and implementation of environmentally sound technologies and know-how, and of promoting their practical application <u>Urges Parties</u> (a) To create an enabling environment to help further stimulate private-sector investment in, and transfer of, environmentally sound technologies; and (b) To improve reporting in national communications on technology needs and technology transfer activities, as indicated in the reporting guidelines adopted by the Parties. Decision 13/CP.3 <u>Decided</u> that the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) will, with inputs from the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) as appropriate, have responsibilities for assisting the Conference of the Parties in the assessment and review of the		
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	effective implementation of the Convention with respect to the development and transfer of technology. As stipulated in the Convention, and as decided by the Conference of the Parties in decision 6/CP.1, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice will have responsibility for providing advice on all scientific, technological and methodological aspects of the development and transfer of technology		
1997	SBSTA 4th session, Geneva The SBSTA noted the progress made by the secretariat on activities related to the development and transfer of technologies, and requested the secretariat to intensify work on these issues. The SBSTA agreed to hold a substantive discussion of these issues at its next session. In this connection, it looked forward to considering the report on technology needs of Parties to be prepared by the secretariat. SBSTA 5th session, Bonn The SBSTA requested the secretariat to: (a) Evaluate and assess the need to improve awareness about existing centers and networks and about areas in which new resources could add value; (b) Prepare a report on existing centers and networks,		

	modalities and financial implications regarding the possible establishment of one stop specialized information centers for technology information, as well as regional technology centers. The <u>Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAP) of the Global Environmental Facility and the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI)</u> indicated their willingness to cooperate with the SBSTA and secretariat. SBSTA and SBI 6th session, Bonn A UNFCCC roster of <u>experts</u> on technology transfer and know-how, encouraged the secretariat to concentrate on the following (in a future paper or papers):(a) Identifying a conceptual framework for technology transfer issues, possibly including a description of the problem, barriers, opportunities, roles of governments in both developed and developing countries and private sectors and what needs to be done; (b) Compiling and synthesizing information on the technology transfer activities undertaken by Annex II Parties to the Convention, as based on their second national communications; (c) Providing information on the role of the private sector, including transnational		
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	corporations, small and medium size enterprises, and private sector banks; and (d) Providing information on activities in developing countries, including institutional and technology success stories. SBSTA, 7th Session, Bonn <u>The SBSTA noted</u> the need to accelerate the process of providing information on technologies. It suggested that the International Energy Agency (IEA) should seek means to open Greentie to participation by all Parties, and requested the secretariat to explore options to enhance support for training, in non-Annex II Parties, in the use of information technologies. <u>The SBSTA urged Parties</u> to provide comments on (an) international centre(s), including their possible functions as well as institutional and financial arrangements <u>The SBSTA requested the SBI</u> to consider options for funding (an) international centre(s) and enhancing support for national or regional centres. In that context it called upon the secretariat to consult with the GEF and other relevant international organizations and solicit information on their capabilities and abilities to support the work of (an) international technology information centre(s), as		
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	well as national and regional centres; and enhance support for national and regional centres, and to report to the SBI and the SBSTA on its findings.		
1998	COP 4, Buenos Aires <u>2 - 13 November 1998</u> Decision 1/CP.4 Adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action Decision 2/CP.4 <i>Noting</i> the continued concerns and difficulties encountered by developing country Parties including for the transfer of technology, Decision 4/CP.4 <u>Requests Annex II Parties</u> (a) To take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and know-how to developing country Parties and their access thereto; (b) To support capacity-building and the strengthening of appropriate institutions in developing countries to enable the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and know-how. <u>Requests all Parties</u> to enhance reporting in their national communications of technology cooperation and transfer activities and <i>invites</i> Parties not	COP 4, Bratislava, Slovak Republic 4 - 15 May 1998 Decision IV/2 <u>Recognizes</u> the urgent need for the <u>private sector</u> to be involved in clearing-house mechanism activities to ensure that the facilitation and promotion of the transfer of technology meet the needs of Contracting Parties. <u>Requests</u> all Governments and bilateral and multilateral funding institutions to provide funding for the development and implementation of the clearing-house mechanism, including support for national as well as regional and sub-regional clearing-house mechanism activities; <u>Recommends that Parties</u> include in their national reports the lessons learned through activities undertaken to implement their national clearing-house mechanisms, as appropriate. <u>Recommends that each Party</u> organize an appropriate national clearing-house mechanism steering committee or working group composed of multi-sectoral and interdisciplinary representatives, to achieve broad participation of different stakeholders in the implementation process of the clearing-house mechanism. <u>Requests the Global Environmental Facility:</u>	COP 2, Dakar 30 November- 11 December 1998 No relevant decision related to technology transfer

	included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) to include, where possible, their technology needs; and to provide, as appropriate, for reference by developing country Parties, a list of environmentally sound technologies and know-how <u>Encourages all Parties</u> to implement practical cooperation programmes and projects to promote and facilitate the transfer of technologies, and to create an enabling environment to stimulate private sector investment in the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and know-how to developing countries <u>Requests Annex I Parties</u>, in their technology transfer activities, to take into account support for the development and enhancement of the endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties; <u>Requests Non-Annex I Parties</u>, in the light of their social and economic conditions, to submit their prioritized technology needs, especially those relating to key technologies to address climate change in particular sectors of their national economies, taking into account state-of-the-art environmentally sound technologies; <u>Invites all Parties and interested international and non-governmental</u>	(a) To be a catalyst in the development and implementation of the clearing-house mechanism, so as to assist it to fulfil its role in promoting and facilitating the implementation of the Convention, in a participatory manner and fully incorporating available modern information and communication tools; (b) To support capacity-building activities and country-driven pilot projects focused on priority areas, as critical components in the implementation of the clearing-house mechanism at the national, subregional, biogeographic, and regional levels, both during and after the pilot phase; (c) To provide by all possible means, as appropriate, increased support for country-driven projects to establish and strengthen biodiversity information systems such as, <u>inter alia</u>, training, technology and processes related to the collection, organization, maintenance and updating of data and information and its communication to users through the clearing-house mechanism; and (d) To evaluate at the end of the clearing-house mechanism pilot phase the experience of the Global Environment Facility's support for developing countries' activities, to consider additional efforts to meet the increasing interest in taking part in and having access to the clearing-house mechanism, including in regional networking, and to report to the Executive Secretary prior to the next meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.	
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	<u>organizations</u> to identify projects and programmes incorporating cooperative approaches to the transfer of technologies which they believe can serve as models for improving the diffusion and implementation of clean technologies under the Convention; and to mobilize and facilitate efforts to provide financial resources needed by developing country Parties to meet their agreed incremental costs, including development and transfer of technologies. <u>Requests the Convention secretariat</u> (a) To continue its work on the synthesis and dissemination of information on environmentally sound technologies and know-how, (b) to give priority to activities on the theme of building the capacity of Parties to enhance the transfer of environmentally sound technologies; and (c) To further strengthen its activities in support of capacity-building in developing country Parties with regard to the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and know-how. <u>Requests the Chairman of SBSTA to establish a consultative process...to achieve agreement on a framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention.</u>		
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	Decision 11/CP.4 <u>Notes</u> that there is a need to address the concern expressed by some Parties that Annex II Parties are falling short of their commitments related to the transfer of technology		
1998	SBSTA, 8th Session, Bonn <u>A Draft decision for the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties was proposed by the Group of 77 and China:</u> <u>Noting</u> the slow progress of practical activities with regard to the transfer of technology <u>Requests</u> the Convention secretariat: (a) To prepare an inventory of environmentally sound and economically viable technologies and know-how; and (b) To submit the documents on the elaboration of the terms under which transfers of technologies and know-how could take place, through the SBSTA, to the Conference of the Parties for consideration; SBSTA, 9th Session, Buenos Aires At its 9th meeting, on 10 November, the SBSTA decided to recommend the draft decision (proposed above) for adoption by the COP at its fourth session.		

1999	COP 5, Bonn <u>25 October - 5 November 1999</u> Decision 9/CP.5 <i>Noting</i> the progress made by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on its special report on methodological and technological issues in technology transfer, <u>Agrees</u> to extend, until its sixth session, the consultative process referred to in decision 4/CP.4 and to request the Chairman of the SBSTA, with the assistance of the secretariat, to complete the regional workshops by early 2000 <u>Requests</u> the Chairman of the SBSTA, with the assistance of the secretariat, to hold a meeting with experts and representatives of Parties to consider the progress of the consultative process and the possible elements of a framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention. <u>Invites</u> Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention that have not already done so to report their technology needs, in their national communications, to the extent possible; <u>Urges</u> Parties included in Annex II to the Convention to give particular attention to reporting on technology		COP 3, Recife 15 - 26 November 1999 Decision 5/COP.3 <i>Calls upon</i> Governments, developed countries, United Nations agencies and programmes, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector for further support in order to enhance the implementation of the Convention by providing financial resources and by facilitating the transfer of technology to affected developing country Parties, particularly those in Africa, as well as by improving coordination among all actors. Decision 8/COP.3 <u>Reaffirmed</u> the urgent need to mobilize substantial financial resources and to promote transfer of technology, know-how and capacity building for combating desertification and drought processes.
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	transfer activities. Decision 10/CP.5 <u>Recognizes</u> that the constraints to implementing the Convention in developing countries include the lack of financial resources and appropriate institutions; the lack of access to necessary technologies and know-how, including information technology; and the lack of regular opportunities to exchange information and views among developing countries, Decision 12/CP.5 <u>Decides</u> that the process of adaptation shall also identify what actions are necessary under the Convention, including actions relating to funding, insurance and the transfer of technology, to meet the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties and the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries;		
1999	SBSTA, 10th Session, Bonn <u>The SBSTA noted</u> the progress made by the Chairman, with the assistance of the secretariat, in conducting the technology transfer consultative process. It endorsed the proposal by the Chairman that the secretariat organize three regional workshops, one in Africa, one in Asia and the		

	Pacific Islands, and one in Latin America and the Caribbean, taking into account the regional and global perspectives of transfer of technology. SBSTA, 11th Session, Bonn The SBSTA requested the Chairman, with the assistance of the secretariat, to make every effort, before the twelfth session of the SBSTA, to identify possible elements of a framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention, taking into account the results of the three regional workshops, common elements and areas of divergence based on submissions by Parties on how the issues and questions listed in the annex to decision 4/CP.4 should be addressed, and the IPCC special report on methodological and technological issues in technology transfer (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/14).		
1999	Regional Consultation Workshop for Africa was held in Arusha, Tanzania, from 16-18 August 1999 PTI Database was launched - A pilot project to establish a technology cooperation projects inventory. The project's aim was to explore what technology information is already available on the web with a view to		

	assessing the gaps in geographical coverage and in specific services and products. At present, it includes GEF projects and programmes, projects cited in national communications of Annex I Parties⁶, projects cited in consultative process submissions, Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) projects, projects identified by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Development Assistance Committee (DAC) (in a consultant report), United States and German. technology cooperation reports, projects cited in initial national communications of Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, some bilateral projects not reported in national communications of Annex I Parties, and some multilateral projects and programmes such as non-GEF related activities of the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), regional development banks and other multilateral implementing agencies. PTI was developed and implemented using a desktop database management system (MS Access).		
2000	COP 6, The Hague	COP 5, Nairobi, Kenya	COP 4, Bonn

	<u>13 - 24 November 2000</u> Decision 1/CP.6 (Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action) <u>Urges all Parties</u> to intensify political consultations among themselves and explore areas of common ground that would enable the successful conclusion of negotiations at a resumed session on all issues covered by the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, which includes the issue of technology transfer.	<u>15 - 26 May 2000</u> Decision V/14 <u>Decides</u> that the strategic plan for the clearing-house mechanism shall become a component of the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity; <u>Endorses</u> the longer-term programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism (contained in UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/4) <u>Decides that the informal advisory committee</u> 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 COP 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	<u>11 - 22 December 2000</u> Decision 8/COP.4/Annex <u>Calls for the strengthening of the Global Mechanism</u> in order to enable it to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of existing financial mechanisms and to promote actions leading to the mobilization and channeling of substantial financial resources, including for the transfer of technology, on a grant basis, and/or on concessional or other terms, to affected developing country Parties.
2000	SBSTA, 12th Session, Bonn The SBSTA recalled its request to the Chairman to make available at the thirteenth session of the SBSTA a report on the outcome of the consultative process, incorporating a		

	draft text on a <u>framework</u> for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention, taking into account the submissions from Parties and the IPCC <i>Special Report on Methodological and Technological Issues in Technology Transfer</i> (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/14, para. 75 (k)). SBSTA 13th Session Part I, Lyon <u>The SBSTA considered</u> the draft text of a framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention prepared by the Chairman of the secretariat. (FCCC/SBSTA/2000/10/Add.4) ion The secretariat also presented a <u>preliminary framework for a technology information system</u> to the SBSTA. SBSTA, 14th Session The SBSTA took note of the progress made by the secretariat in developing a technology information system, and invited interested Parties to contact the secretariat for a password which would allow them to access and test the system.		
2000	Regional Consultation Workshop for Asia-Pacific was held in		

	Cebu City, Philippines, from 17-19 January 2000 Regional Consultation Workshop for Latin America and Caribbean was held in San Salvador from 29-31 March 2000 Development of the secretariat's technology web pages in cooperation with the Climate Technology Initiative and the Government of the United States.		
2001	COP 6 Part II, Bonn, Germany <i>16 - 27 July 2001</i> Parties adopted the <u>Bonn Agreements on the Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action</u>, registering political agreement on key issues, including on the development and transfer of technologies. Parties also completed their work on a detailed decision on this issue, based on the Bonn Agreements, which was forwarded to COP 7 (Marrakesh, October/November 2001) for adoption. COP 7, Marrakech, Morocco <i>29 October - 9 November 2001</i> Decision 4/CP.7 (Marrakech Accords) <u>Decides to adopt the framework for</u>		COP 5, Geneva <i>1 -12 October 2001</i> Decision 1/COP.5 <u>Terms of reference of the committee for the review of the implementation of the convention:</u> Identify ways and means of promoting know-how and technology transfer, in particular from the developed countries to the developing countries, for combating desertification and/or mitigating the effects of drought.

	<u>meaningful and effective actions</u> to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention contained in the annex to this decision as part of the outcome of the technology transfer consultative process (decision 4/CP.4) and the Buenos Aires Plan of Action . (decision 1/CP.4); The framework, referred to hereinafter as the <u>technology framework*</u>, covers five key themes and areas for actions: technology needs and needs assessments; technology information; enabling environments; capacity-building; and mechanisms for technology transfer. <u>Decides to establish an expert group on technology transfer (EGTT)</u> to be nominated by Parties, with the objective of enhancing the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention, including, <i>inter alia</i>, by analysing and identifying ways to facilitate and advance technology transfer activities and making recommendations to SBSTA. The Decision 5/CP.7 <i>Insisting</i> that the extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments will depend on the effective implementation by the developed country Parties of their		
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	commitments relating to financial resources and transfer of technology, <u>Decides</u> that the implementation of the following activities shall be supported through the Global Environment Facility (in accordance with decision 6/CP.7) and other bilateral and multilateral sources. <u>Invites Annex II Parties</u> to support least developed country Parties in the development and transfer of technology, particularly adaptation technology (in accordance with decision 4/CP.7)		
2001	SBSTA, 15th Session The SBSTA invited the Parties and relevant international organizations to register and test the prototype technology clearing house mechanism. It further requested the secretariat to continue its work on the technology information system, drawing on links between its work and the work of existing institutions and networks, in particular, information relating to adaptation technologies; and to explore the feasibility of including information on private and publicly-owned technologies, joint research and development programmes, examples of success stories and case studies on technology transfer.		

2001	The Secretariat conducted a review of all COP and SBSTA documents relating to the subject matter as well as other documents such as those produced within the technology transfer consultative process and use of the information contained in these documents, such as the compilation of existing technology information centres and coastal zone centres and lists of experts involved in the technology transfer consultative process, to establish several new databases; Design and development of a functional prototype of an Internet-based technology information system (TT-Clear) which provides access to information on the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies under the Convention, provides synergy with ongoing efforts in other organizations, and contributes to a more efficient use of the available resources within the secretariat. The TT-Clear will provide a means of accessing information in existing databases, both at UNFCCC and outside, through the Internet. For example, the UNFCCC roster of experts, the databases on AIJs, the		
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	Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Contact Information Server (CIS) may be connected with the proposed new databases. The GEF, International Energy Agency (IEA), Greentia and Centre for the Analysis and Dissemination of Demonstrated Energy Technologies (CADDET), OECD/DAC, CTI databases and search engines will be used to search for information on different aspects of technology transfer. The site provides dynamic access to TT:DATABASES powered by a specially designed web application. Preparation of a working paper, which contains a detailed project proposal on establishing a technology information system/clearing house and international information network distributed to Parties for comments at the second part of the thirteenth session of the SBSTA. (The updated and revised version of the proposal is available in document FCCC/TP/2001/2) Further cooperation with other international organizations both in establishing means for electronic access to, and exchange of, information relating to the transfer		
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	of climate-friendly technologies and in harmonizing the project/technology classification systems used. The secretariat sent letters, requesting permission to access information available on their web sites, to GEF, OECD/DAC, IEA (Greentech, CADDET, IEAGHG, CTI), IPCC, UNEP (maESTro), UNDP, UNIDO, World Bank (GATEWAY), EU, and to some Parties including the United States (DoE, EPA, NREL, EIA, USAID), Germany (Cleaner Production site), Japan (NEDO), Canada (CIDA) Australia (Australian GHG Office) and China (EST). All the responses received from these organizations to date have indicated their willingness to share information with the UNFCCC Launch of a “climate technology web site” – spearheaded by the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI), with support from the United States and other member countries, to support the consultative process on technology transfer, as well as to provide some near-term assistance to Parties in improving access to information on climate-friendly technologies. One of the most recent efforts is the design of an Internet-based registration system for technology		
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	transfer expert centres. The site was implemented and runs under, Lotus Notes (Domino). This system is different from the UNFCCC standard for databases and Internet web sites. (Source: FCCC/SBSTA/2001/4 24 September 2001, Progress report on the development of a technology information system Note by the secretariat)		
2002	COP 8, Bonn, Germany 3 - 14 June 2002 Decision 1/CP.8 Noted that technology transfer should be strengthened, including through concrete projects and capacity-building in all relevant sectors such as energy, transport, industry, health, agriculture, biodiversity, forestry and waste management. <u>Requests the secretariat</u> to facilitate the work of the Consultative Group of Experts, by providing technical support to the Consultative Group of Experts as required, particularly in the areas of national greenhouse gas inventories, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, mitigation assessments, research and systematic observation, education, training and public awareness,	COP 6, The Hague, The Netherlands 7 - 19 April 2002 Decision VI/18 <u>Invites Parties</u> to use effectively the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism and to establish or strengthen national, subregional or regional focal points for the clearing-house mechanism. <u>Requests the Executive Secretary</u> to commission a review to assess the current and potential role of the clearing-house mechanism in promoting technical and scientific cooperation, including its role in facilitating the transfer of technology and know-how.	No COP session

	technology transfer and capacity-building, as they relate to the preparation of national communications; Decision 7/CP.8 Requesting the Expert Group on Technology Transfer and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to submit to the secretariat, as soon as possible, views, relevant to their mandates, on activities, programmes and measures referred to in paragraph 2 of decision 7/CP.7; Decision 10/CP.8 <i>Recognizing</i> the progress made by the secretariat on the development of the secretariat's technology information system (TT:CLEAR), which has been available to the Parties for testing since September 2001, <i>Noting</i> with appreciation the progress made by the Expert Group on Technology Transfer in implementing its work programme for the biennium 2002–2003, 1. <i>Encourages</i> the Expert Group on Technology Transfer to continue its good work; 2. <i>Requests</i> the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice: (a) To request its Chair to conduct		
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	consultations and facilitate collaboration among expert groups established under the Convention, to the extent practicable, on their work programmes on crosscutting issues, including those relating to technology transfer and capacity-building activities; (b) To take into account, when examining at its nineteenth session the work programme of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer for the following year, innovative ways to address the outcomes of technology needs assessments already completed by developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition; 3. <i>Requests</i> the secretariat to assist the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to facilitate the consultations among the expert groups.		
2002	SBSTA 17th Session, NewDelhi <u>The SBSTA invited UNEP</u> to collaborate further with the secretariat in establishing a link between TT:CLEAR and the Sustainable Alternatives Network (SANet), including the latter's function of 'matchmaking' between persons and/or organizations interested in the transfer of environmentally sound technologies.		CRIC 1st Session, Rome (11-22 November 2002) Concluded that activities such as the networking of scientific institutions, exchange of expertise, technology transfers, training at universities, internships and scholarships in desertification, should be systematically promoted through SRAPs and RAPs. <u>Ways and means to promote know-how and technology transfer</u>

<u>The SBSTA, through the SBI, invited the GEF to prepare a report synthesizing the lessons learned on the development and transfer of technologies based on its projects relating to climate change, and to make it available to the EGTT as an input to its future work;</u> <u>The SBSTA requested the SBI, at its seventeenth session, to consider the special needs relating to technology transfer activities when recommending to the COP a decision on the financial mechanism;</u> <u>The SBSTA requested the secretariat,</u> (a) To prepare a technical paper outlining experiences, lessons learned, success stories and challenges in building the capacity of developing country Parties, and Parties with economies in transition, in the development and transfer of technologies. The paper should also identify possible prioritized capacitybuilding activities relating to the development and transfer of technologies; (ii) To prepare a technical paper on enabling environments for technology transfer on the basis of terms of reference recommended by the EGTT, for consideration by the EGTT at its third meeting; (iii) To organize a workshop on enabling environments for technology		(a)The CST and its group of experts should consider provisions related to the access to relevant technology, knowledge and know-how and the COP at its sixth session may wish to take appropriate action on this matter. (b) Governments should enhance policy measures and incentives to encourage the private sector to be proactively involved in supporting technological and scientific cooperation. <u>It was stressed</u> that inter-sessional sessions should attempt fully to reflect and comprehensively to review the implementation of the Convention by all the country Parties, including the developed country Parties, with emphasis given to <u>priority areas</u> such as resource mobilization and technology transfer, as well as socio-economic issues.
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	transfer in April 2003 (in Belgium), with the aim of facilitating an exchange of views and experiences to promote enabling environments, and to report on the findings of the workshop to the SBSTA at its eighteenth session; The SBSTA recommended that the workshop should identify options to increase cooperation and capture synergies among the conventions using existing channels, particularly the exchange of information, in areas such as technology transfer, education and outreach, research and systematic observation, capacity-building, reporting, and impacts and adaptation; SBSTA 18th Session, Bonn The SBSTA welcomed the technical paper on enabling environments for technology transfer (FCCC/TP/2003/2) prepared by the secretariat under the guidance of the EGTT. The SBSTA noted that the Chair of the EGTT in his oral report to the SBSTA at its eighteenth session concluded, inter alia, that the success of technology transfer is highly dependent on the involvement of a wide variety of stakeholders, and that governments have a crucial role to		
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	play in creating favourable conditions. International cooperation and partnerships were identified as ways to help enhance the transfer of technology between countries; <u>The SBSTA encouraged business and industry NGOs, and relevant international organizations,</u> to organize, in consultation with the EGTT and the secretariat, sector-specific workshops and other activities relevant to enabling environments for the development and transfer of technologies, <u>The SBSTA requested the secretariat,</u> (a) To organize, in consultation with the EGTT and in cooperation with other relevant organizations, a senior level round-table discussion between governments, business and industry at COP 9, to discuss enabling environments for technology transfer under Article 4.5 of the Convention; (b) To continue its work on the development of links between TT:CLEAR, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Sustainable Alternative Network (SANet), CTI and other relevant technology information systems and clearing houses and existing national/regional technology centres, for the primary purpose of providing an efficient means of		
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	showcasing to potential financial and/or technical partners those opportunities for technology transfer identified by Parties during the conduct of their technology needs assessments SBI 18th Session, Bonn <u>The SBI invited the secretariat:</u> (i) To continue work on the development of the clearing house project, taking into account the proposal contained in document FCCC/SBI/2003/4, and the views expressed by Parties; (ii) To report to the SBI, at its nineteenth session, on progress of work, including options for the institutional home of the coordinating entity of the clearing house and detailed financial implications of the development and maintenance of the clearing house		
2002	The EGTT took part in the expert workshop on technology information held in Beijing, China, 18–19 April 2002, and in the expert meeting on methodologies for technologies needs assessments held on 22–25 April 2002 in Seoul, Republic of Korea.		
2003			COP 6, Havana <i>25 August-5 September 2003</i>

			Decision 1/COP.6 <u>Invites the secretariat</u> with the support of relevant institutions, to continue to promote the development of <u>thematic programme networks (TPNs)</u>, best practices to combat desertification and, in particular, to bring more support to activities such as, among others, technology transfer to developing countries, into the process of the development of subregional and regional programmes. Decision 9/COP.6 <u>The Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC)</u> <u>was tasked</u>, as part of the program of work for its 3rd session, to consider ways and means of promoting know-how and technology transfer for combating desertification and/or mitigating the effects of drought, as well as of promoting experience sharing and information exchange among Parties and interested institutions and organizations.
2003	The UNFCCC Workshop on Enabling Environments for Technology Transfer was held at the Het Pand Conference Centre, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium, from 9-10 April 2003.	Norway/UN Conference on Technology Transfer and Capacity Building, Norway, June 23-27, 2003	CRIC 2nd Session, Havana (26-29 August 2003) “Obstacles to the transfer of technology” was identified as one of the major constraints for the successful implementation of the Convention (ICCD/CRIC(2)/3)

NOTE: All information about the Recommendations/Decisions of the UNFCCC SBSTA were culled from the Final Reports of each session.

*The technology framework provides for an international information clearing house, including a network of technology information centres, to be established under the auspices of the secretariat by the time of the eighth session of the COP, taking into consideration the conclusions of the SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, on the report of the expert workshop on technology information held in Beijing, China from 18 to 19 April 2002 (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.6).

The UNFCCC's TT:CLEAR

SOME NOTES ABOUT TT-CLEAR

- **3 U principle: Useful, Usable, Used**
- **Modular structure**
 - The modular structure proposed would allow many governments and organizations to contribute.
 - Would also allow for a better use of the existing resources.
- **Incremental implementation**
 - A review of the project after each phase and extensive consultations with the Parties.
 - Would permit a better management of the new resources.
- **In-house cooperation**
 - Consideration of general and specific aspects (e.g., databases, project information, methods).
 - Use of high level IT (reusability, flexibility, maintainability, portability) and standardization (standard proposal).
- **Efficient data gathering using modern techniques**
 - Only information not available in external databases.
 - Through Internet.

(Source: "Technology information system," a presentation by Florin Vladu, UNFCCC secretariat, COP7 side event on technology information, October 30 2001)

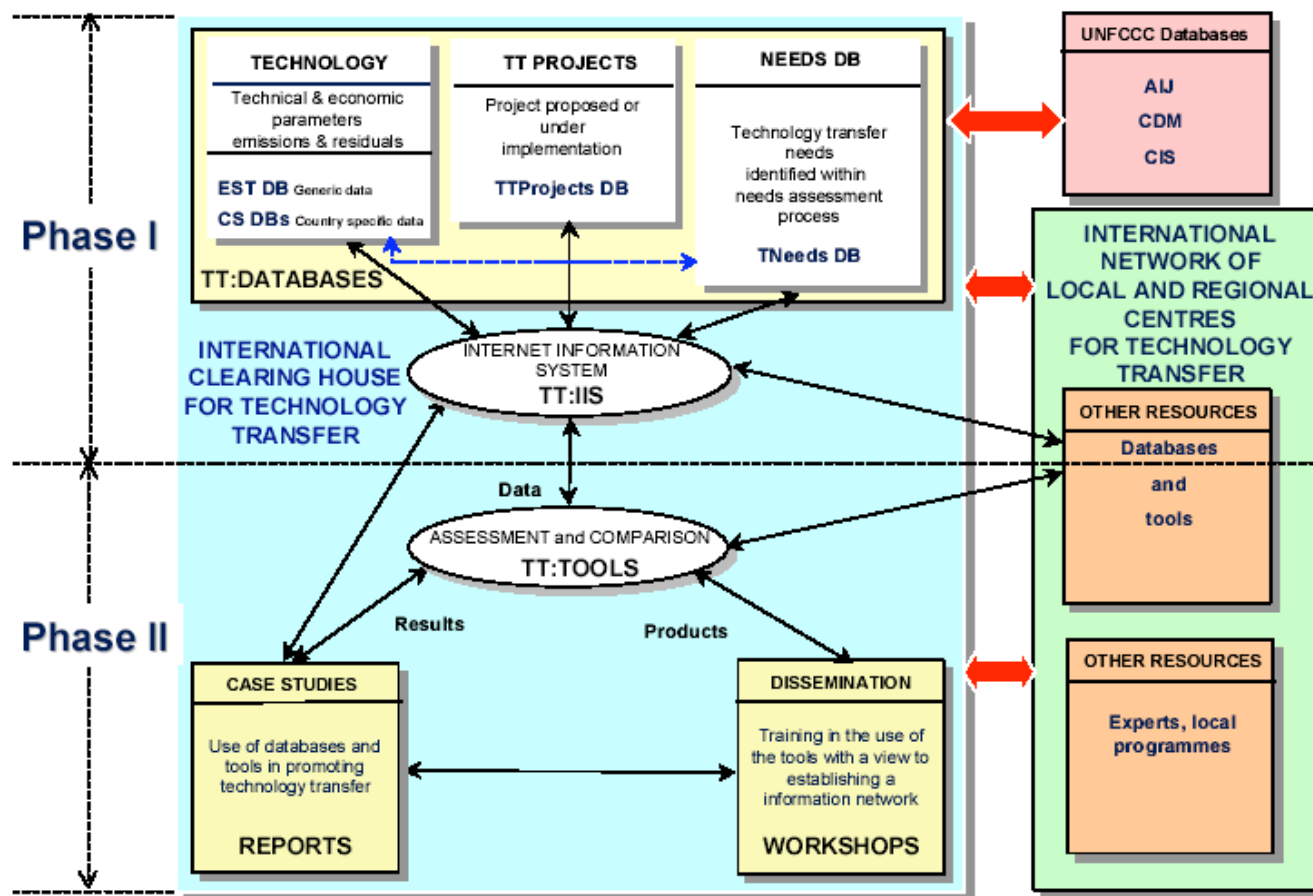


Figure II.1. Proposed structure of the TT:CLEAR

(Source: Technical Paper, Technology transfer clearing house and international information network, Proposal for activities, FCCC/TP/2001/2, 18 October 2001)

**Linkages among
Ramsar, CITES and OZONE
on Technology Transfer**

Table 1. Comparative Matrix: Provisions on Technology Transfer
Based on Convention Texts from CITES, Montreal and RAMSAR

	<i>CITES</i>	<i>RAMSAR</i>	<i>MONTREAL</i>
General Commitments	<i>No particular provision on technology transfer, not even on technology in general and its role in the international trade of endangered flora and fauna.</i>	<i>No specific provision on technology transfer. At best, it only talks about the exchange of relevant data and publications, to wit:</i> Art. 4.3 The Contracting Parties shall encourage research and the exchange of data and publications regarding wetlands and their flora and fauna.	Art. 10A Each Party shall take every practicable step, consistent with the programs supported by the financial mechanism, to ensure: (a) that the best available, environmentally safe substitutes and related technologies are expeditiously transferred to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5; and (b) that the transfers referred to in subparagraph (a) occur under fair and most favorable conditions.
Role of Technology Transfer	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	Preamble ... <i>Considering</i> the importance of promoting international co-operation in the research, development and transfer of alternative technologies relating to the control and reduction of emissions of substances that deplete the ozone layer, bearing in mind in particular the needs of developing countries... Art. 5.1 bis. 5 Developing the capacity to fulfill the obligations of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of this Article (i.e., developing countries) to comply with the control measures set out in

			Articles 2A to 2E and Article 2I, and any control measures in Articles 2F to 2H that are decided pursuant to paragraph 1 <i>bis</i> of this Article, and their implementation by those same Parties will depend upon the effective implementation of the financial co-operation as provided by Article 10 and the transfer of technology as provided by Article 10A.
Role of COP	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	Art. 5.1 <i>bis</i>. 8 A Meeting of the Parties shall review, not later than 1995, the situation of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of this Article, including the effective implementation of financial co-operation and transfer of technology to them, and adopt such revisions that may be deemed necessary regarding the schedule of control measures applicable to those Parties.
Financial mechanism	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	Art. 10.1 The Parties shall establish a mechanism for the purposes of providing financial and technical co-operation, including the transfer of technologies, to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of this Protocol to enable their compliance with the control measures set out in Articles 2A to 2E and Article 2I, and any control measures in Articles 2F

			to 2H that are decided pursuant to paragraph 1 <i>bis</i> of Article 5 of the Protocol. Art. 10.3.b The Multilateral Fund shall...finance clearing-house functions to...(ii) facilitate technical co-operation.. and (iv) facilitate and monitor other multilateral, regional and bilateral co-operation available to Parties that are developing countries.
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Table 1. Decisions, Recommendation and other Developments on Technology Transfer

Based on Decisions, Recommendations and Reports from the Meeting/Conference of Parties and subsidiary bodies

	<i>CITES</i>	<i>RAMSAR</i>	<i>MONTREAL</i>
General Principles	Decision 11.1 (CITES Decisions) Strategic Vision through 2005 (or simply Strategic Plan)* adopted in COP Dec. 11.1 <u>Action Plan</u> Obj. 1.4.2 - Encourage use of technology such as the Internet and CD-ROM for data and information exchange and training. Obj. 2.4.2 - In collaboration with Parties, international agencies, and relevant research entities, identify the available technologies (e.g. digital technology, microchips, barcodes, holograms, DNA testing) relevant to assisting the better implementation of the Convention.	--	12th Meeting of the Parties <i>Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 11-14 December 2000</i> (UNEP/OzL.Pro.12/9, 10 January 2001) <u>Ouagadougou Declaration</u> We encourage strong international cooperation and national action in the areas of... transfer of technology; know-how and capacity-building, and harmonized of customs codes Decision IX/15 Recognizing the importance of technology transfer for the effective implementation of the activities in the

	Obj. 3.3.1 - Encourage enforcement agencies to share technology (e.g. forensic). Strategic Plan for the Conservation of Hawksbill Turtles within the Wider Caribbean* <u>Mechanisms</u> Ensure the availability of adequate resources for implementation, by... (iii) sharing relevant expertise, technology and resources within the region. <i>*The two materials are provided as annexes I and IV respectively in the document entitled, "CITES Decisions," a compendium of COP Decisions in effect after the Parties' 12th meeting in Santiago, Chile (2002). The document is available online at http://www.cites.org/eng/decis/index.shtml.</i> 51st Meeting of Council, February 2000 <i>IUCN Guidelines for the Prevention of Biodiversity Loss Caused by Alien Invasive Species</i> <u>9.2.2 International level</u> Generally develop international cooperation to prevent and combat damage caused by alien invasive species, and provide assistance and		production sector, <i>Requested</i> the Executive Committee to accelerate the formulation of the guidelines for funding the production sector and the subsequent approval of relevant projects in this sector. Decision VII/4 <i>Underlined</i> that the implementation of control measures by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 will, as provided in Article 5, paragraph 5, depend upon the effective implementation of the financial cooperation as provided by Article 10 and the transfer of technology as provided by Article 10 A.
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	technology transfer as well as capacity building related to risk assessment as well as management techniques. Decision V/8 http://www.cites.org/eng/cttee/animals/16/Inf16-11.pdf) <i>Interim Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species</i> <u>Guiding principle 9: Cooperation, including capacity-building</u> 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.		
Responsible Body	--	--	8th Meeting of the Parties <i>San José, 25-27 November 1996</i> (UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/12, 19 December 1996) <u>Responsibility of TEAP (Technological and Economic Assessment Panel)</u> TEAP served the Parties in many ways, such as ... (iii) the elaboration of technical strategies and (iv) support of technology transfers. Decision VII/34

			<u>Role of TEAP</u> That the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should keep the Parties to the Montreal Protocol informed of any important new technical and economic developments on a year-to-year basis and ...collaborate with the Industry and Environment Programme Activity Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme to prepare, in accordance with the provisions of decision VII/22, the report on inventory and assessment of technologies and know-how to phase out ozone-depleting substances, including an elaboration of the terms under which transfers of such technology and know-how take place. <u>Decision VIII/7</u> <u>Establishment of an Informal Group on Technology Transfer</u> To assist the Executive Committee in identifying what steps can practically be taken to eliminate potential impediments to the transfer of ozone-friendly technologies to Parties operating under Article 5 under fair and most favourable conditions;
On clearing-	Species Database (http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/s)	Participatory Management Clearinghouse	OzonAction Clearinghouse (http://www.uneptie.org/ozonaction)

house mechanism	pecies.html) This database was created and is maintained by UNEP-WCMC with financial support from the European Commission and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee of the United Kingdom. It is searchable by country and by species name.	(www.iucn.org/themes/pmns) The Participatory Management Clearinghouse (PMC) was established in 2000 jointly by IUCN (The World Conservation Union), WWF (The World Wide Fund For Nature) and the Bureau of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar) in response to Ramsar COP7 Resolution VII.8 on <i>"Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous peoples' participation in the management of wetlands"</i> - which in turn originated in a joint effort of the three institutions	By providing an enabling function since 1991, the UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE) OzonAction. Clearinghouse activities include information exchange (through The OzonAction Strategic Information System 2000 (OASIS) CD-ROM database reference tool; The Online Halon Trader Web Site , part of the International Recycled Halon Bank Management Information Clearinghouse; weekly e-mail news services on ozone protection) and networking (through regular meetings, e-mail fora and on-going dialogues). At the 9th meeting of the parties in 1997, Ms. Jacqueline Aloisi de Larderel, Director, UNEP Industry and Environment Centre, reported that OzonAction, the clearing-house programme funded by the Multilateral Fund, had provided neutral, unbiased information on policies and technologies and assisted in all phases of the technology transfer process.
Type of Technology	--	Resolution VIII.25 <i>The Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008</i> (http://www.ramsar.org/key_res_viii_25_e.htm) - transfer of peatland restoration	11th Meeting of the Parties <i>Beijing, 29 November-3 December 1999</i> (UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/10, 17 December 1999) - access to inexpensive and effective

		technology	MDIs 12th Meeting of the Parties <i>Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 11-14 Dec 2000</i> (UNEP/OzL.Pro.12/9, 10 January 2001) - transfer of appropriate technology to assist the transition to non-CFC MDIs - transfer of ozone-friendly technology 14th Meeting of the Parties <i>Rome, 25-29 November 2002</i> (UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, 5 December 2002) - transfer of the right technology, not just the cheapest
Implementation Problems	--	--	8th Meeting of the Parties <i>San José, 25-27 November 1996</i> (UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/12, 19 December 1996) <u>Compliance of Non-Article 5 Parties</u> Several representatives stressed the importance of the transfer of technology and suggested that Parties not operating under Article 5 should treat compliance with their obligations in that respect as seriously as compliance with the financial obligations. <u>Need for a simplified process</u> One representative suggested that the Executive Committee should, through

			the implementing agencies, simplify the project-monitoring process so as to accelerate the transfer of technology to and implementation of projects in the Parties operating under Article 5. Decision IX/14 <u>Fair and favourable conditions</u> <i>Requested</i> the Executive Committee, with the assistance of the Informal Group, to expeditiously identify steps that can practically be taken to eliminate potential impediments to the transfer of ozone-friendly technologies to Parties operating under Article 5 under fair and most favourable conditions. Note: This has been a perennial concern since the 1st meeting of the parties in 1989.
Workshops	- none -	Expert Workshop on Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies for the Sustainable Management of Mangrove Forests in Latin America and the Wider Caribbean <i>Managua, Nicaragua, 3-5 March 2003</i> A Nicaragua-led Initiative in Support of the United Nations Forum on	Technology Transfer Workshop <i>Bangkok, Thailand, March 1999</i> Jointly organized by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Asia and the Pacific Centre of the Transfer of Technology (APCTT) and the Centre for Science and Technology of the Nonaligned and other Developing countries. <u>10 Main Lessons from the Workshop</u>

		Forests in the Framework of the Environmental Conventions of Antigua Guatemala (North-west Pacific), Lima (South-east Pacific) and Cartagena (Wider Caribbean), and the Co-operation Programme of the South-West Atlantic. <i>Comments: Ironically, the conclusions and agreements of this workshop did not deal directly with the implementation of technology transfer mechanisms.</i>	1. Technology transfer is a collaborative effort. 2. The process cannot take place in isolation. 3. Be consistent with national programmes. 4. Project planning should be comprehensive. 5. Market forces play a crucial role. 6. Rely on indigenous technologies where possible. 7. No training, no transfer. 8. Disseminate information and keep the public aware. 9. Present clear political guidelines. 10. Consider the Montreal Protocol's interface with the Kyoto Protocol. (Full report available at http://www.uneptie.org/ozonaction/library/policy/louder.pdf)
Non-compliance and Technology Transfer	46th meeting of the Standing Committee Geneva (Switzerland), 12-15 March 2002 (http://www.cites.org/eng/cttee/standing/46/46-11-3.pdf) A range of sequential and graduated responses to non-compliance are available to CITES Parties including... advice and/or assistance (i.e., providing the affected Party with information, technical or financial assistance, technology transfer, exchange of expertise, training or otherwise to improve its	--	4th Meeting of the Parties <i>Copenhagen, 23-25 November 1992</i> (UNEP/OzL.Pro.4/15, 25 November 1992) <u>Indicative list of measures that might be taken by a meeting of the parties in respect of non-compliance with the protocol</u> 1) Appropriate assistance, including assistance for the collection and reporting of data, technical assistance, technology transfer and financial assistance, information transfer and training. 2) Suspension, in accordance with the

	capacity to comply) 12th of the Conference of the Parties Santiago (Chile), 3-15 November 2002 (http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/12/doc/E12-26.pdf) If implementation problems are detected through the review of reported information, compliance can be facilitated (particularly if the lack of ability to comply seems clear) through the provision of advice and/or assistance. This could include providing the affected Party with information, technical or financial assistance, technology transfer, training or otherwise improving its capacity to comply. The offer of technical or financial assistance also could serve as an incentive to comply for Parties that otherwise lack sufficient know-how or resources for CITES implementation.		applicable rules of international law concerning the suspension of the operation of a treaty, of specific rights and privileges under the Protocol, whether or not subject to time limits, including those concerned with industrial rationalization, production, consumption, trade, transfer of technology, financial mechanism and institutional arrangements.
Prominent Personalities/Entities	--	--	3rd Meeting of the Parties <i>Nairobi, 19-21 June 1991</i> (UNEP/OzL.Pro.3/11, 21 June 1991) Former President, Mr. David Trippier, greater emphasis on the importance of technology transfer in enabling developing countries to meet their obligations under the Protocol. Although there were many sources of

			funding for technology transfer, particular emphasis had to be placed on the most cost-effective and efficient measures available, appropriate to the particular country's agreed phase-out programme. 6th Meeting of the Parties <i>Nairobi, 6-7 October 1994</i> (UNEP/OzL.Pro.6/7, 10 October 1994) Ms. Elizabeth Dowdeswell, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and Secretary-General to the Meeting, cited the need for renewed and innovative efforts at information sharing, capacity building and technology transfer to developing countries, among others. 7th Meeting of the Parties <i>Vienna, 5-7 December 1995</i> (UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12, 27 December 1995) Ms. Elizabeth Dowdeswell, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and Secretary-General to the Meeting, said that Parties operating under Article 5 could rely on the commitments on financial assistance and technology transfer found in Articles 5, 10 and 10A of the Protocol,
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			and Parties operating under Article 2 should reinforce the strength of those commitments through prompt payment of contributions to the Multilateral Fund. 9th Meeting of the Parties <i>Montreal, 15-17 September 1997</i> (UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, 25 September 1997) Mr. Roberto Lenton, Director, Sustainable Energy and Environment Division of UNDP, reported that UNDP would also continue to assist developing countries negotiate beneficial technology-transfer agreements to facilitate the transition process to non-ODS substitutes. 13th Meeting of the Parties <i>Colombo, Sri Lanka, 16-19 October 2001</i> (UNEP/OzL.Pro.13/10, 26 October 2001) The representative of UNIDO said that one of the organization's roles was as a catalyst in raising awareness of and instigating action on protection of the ozone layer in developing countries, in a partnership whose effectiveness depended on the efficiency of the implementing agencies, and in supporting technological innovation and diffusion to ensure that beneficiary industries of the Montreal
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			Protocol programme could capitalize on the synergies of the technology transfer process to maximize productivity gains in a manner that ensured sustainability and also market competitiveness. 15th meeting of the Parties <i>Nairobi, 10-14 November 2003</i> (UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, 11 November 2003) Kenya's Vice-President, Mr. Moody Awori, urged Parties to push forward the Protocol agenda through the implementation of compliance mechanisms, provision of resources, technology transfer and capacity-building activities.
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Additional Information on Technology Transfer

The Basel Convention's Technology Transfer Mechanism

<http://www.basel.int/centers/centers.html>

Strategy

Establishment of Regional/Sub-regional centers for training and technology transfer

Basis

Article 14. The Parties agree that, according to the specific needs of different regions and sub-regions, regional or sub-regional centres for training and technology transfers regarding the management of hazardous wastes and other wastes and the minimization of their generation should be established. The Parties shall decide on the establishment of appropriate funding mechanisms of a voluntary nature.

Functions of the Centers

1. Training
2. Technology transfer
3. Information
4. Consulting
5. Awareness-raising

Actual Implementation

To date, the Basel Convention has established Regional Centres for Training and Technology Transfer in the following countries: Argentina, China, Egypt, El Salvador, Indonesia, Nigeria, Senegal, Slovak Republic, Russian Federation, South Africa, Trinidad & Tobago and Uruguay. A center based in Samoa is also under discussion with SPREP.

Table 3. Pertinent Decisions on Basel's Regional/Sub-Regional Centers for Training and Technology Transfer

<i>Number</i>	<i>Contents</i>
Decision I/13	<i>Decides</i> that one of the functions of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Committee of the Conference will be to identify the specific needs of different regions and subregions for training and technology transfer. <i>Requests</i> its Open-ended Ad Hoc Committee to consider these expressions of interest further and to report to the Second Meeting of the Conference of the Parties on ways and means for the establishment and functioning of such centres, taking into consideration ongoing or future activities of regional centres or organizations/systems, as well as for the establishment of appropriate funding mechanisms of a voluntary nature for the establishment of such centres.
Decision II/19	<i>Requests</i> the Conference of the Parties to provide a strong mandate for the Open-ended Ad Hoc Committee at its second meeting, as already proposed in Committee Decision I/5, to conclude the selection of sites for the establishment of regional centre(s) based on the results of the feasibility studies and taking into account the existence of any related regional centre and inform the Third Meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the decision taken to enable the initiation of activities for the establishment of the regional centre(s).
Decision III/19	<i>Decided</i> on the different sites for the Latin America and Caribbean region, African region, Central and Eastern Europe region, Asia and Pacific region
Decision IV/4	<i>Requests</i> the Secretariat of the Base I Convention to continue to explore areas of co operation with other international conventions and agencies of the United Nations system on sustainable development in the question of the establishment of regional technology centres and encourages networking to maximize interlinkages, and to avoid duplication of efforts. <i>Urges</i> all Parties and non-Parties in a position to do so, as well as international organizations, including development banks, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, including industry, to make financial or in-kind contributions to allow all centres to become operational as soon as possible and to support their activities.
Decision V/5	<i>Requests</i> the secretariat of the Basel Convention to establish, pursue and reinforce its closer collaboration with relevant offices and programmes of the United Nations Environment Programme, for the implementation of joint activities on training and technology transfer related to hazardous wastes, in particular with the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, Chemicals, the International Environment Technology Centre and the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, and the regional seas programme; and other organizations. <i>Requests</i> the secretariat to explore, in collaboration with the regional or subregional centres, possibilities for the establishment of partnerships with the industry sector, relevant non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders in the work of those centres, in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of their operation.
Decision VI/3	<i>Established</i> and identified the core functions of the Basel Convention Regional Centres for Training and Technology Transfer as follows: 1. Training; 2. Technology transfer; 3. Information; 4. Consulting; and 5. Awareness-raising.
Decision VI/4	<u>Business plans of the Basel Convention Regional Centres</u>

	<i>Invites</i> Governments, international organizations, financial institutions, the private sector and local authorities to support the implementation of the business plans through the Trust Fund to Assist Developing Countries and Other Countries in Need of Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Basel Convention or through direct arrangements with the Regional Centres. <i>Authorizes</i> the secretariat to facilitate access to the financial resources that could be allocated to projects presented and to be formulated by the Basel Convention Regional Centres in their role in carrying out the implementation of the Basel Declaration on Environmentally Sound Management and the priority actions of the strategic plan for the implementation of the Basel Convention, using contributions from the Trust Fund for the Basel Convention, as periodically agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties.
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**Linkages among
UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD
on Impacts and Adaptation**

Impacts and Adaptation (Convention Text)

Climate Change	• The specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and of those Parties, especially developing country Parties, that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden under the Convention, should be given full consideration. (Art.3) • The Parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing such measures, taking into account that policies and measures to deal with climate change should be cost-effective so as to ensure global benefits at the lowest possible cost. To achieve this, such policies and measures should take into account different socio-economic contexts, be comprehensive, cover all relevant sources, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and adaptation, and comprise all economic sectors. Efforts to address climate change may be carried out cooperatively by interested Parties.(Art.3) • Formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, and measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change; (Art. 4) • Cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change; develop and elaborate appropriate and integrated plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture, and for the protection and rehabilitation of areas, particularly in Africa, affected by drought and desertification, as well as floods; (Art. 4) • Take climate change considerations into account, to the extent feasible, in their relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, and employ appropriate methods, for example impact assessments, formulated and determined nationally, with a view to minimizing adverse effects on the economy, on public health and on the quality of the environment, of projects or measures undertaken by them to mitigate or adapt to climate change;(Art. 4) • Promote and cooperate in scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and other research, systematic observation and development of data archives related to the climate system and intended to further the understanding and to reduce or eliminate the remaining uncertainties regarding the causes, effects, magnitude and timing of climate change and the economic and social consequences of various response strategies; (Art. 4) • The Conference of Parties shall periodically examine the obligations of the Parties and the institutional arrangements under the Convention, in the light of the objective of the Convention, the experience gained in its implementation and the evolution of scientific and technological knowledge; Assess the overall effects of the measures taken pursuant to the Convention, in particular environmental, economic and social effects as well as their cumulative impacts and the extent to which progress towards the objective of the Convention is being achieved (Art. 7) • A subsidiary body for scientific and technological advice is hereby established to provide assessments of the state of scientific knowledge relating to climate change and its effects; respond to scientific, technological and methodological
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	questions that the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies may put to the body (Art. 9) • A subsidiary body for implementation is hereby established to assess the overall aggregated effect of the steps taken by the Parties in the light of the latest scientific assessments concerning climate change (Art..10) • Annex I Parties to strive to implement policies and measures set out under Article 2 in such a way as to minimize adverse effects of climate change, effects on international trade, and social, environmental and economic impacts on other Parties (Kyoto Protocol, Art. 2) • Annex I Parties to strive to implement their emission targets in such a way as to minimize adverse social, environmental and economic impacts on developing countries (Art. 3, Kyoto Protocol)
Biodiversity	• Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect the measures set out in this Convention relevant to the Contracting Party and Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies (Art. 6) • Identify processes and categories of activities which have or are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and monitor their effects through sampling and other techniques (Art.7) • Establish or maintain means to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts that could affect the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account the risks to human health (Art.8) • Introduce appropriate procedures requiring environmental impact assessment of its proposed projects that are likely to have significant adverse effects on biological diversity with a view to avoiding or minimizing such effects and, where appropriate, allow for public participation in such procedures; Promote, on the basis of reciprocity, notification, exchange of information and consultation on activities which are likely to significantly affect adversely the biological diversity of other States or areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, by encouraging the conclusion of bilateral, regional or multilateral arrangements; Promote national arrangements for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity and encourage international cooperation to supplement such national efforts (Art.14) • The Conference of Parties shall review scientific, technical and technological advice on biological diversity and consider and adopt protocols in accordance with Articles of the convention (Art.23) • A subsidiary body for the provision of scientific, technical and technological advice is hereby established to provide scientific and technical assessments of the status of biological diversity, and effects of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of this Convention (Art.25)
Combating	• The objective of this Convention is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries

Desertification	experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, through effective action at all levels, supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements, in the framework of an integrated approach which is consistent with Agenda 21, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in affected areas. (Art.2) • Affected country Parties to give due priority to combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought, allocate adequate resources in accordance with their circumstances and capabilities and establish strategies and priorities, within the framework of sustainable development plans and/or policies (Art.5) • In carrying out their obligations, affected developing country Parties and any other affected country Party in the framework of its regional implementation annex shall, as appropriate, prepare, make public and implement national action programmes, utilizing and building, to the extent possible, on existing relevant successful plans and programmes, and sub-regional and regional action programmes, as the central element of the strategy to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought. Such programmes shall be updated through a continuing participatory process on the basis of lessons from field action, as well as the results of research. The preparation of national action programmes shall be closely interlinked with other efforts to formulate national policies for sustainable development. (Art.9) • The purpose of national action programmes is to identify the factors contributing to desertification and practical measures necessary to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought; allow for modifications to be made in response to changing circumstances and be sufficiently flexible at the local level to cope with different socio-economic, biological and geo-physical conditions; give particular attention to the implementation of preventive measures for lands that are not yet degraded or which are only slightly degraded; strengthening of drought preparedness and management, including drought contingency plans at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels, which take into consideration seasonal to inter-annual climate predictions (Art. 10) • The Parties undertake, as mutually agreed and in accordance with their respective national legislation and/or policies, to promote, finance and/or facilitate the financing of the transfer, acquisition, adaptation and development of environmentally sound, economically viable and socially acceptable technologies relevant to combating desertification and/or mitigating the effects of drought, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in affected areas. Such cooperation shall be conducted bilaterally or multilaterally, as appropriate, making full use of the expertise of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (Art.18) • The Conference of Parties shall regularly review the implementation of the Convention and the functioning of its institutional arrangements in the light of the experience gained at the national, sub-regional, regional and international levels and on the basis of the evolution of scientific and technological knowledge (Art. 22) • In accordance with their respective capabilities, African country Parties undertake to develop contingency plans for mitigating the effects of drought in areas degraded by desertification and/or drought (Art. 4, Annex I) • National action programmes shall use past experiences in combating desertification and/or mitigating the effects of drought, taking into account social, economic and ecological conditions; identify factors contributing to desertification
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	and/or drought, the resources and capacities available and required, and the setting up of appropriate policies and institutional and other responses and measures necessary to combat those phenomena and/or mitigate their effects (Art. 8, Annex I) • Affected Party shall designate an appropriate national coordinating body to identify and analyze the constraints, needs and gaps affecting development and sustainable land use and recommend practical measures to avoid duplication by making full use of relevant ongoing efforts and promote implementation of results; facilitate, design and formulate project activities based on interactive, flexible approaches in order to ensure active participation of the population in affected areas, to minimize the negative impact of such activities, and to identify and prioritize requirements for financial assistance and technical cooperation; establish pertinent, quantifiable and readily verifiable indicators to ensure the assessment and evaluation of national action programmes, which encompass actions in the short, medium and long terms, and of the implementation of such programmes (Art. 9, Annex I) • Sub-regional action programmes shall focus on scientific and technical cooperation, particularly in the climatological, meteorological and hydrological fields, including networking for data collection and assessment, information sharing and project monitoring, and coordination and prioritization of research and development activities; early warning systems and joint planning for mitigating the effects of drought, including measures to address the problems resulting from environmentally induced migrations (Art. 11, Annex I) • Sub-regional or joint action programmes shall identify, in cooperation with national institutions, priorities relating to combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought which can better be met by such programmes, as well as relevant activities which could be effectively carried out through them; assess existing programmes relating to desertification and drought among all or some parties of the region or sub-region and their relationship with national action programmes (Art. 5, Annex II) • National action programmes shall take account issues of formulation and application of emergency plans to mitigate the effects of drought, strengthening and/or establishing information, evaluation and follow-up and early warning systems in areas prone to desertification and drought, taking account of climatological, meteorological, hydrological, biological, soil, economic and social factors; (Art. 4, Annex III) • Parties survey the state of the environment in affected areas to assess the causes and consequences of desertification and to determine priority areas for action; evaluate, with the participation of affected populations, past and current programmes in order to design a strategy and elaborate activities in the action programme; develop and utilize procedures and benchmarks for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the programme (Art. 5, Annex IV) • Affected country Parties preparing a sub-regional, regional or joint action programme may establish a coordination committee composed of representatives of each affected country Party concerned to review progress in combating desertification, harmonize national action programmes, make recommendations at the various stages of preparation and implementation of the sub-regional, regional or joint action programme, and act as a focal point for the promotion and coordination of technical cooperation pursuant to articles 16 to 19 of the Convention. (Art. 8, Annex IV)
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Impacts and Adaptations (Responses)

Climate Change	• GEF Approach to Adaptation to Climate Change (http://www.undp.org/cc/pdf/workshop_adaptation_20%20Oct/GEF%20Council_Approach%20to%20Adaptation.pdf) Adaptation can be a major part of a country's climate change response strategy, complementing climate change mitigation efforts. It can include policies and programs to: - Increase robustness of infrastructure and investments to climate change impacts (e.g., expanding buffer zones against sea level rise); - Discourage investments that would increase vulnerability in sensitive areas; - Increase flexibility of managed systems to accommodate and adapt to climate change; - Learn from and enhance resilience and adaptability of natural systems; - Reverse maladaptive trends in development and resource management and use (e.g., reducing subsidies associated with inefficient use of energy and water) Such measures can also produce "secondary benefits" including: - Improved protection against current climate variability, extreme weather events, and climate-related disasters; - Improved management of weather-dependent sectors (e.g. agriculture, water, etc.); - Reduction of pollution, land degradation and erosion; - Conservation of economically important habitats and biological diversity. • Impacts of Climate Change and of Response Measures on Developing Countries (http://unfccc.int/issues/art4849.html) • Buenos Aires Plan of Action (November 1998) work programme to identify actions needed to meet the needs of developing countries specified under Article 4.8 and 4.9 arising from the adverse effects of climate change and the impact of the implementation of response measures. • Bonn Agreements on the Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (July 2001) registering political agreement on key issues, including on the adverse effects of climate change and the impact of the implementation of response measures. • Activities to be supported by the GEF on concerning the adverse effects of climate change and the impact of the implementation of response measures. Vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change, these activities include: data collection; research and monitoring of climate change impacts; assessment of vulnerability and adaptation options; capacity-building; improving early warning systems for rapid response to extreme weather events; and
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	starting to implement adaptation activities where warranted vulnerability to response measures, the activities cover: promoting investment for economic diversification; development and transfer of more climate-friendly technologies, including non-energy uses of fossil fuels, advanced fossil fuel technologies and carbon capture/storage; the expansion of climate-friendly energy sources (e.g. natural gas and renewable); and capacity-building • Marrakesh Accords (COP 7) established a separate work programme for LDCs. This work programme includes the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs), which opens up a simplified channel for LDCs to inform the international community of their prioritized urgent and immediate adaptation needs. The preparation of NAPAs will be funded by the newly created LDC fund. COP 7 established initial guidance for the operation of the LDC Fund, and decided to consider and adopt further guidance on the operation of the Fund at COP 8. The Least Developed Country Expert Group (LEG) was launched with a mandate to provide technical guidance and advice to LDCs and to facilitate information exchange and promote synergies with other multilateral environmental treaties as well as regional synergies. • COP 8/D8 Least Developed Countries Expert Group, and the Global Environment Facility and its implementing and executing agencies, to submit to the secretariat, by 15 April 2003, views on strategies for implementing national adaptation programmes of action and ways and means to address the various elements of the least developed countries work programme, in order to meet the urgent and immediate adaptation needs of least developed countries, for consideration by Parties at the eighteenth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation; • COP 8/D9 to review, and if necessary revise, the guidelines for the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action at its ninth session, based on the experience of least developed country Parties in the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action, and on the outcome of the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group. • Guidelines for the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action (COP 7/D28) National adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) will communicate priority activities addressing the urgent and immediate needs and concerns of the least developed countries (LDCs), relating to adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change. The rationale rests on the low adaptive capacity of LDCs, which renders them in need of immediate and urgent support to start adapting to current and projected adverse effects of climate change. Activities proposed through NAPAs would be those whose further delay could increase vulnerability, or lead to increased costs at a later stage. (http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop7/13a04.pdf page 7-13) • Methods and Tools to Assess Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Measures COP 3/D9 to work on the synthesis and dissemination of information on environmentally sound technologies and know-how conducive to mitigating, and adapting to, climate change; for example by accelerating the development of methodologies for adaptation technologies, in particular decision tools to evaluate alternative adaptation strategies. Decision tools to evaluate strategies for adaptation to climate were made available to participants of the tenth session of the SBSTA. (http://unfccc.int/program/sd/technology/techdoc/statrep4.pdf)
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Biodiversity	• GEF Operational Strategy for Enabling Activities on Biodiversity Prepare the foundation to design and implement effective response measures to achieve Convention objectives. They will assist recipient countries to develop national strategies, plans or programs referred to in Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to identify components of biodiversity together with processes and activities likely to have significant adverse impacts on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity pursuant to Article 7 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. They will normally involve the review and assessment of information and will assist a recipient country to gain a better understanding of the nature and scope of its biodiversity assets and issues as well as a clearer sense of the options for the sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity. Enabling activities include supporting country-driven activities for taking stock of or inventorying biodiversity based on national programs and relying on studies, without new primary research; identifying options and establishing priorities to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity; preparing and developing biodiversity planning exercises, such as national strategies, action plans and sectoral plans; and disseminating of information through national communications to the Convention on Biological Diversity (http://www.gefweb.org/Documents/Enabling_Activity_Projects/Revised_biodi_EA_guidlelines.pdf) • The GEF serves as the interim financial mechanism for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and provides funding to meet the agreed incremental costs of measures that achieve global environmental benefits in biological diversity. Global environmental benefits as they pertain to the CBD include reduced risks of global biodiversity loss, enhanced protection of ecosystems and sustainable use of biodiversity. Within the biodiversity focal area, the GEF operates five operational programs (OPs): Arid and Semi-Arid Zone Ecosystems (OP1 – discussed under land degradation), Coastal, Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems (OP2), Forest Ecosystems (OP3), Mountain Ecosystems (OP4) and Agro-ecosystems (OP13). All projects under these operation programs adopt the ‘ecosystem approach’ for the integrated management of land, water and living resources. The ecosystem approach encourages the integration of scientific, social and economic information to provide a more holistic and ‘adaptive’ understanding of ecosystems for policy development and management with an emphasis on ecological change, uncertainty and fluctuation. • Assessment of National Implementation. (http://www.unep-wcmc.org/cbd/assessment/framework_2.pdf) The aim of UNEP-WCMC (World Conservation Monitoring Centre) is to work in collaboration with the Secretariat and Contracting Parties to develop and test mechanisms for systematic assessment of the implementation of the Convention that will: - be of value at national level, providing a framework for information management and reporting - be of value internationally, providing a framework for assessing implementation - help to focus attention on areas where further international support is required - be expandable to incorporate further detail and new requirements as the Convention continues to develop • National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAPs) provide information on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and the effectiveness of these measures. At Conference of Parties decided that the first national reports focused on the measures taken for the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention, information
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	available in national country studies on biological diversity nature of the information needed from Parties in order to assess the status of implementation of the Convention, recommendations on improving the reporting process, and identification of ways and means to facilitate national implementation. Reports were submitted by 1 January 1998. The second national reports aimed to identify a methodology for assessing the state of implementation of the Convention which involved identifying the obligations on Parties deriving from the provisions of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and formulating these as questions designed to elicit responses that would reveal the level of implementation, relative priorities, constraints encountered and issues not yet addressed. Reports were submitted by 15 May 2001. (http://www.biodiv.org/world/intro.asp) Thematic Reports on: Alien Species, Access to Genetic Resources and Profit Sharing, Forest Ecosystems, Mountain Ecosystems, Protected Areas and Technology Transfer; classified by Region, Country and Type of Economy were available and analyzed. • Thematic work programmes, addressing marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, the biodiversity of inland waters, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity were initiated. Each thematic programme establishes a vision for, and basic principles to guide, future work; sets out key issues for consideration; identifies potential outputs; and suggests a timetable and means for achieving these outputs. The COP has explicitly directed that the consideration of certain cross-cutting issues should be integrated into the thematic work programmes. Periodic review of the implementation of the work programme by the COP and SBSTTA is provided. It is envisaged that implementation of the work programmes will involve contributions from Parties, the Secretariat, relevant intergovernmental organisations and other organisations. (http://www.biodiv.org/programmes/)
Combating Desertification	• Thematic Programme Network are networks of institutions and agencies linked together via an institutional focal point to provide structural support to RAP and NAPs which, essentially, are at the core of action for combating desertification TPN in Africa TPN 1 (Integrated Management of International river, lake and hydro geological basins) had the following priority activities: facilitate and co-ordinate the exchange of information, experiences and local know-how among existing institutions involved in water resources management and the implementation of the UNCCD process in Africa; build a strong link with the African Land and Water Management Initiative (ALWMI) supported by the GEF and its Implementing Agencies; and set up integrated information systems, strengthen their use in the existing documentation centres and create data banks on the thematic area concerned for use by the interested actors implementing the RAP.(Regional Action Program) TPN 2 (Promotion of Agroforestry and Soil Conservation) had the following priority activities: support regional and sub-regional initiatives for the promotion of domestication, processing and marketing of agro-forestry products (plant species) of socio-economic interest for African countries; support "African Land and Water Management Initiative (ALWMI)" through promotion of agro-forestry inputs and use of African expertise. TPN 3 (Rational Use of Rangelands and Promotion of Fodder Crops Development) had the following priority activities:

	promote capacity-building in rational use of rangelands and fodder crops development activities that are better implemented at the regional level; strengthen exchange of information and appropriate techniques, technical know-how and relevant experience as it relates to rational use of rangelands and promotion of fodder crops development; co-ordinate and compile activities related to combating desertification from various aspects, undertaken by different stakeholders, in order to prevent duplication and increase efficiency, thus benefiting countries of the regions with minimum expenditure; assist the African country Parties as well as the relevant sub regional and specialized institutions to carry out their obligations in implementing the Convention at regional level. TPN 4 (Ecological Monitoring, Natural Resources Mapping, Remote Sensing and Early Warning Systems) had adopted following conclusions and recommendations: TPN4 can be considered a framework that will facilitate information flow and coordination of activities related to ecological monitoring, natural resources mapping, remote sensing and early warning systems, synthesis and analysis of the existing information should be made available to the members of the network, in order to add value to ongoing activities in the UNCCD context, web site needs to be set up linking with other networks and offering the possibility to exchange information, Partnerships should be promoted to the benefit of the respective partners, Building capacities at all levels is a major task of the network, Linking with other regional initiatives is essential TPN 5 (Promotion of New and Renewable Energy Sources and Technologies) aims at, among other objectives, promoting capacity-building, and strengthening exchange of information and appropriate techniques, technical know-how and relevant experience through promoting of new and renewable energy sources and technologies. In general, the network will co-ordinate activities related to combating desertification through promotion of new and renewable energy sources and technologies from various activities undertaken by different stakeholders, in order to prevent duplication and to increase efficiency TPN 6 (Promotion of Sustainable Agricultural Farming Systems) aims at, among other objectives, promoting capacity-building, and strengthening exchange of information and appropriate techniques, technical know-how and relevant experience in sustainable agricultural farming systems. In general, the network will co-ordinate activities related to combating desertification through promotion of sustainable agricultural farming systems from various efforts undertaken by different stakeholders, in order to prevent duplication and to increase efficiency. (Not Yet Launched) TPN in Asia TPN 1 (Desertification Monitoring and Assessment) aims to enhance the desertification monitoring and assessment capacities of countries in the region through the establishment of a network and the harmonization of approaches for its conduct in the region. TPN 2 (Agroforestry and Soil Conservation in Arid, Semi-Arid and Dry Sub-humid Areas) aims to curtail the process of wide-scale deforestation and watershed degradation through the development and promotion of economically viable and environmentally sound technologies for expanding tree cover and their incorporation into farming systems.
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	TPN 3 (Rangeland Management in Arid Areas including Fixation of Sand Dunes) aims to re-establish sustainable systems for managing rangelands and livestock production in the rangelands in an economic and socially equitable manner. This will entail the definition, development and application of participatory approaches to rangeland management in order to enhance recovery of vegetative cover to increase rangeland productivity, and improve options for social and economic development for those communities using these fragile areas. TPN 4 (Water Resources Management for Agriculture in Arid, Semi-Arid and Sub-Humid Lands) aims to promote cost effective approaches to the use of scarce water resources, to minimize further soil degradation caused by salinization, and to test methodologies for the reclamation and use of already degraded soils. TPN 5 (Strengthening Capabilities for Drought Impact Mitigating and Desertification Combating) aims to enhance preparedness and strengthen institutional capacities to plan for drought preparedness and management with the end view of developing early warning systems and medium-range forecasting methodologies for improving food security. (Not Yet Launched) TPN 6 (Assistance for the Implementation of Local Area Development Programmes Initiatives) aims to support a comparative analysis of locally developed initiatives undertaken by communities which adopt specific and innovative approaches in combating desertification. The intention is to pilot these experiences and consolidate the results for possible replication on a region-wide scale.(Not Yet Launched) • Sub-Regional Action Program (SRAP) has been designed as a flexible, demand-driven programme, to enable its members to actively participate in priority setting and in the selection of strategic themes. Through collaborative efforts of the specialized institutions in the sub-region, specific project proposals with clear objectives and detailed costs are aimed to be developed, subject to competitive grant system, which will open the process to the participation of the broader community of relevant institutions and organizations. SRAP (West Asia) aimed to conduct, facilitate, promote, co-ordinate and provide incremental support to priority activities of the TNs, thereby addressing key, strategic issues of regional relevance for the sustainable management of water and land vegetative cover resources, and helping to enhance the implementation of NAPs, with the ultimate aim of assisting in achieving the goal of reducing poverty, raising the standard of living and sustaining the natural resource base in West Asia, through a coherent framework that promotes co-operation between the SRAP member countries and the international community. http://www.unccd.int/actionprogrammes/asia/subregional/2000/westernasia-eng.pdf NOTE: TPN and SRAP data for the other regions are not yet uploaded in the UNCCD website • The Global Mechanism of the UNCCD was established as an instrument to facilitate the rationalization of resource allocation and the mobilization of additional resources to combat land degradation and poverty
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	The aims of the Global Mechanism in relation RAPs and RAPs are to: - Define the orientation and content of SRAPs at the inception/formulation stage of the consultation process, and support the process of designing and/or validating SRAPs; - Support SRAP focal institutions in defining the inter-linkages between the SRAPs and the NAPs concerned, and rendering operational the interface between them; - Encourage the formation of strategic alliances between sub-regional bodies whose mandates are relevant to SRAP objectives, with a special emphasis on organizations with a proven capacity or potential to contribute as co-financiers to SRAP implementation; and - Seek methods and opportunities to foster the relationship between the UNCCD and other Conventions, particularly the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity as foreseen under Article 8 of the UNCCD. To this effect, the Global Mechanism is rendering operational the interface between SRAPs and the four focal areas of the GEF, as they relate to land degradation.
Common	• GEF Adaptation Projects: Capacity building for Stage II Adaptation in Central America, Cuba and Mexico, Preparatory assistance for BCPR (Andes), Coping with drought (Africa), Programmatic approach to Adaptation (Pacific), Vulnerability and Adaptation (China), Philippines project, CIAT Land • GEF support for adaptation can benefit from the extensive linkages to biodiversity, land degradation, and other environmental objectives. As a source of multilateral financing to achieve global environmental benefits in six focal areas, the GEF can support cross-cutting adaptation activities that produce global environmental benefits within the context of biodiversity, international waters, land degradation and persistent organic pollutants. The Ecosystem approach recognizes that ecosystems are intimately linked and integrates scientific knowledge of ecological relations with sociopolitical considerations and values to achieve biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. The underlying assumption of the ecosystem approach is that maintaining biodiversity provides services that will assist adaptation and mitigation of climate change. Examples are water storage, groundwater recharge, watershed, flood and soil erosion protection provided by forests, storm protection provided by coral reefs and/or mangroves, shoreline stabilization and sequestration of carbon dioxide in forests and rangeland ecosystems. The approach encourages policy makers and managers to think in terms of ecosystem and social change, and thus it enables the design of strategies to anticipate and respond to change which has relevance to adaptation to climate change. Key project examples of the ecosystem approach are ICZM, integrated forest and watershed management, protection, rehabilitation and restoration of forest ecosystems for carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation, establishment of participatory and decentralized systems for resource management and sustainable use which are able to internalize and react to change. (http://www.undp.org/cc/pdf/workshop_adaptation_20%20Oct/GEF%20Council_Approach%20to%20Adaptation.pdf) • NAPA Preparation by LDCs

	Serve as simplified and direct channels of communication for information relating to the urgent and immediate adaptation needs of the LDCs. The preparation of NAPAs is also seen as a capacity building measure, for information contained in them may “constitute the first step in the preparation of initial national communications, and would help to build capacity for addressing urgent and immediate adaptation needs, as well as for the preparation of national communications.” (http://www.gefweb.org/NAPA_guidelines_revised_April_2002_.pdf) • Formulation of the Adaptation Policy Framework by UNDP Capacity Development and Adaptation Cluster (http://www.undp.org/cc/pdf/workshop_adaptation_20%20Oct/PRESENT_Bo.ppt) • UNDP/GEF’s Strategic Priorities - Developing national capacity to deal with climate change - Incorporating climate change into existing UNDP/GEF and UNDP non-climate change projects - Specific adaptation <i>pilot</i> projects
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**Linkages among
Ramsar, CITES and OZONE
on Impacts and Adaptation**

Table 1. Impact and Adaptation Mechanisms for CITES, Ramsar and Montreal Protocol

Based on Convention/Protocol Texts and COP Decisions

	<i>CITES</i>	<i>RAMSAR</i>	<i>MONTREAL</i>
Primary Objective	Preamble To protect certain species of wild fauna and flora against over-exploitation through international trade	Preamble To conserve wetlands as regulators of water regimes and as habitats supporting a characteristic flora and fauna, especially waterfowl	Preamble To protect the ozone layer through the elimination of ODS
Strategy	Art. 3, Art. 4, Art. 5 Regulation of trade in specimens of species included in appendices I, II and III	Art. 2, Art. 3, Art. 4 Conservation, management and “wise use” of wetlands	Art. 2, Art. 3, Art. 4 Trade control – production, consumption and import/export of ODS
Mechanism	Art. 10 – Trade with States not Party to the Convention Where export or re-export is to, or import is from, a State not a Party to the present Convention, comparable documentation issued by the competent authorities in that State which substantially conforms with the requirements of the present Convention for permits and certificates may be accepted in lieu thereof by any Party. Art. 8 – Trade with Parties The Parties shall take appropriate measures to enforce the provisions of the present Convention and to prohibit trade in specimens in violation thereof. These shall include measures: (a) to penalize trade in, or possession of, such specimens, or both; and	Art. 2 – Designation of wetlands in the List of Wetlands of International Importance Each Contracting Party shall designate suitable wetlands within its territory for inclusion in a List of Wetlands of International Importance, hereinafter referred to as “the List” which is maintained by the bureau established under Article 8. Art. 3 – Planning The Contracting Parties shall formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of the wetlands included in the List, and as far as possible the wise use of wetlands in their territory. Art. 4 – Nature Reserves Each Contracting Party shall promote the conservation of wetlands and	Art. 4 – Control of trade with non-parties As of 1 January 1990, each party shall ban the import of the controlled substances in Annex A from any State not party to this Protocol. Art. 4a – Control of Trade with Parties Where, after the phase-out date applicable to it for a controlled substance, a Party is unable, despite having taken all practicable steps to comply with its obligation under the Protocol, to cease production of that substance for domestic consumption, other than for uses agreed by the Parties to be essential, it shall ban the export of used, recycled and reclaimed quantities of that substance, other than for the purpose of destruction.

	CITES	RAMSAR	MONTREAL
	(b) to provide for the confiscation or return to the State of export of such specimens. In addition to the measures taken under paragraph 1 of this Article, a Party may, when it deems it necessary, provide for any method of internal reimbursement for expenses incurred as a result of the confiscation of a specimen traded in violation of the measures taken in the application of the provisions of the present Convention. Art. 3, Art. 4, Art. 5, Art. 6 – Permits and Certificates Permits and certificates granted under the provisions of Articles III, IV, and V shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article Art. 9 – Management and Scientific Authorities Each Party shall designate for the purposes of the present Convention: (a) one or more Management Authorities competent to grant permits or certificates on behalf of that Party; and (b) one or more Scientific Authorities. Decision 10.30 – Control and checking of shipment of CITES specimens	waterfowl by establishing nature reserves on wetlands, whether they are included in the List or not, and provide adequately for their wardening. Recommendation 3.3. – On “wise use” of wetlands FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the Contracting Parties give particular attention to the wise use of wetlands by promotion of wetland policies containing elements (a) to (f) from the first part of the Guidelines on wise use included in the Annex to the Regina Recommendations; and FURTHER RECOMMENDS that, while detailed policies are being established, immediate action be taken to stimulate wise use, including actions (a) to (d) from the second part of the Guidelines on wise use included in the Annex to the Regina Recommendations. Recommendation 6.13 – Integrated Catchment Approach REQUESTS the Ramsar Scientific and Technical Review Panel to monitor the Ramsar Guidelines on Management Planning, including a review of the most recent advances in the total or integrated catchment approach to management planning,	Art. 4b – Licensing Each Party shall, by 1 January 2000 or within three months of the date of entry into force of this Article for it, whichever is the later, establish and implement a system for licensing the import and export of new, used, recycled and reclaimed controlled substances in Annexes A, B, C and E. Art. 9 – Research and development of alternative technologies and substances The Parties shall co-operate, consistent with their national laws, regulations and practices and taking into account in particular the needs of developing countries, in promoting, directly or through competent international bodies, research, development and exchange of information on: (a) best technologies for improving the containment, recovery, recycling, or destruction of controlled substances or otherwise reducing their emissions; (b) possible alternatives to controlled substances, to products containing such substances, and to products manufactured with them; and (c) costs and benefits of relevant control strategies.

	CITES	RAMSAR	MONTREAL
	In order to improve enforcement, Parties should take the necessary measures to develop a comprehensive strategy for border controls, audits and investigations, by: a) taking into account the different procedures for Customs clearance of goods and Customs procedures such as transit, temporary admission, warehouse storage, etc.... among others.	and to report its conclusions, as well as the ten case studies of the best practice of management planning (Action 5.2.2 of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 1997-2002), to the 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties. Resolution 7.8 – People’s Participation CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to apply these <i>Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities’ and indigenous people’s participation in the management of wetlands</i> so as to encourage active and informed participation, and the assumption of responsibility, by local communities and indigenous people in the management of Ramsar-listed sites and other wetlands and the implementation of the wise use principles at the local, watershed, and national levels. Resolution 7.18 – River Basin Management RECOMMENDS the <i>Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management</i> as annexed to this Resolution and URGES all Contracting Parties to give priority to their application, adapting	Decision 11/9 - Global Ozone Observing System Network To request the Parties to the Vienna Convention as a matter of urgency to facilitate through bilateral and multilateral contributions the expansion of the ozone observing stations network, in particular at locations selected on the basis of generally accepted scientific criteria which are in the territories of interested developing countries, and specifically to request: (a) WMO and UNEP to keep Parties continually aware of specific network needs which could be met by bilateral or multilateral co-operation; (b) developed countries to make voluntary contributions to the WMO Special Fund for Environmental Monitoring for G030S; (c) developing countries to make ozone layer monitoring a priority in their requests for bilateral and multilateral assistance within the context of the Global ozone observing System.

	CITES	RAMSAR	MONTREAL
		them as necessary to suit national situations. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties, when implementing the annexed Guidelines, to take account of, and apply through integrated approaches, the guidance on related issues identified above and as adopted by this Conference. Resolution 8.4 – Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) URGES Contracting Parties to ensure that coastal wetlands and their values and functions for human well-being, including their role in mitigating the impacts of climate change and sea-level rise and their importance for the conservation of biological diversity, are fully recognized in planning and decision-making in the coastal zone, including through ICZM initiatives, and FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties to ensure that those responsible for the implementation of ICZM at local, regional and national levels in their countries are made aware of, and utilize, the Ramsar <i>Principles and guidelines</i> annexed to this Resolution; CALLS upon Contracting Parties and others to document case studies of good practice in the integration of wetlands into ICZM and to make	

	CITES	RAMSAR	MONTREAL
		these available to the Convention; and REQUESTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to review these case studies as the basis for preparing further guidance on wetlands and ICZM under the Convention. Resolution 8.36 – Participatory Environmental Management (PEM) RECOGNIZES Participatory Environmental Management (PEM) as a useful tool for achieving sustainability in the use and management of wetlands. REQUESTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to prepare for COP9 methodologies or guidelines for effective implementation of PEM, gathering case studies and taking into account the content of the annex to this resolution.	
Special Situation of Developing Countries	Decision 12.26 The Secretariat shall review, depending on the availability of financial resources, existing and innovative mechanisms to finance the conservation of species of wild fauna and flora as well as capacity building for developing countries / countries with economies in transition with a view to furthering <i>inter alia</i> the implementation of the Convention at	Recommendation 1.2 CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention and competent international organizations to do what they can to enable developing countries to contribute to the Convention and its activities, for example, through aid programmes, through provision of travel funds enabling representatives of developing countries to participate in	Art. 5.1 – Ten-year compliance allowance for developing countries Any Party that is a developing country and whose annual calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A is less than 0.3 kilograms per capita on the date of the entry into force of the Protocol for it, or any time thereafter until 1 January 1999, shall, in order to meet its basic domestic needs, be entitled

	<i>CITES</i>	<i>RAMSAR</i>	<i>MONTREAL</i>
	the national level as well as sustainable international trade in species of wild fauna and flora. In its review, to be carried out in consultation with relevant conventions, government bodies and aid and donor agencies, the Secretariat shall look at relevant trust funds, government budgetary allocations, user fees, taxes and fines, subsidies and compensation programmes, private sector partnerships, international donor aid, and other innovative approaches as may be relevant, and compare their usefulness and their potential for benefiting the conservation of CITES-listed species and capacity building for developing countries / countries with economies in transition to ensure the full implementation of the Convention at the national level. The Secretariat shall present its analysis at the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.	Conferences of the Parties, and through support for appropriate training programmes. Resolution 4.3 – Fund for developing countries any developing country that is a Contracting Party may apply for an allocation from the Fund to support wetland conservation activities, including: i) activities that will improve management of listed sites, such as inventories, monitoring, investigation of threats, preparation of management plans, training of site managers, and public education programmes; ii) activities required for the designation of sites, such as surveys, boundary delineation, evaluation of hydrological factors, and identification of threats; and iii) activities that will promote "wise use" of wetlands, such as providing seed money for preparation of proposals to be submitted to development assistance agencies and multilateral development banks. Resolution 8.24 REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to continue to work with the Executive Director of UNEP in efforts to include	to delay for ten years its compliance with the control measures set out in Articles 2A to 2E... Art. 5.5. – Role of financial mechanism and technology transfer Developing the capacity to fulfill the obligations of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of this Article to comply with the control measures set out in Articles 2A to 2E and Article 2I, and any control measures in Articles 2F to 2H that are decided pursuant to paragraph 1 <i>bis</i> of this Article, and their implementation by those same Parties will depend upon the effective implementation of the financial co-operation as provided by Article 10 and the transfer of technology as provided by Article 10A. Decision VI/2 – Extrabudgetary Fund for developing countries and countries in transition To request the United Nations Environment Programme, in consultation with World Meteorological Organization, to establish an extrabudgetary fund for receiving voluntary contribution from the Parties to the Vienna Convention and international organizations, for the purpose of financing activities on research and systematic observations

	<i>CITES</i>	<i>RAMSAR</i>	<i>MONTREAL</i>
		Administrative Authorities of the Ramsar Convention in activities designed to strengthen the capacity of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition in the areas of compliance with and enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements	relevant to the Vienna Convention, consistent with the decisions listed above, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.
Monitoring	Art. 11 – Role of COP At meetings, whether regular or extraordinary, the Parties shall review the implementation of the present Convention and may...(c) review the progress made towards the restoration and conservation of the species included in Appendices I, II and III ... and (e) where appropriate, make recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the present Convention. 12.76 – On Permits and Certificates The Secretariat shall study and evaluate the possibility of creating a future centralized system that would allow the establishment of a communications network through the CITES website that would make it possible to check the authenticity and veracity of permits and certificates issued and received by each of the Parties.	Art. 6 – Role of COP There shall be established a Conference of the Contracting Parties to review and promote the implementation of this Convention.... The Conference of the Contracting Parties shall be competent...(d) to make general or specific recommendations to the Contracting Parties regarding the conservation, management and wise use of wetlands and their flora and fauna... Recommendation 4.7 – Monitoring ENDORSES the measure taken by the Standing Committee to establish a Ramsar Monitoring Procedure (the revised text of which is appended as Annex 1 to the present Recommendation), and instructs the Bureau to continue to operate this procedure when it receives information on adverse, or likely adverse changes in ecological character at Ramsar sites. The	Art. 6. – Assessment and review of control measures Beginning in 1990, and at least every four years thereafter, the Parties shall assess the control measures provided for in Article 2 and Articles 2A to 2I on the basis of available scientific, environmental, technical and economic information. Art. 11.4 – Role of COP The functions of the meetings of the Parties shall be to...(g) assess, in accordance with Article 6, the control measures... and (j) consider and undertake any additional action that may be required for the achievement of the purposes of this Protocol.

	CITES	RAMSAR	MONTREAL
		Bureau shall periodically review and report progress on the conservation status of sites to which its attention has been drawn under this procedure. <i>The Monitoring Procedure was renamed the Management Guidance Procedure at COP6 in 1996, and at COP7 in 1999 it was again renamed the Ramsar Advisory Mission.</i>	
Non-compliance	Decision 9.31 Separate reports on infractions shall be submitted to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at each regular meeting. Decision 12.84 On the basis of document CoP12 Doc. 26 and related discussions during the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat shall draft a set of Guidelines on Compliance with the Convention for consideration by the Standing Committee at its 49th meeting.	Resolution 8.24 – Adoption of UNEP’s Compliance guidelines INVITES Contracting Parties to make use, as appropriate, of the assistance the (UNEP’s) guidelines provide in enhancing and supporting compliance with multilateral environmental agreements, including the Ramsar Convention	Art. 8 – Non-compliance The Parties, at their first meeting, shall consider and approve procedures and institutional mechanisms for determining noncompliance with the provisions of this Protocol and for treatment of Parties found to be in non-compliance.
Financial Mechanism	Decision 12.26 The Secretariat shall review, depending on the availability of financial resources, existing and innovative mechanisms to finance the conservation of species of wild fauna and flora as well as	Recommendation 3.4 – Role of development agencies URGES the Development Agencies to use their influence with borrowing or recipient governments, among others.(For the purposes of this Recommendation the term	Art. 10 – Multilateral Fund The Parties shall establish a mechanism for the purposes of providing financial and technical co-operation, including the transfer of technologies, to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of this

	CITES	RAMSAR	MONTREAL
	capacity building for developing countries / countries with economies in transition with a view to furthering <i>inter alia</i> the implementation of the Convention at the national level as well as sustainable international trade in species of wild fauna and flora. In its review, to be carried out in consultation with relevant conventions, government bodies and aid and donor agencies, the Secretariat shall look at relevant trust funds, government budgetary allocations, user fees, taxes and fines, subsidies and compensation programmes, private sector partnerships, international donor aid, and other innovative approaches as may be relevant, and compare their usefulness and their potential for benefiting the conservation of CITES-listed species and capacity building for developing countries / countries with economies in transition to ensure the full implementation of the Convention at the national level. The Secretariat shall present its analysis at the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.	"Development Agencies" will be taken to mean all banks, government institutions and international governmental agencies (such as the Development Fund of the European Economic Community) with a significant role in providing funds to countries for their development.) Recommendation 4.13 – Role of multilateral development banks (MDB) FURTHER CALLS ON the Contracting Parties to urge MDBs and the other Development Agencies to advance conservation and wise use of wetlands through improved technical assistance, and consideration of these issues early in the planning process. Resolution 4.3 – A Wetland Conservation Fund DECIDES to establish a Wetland Conservation Fund (the Fund), administered by the Bureau under the supervision of the Standing Committee, which shall be used only to provide assistance to developing countries. Resolution 6.6 – Renaming of the Fund to RAMSAR SGF DECIDES (a) to rename the Fund the	Protocol to enable their compliance with the control measures set out in Articles 2A to 2E and Article 2I, and any control measures in Articles 2F to 2H that are decided pursuant to paragraph 1 <i>bis</i> of Article 5 of the Protocol.... The mechanism established under paragraph 1 shall include a <i>Multilateral Fund</i>. It may also include other means of multilateral, regional and bilateral co-operation. The Multilateral Fund shall, among others, finance clearing-house functions to: (i) Assist Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, through country specific studies and other technical co-operation, to identify their needs for co-operation; (ii) Facilitate technical co-operation to meet these identified needs; (iii) Distribute, as provided for in Article 9, information and relevant materials, and hold workshops, training sessions, and other related activities, for the benefit of Parties that are developing countries; and (iv) Facilitate and monitor other multilateral, regional and bilateral co-operation available

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		"Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use (Ramsar SGF)", so as to convey the true nature and purpose of this funding mechanism; and (b) that all countries on the List of Aid Recipients established by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) shall be eligible for receiving assistance from the Ramsar SGF	to Parties that are developing countries. The Multilateral Fund shall be financed by contributions from Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5. Decision VI/2 – Extrabudgetary Fund To request the United Nations Environment Programme, in consultation with World Meteorological Organization, to establish an extrabudgetary fund for receiving voluntary contribution from the Parties to the Vienna Convention and international organizations, for the purpose of financing activities on research and systematic observations relevant to the Vienna Convention, consistent with the decisions listed above, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Decision III/5 – WMO's Special Fund To request that all Parties make voluntary contributions to the World Meteorological Organization's Special Fund for Environment Monitoring for the Global Ozone Observing System in order to expand the station network in developing countries
Role of GEF	Decision 11.129 To ensure maximum use of available	Recommendation 5.4 – On RAMSAR, CBD and GEF	<i>The Global Environment Facility (GEF)</i> was established by the world

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	funds, especially the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Secretariat, in cooperation with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, shall approach the Secretariat of GEF to determine which projects for the sustainable management of species of wild fauna and flora included in the Appendices of CITES are eligible for financing from GEF.	CALLS UPON the appropriately restructured Global Environment Facility (GEF) to consider funding projects submitted to the Convention on Biological Diversity, where appropriate via the Convention Bureau, by Ramsar Contracting Parties that are also signatory states to the Convention on Biological Diversity, insofar as these projects are related to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in wetlands. Resolution 6.10 – Relationship with GEF INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Bureau to extend and deepen its ongoing cooperation with the GEF Secretariat and the GEF implementing agencies: the World Bank, UNDP and UNEP. DIRECTS the Ramsar Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), under the guidance of the Standing Committee, to exchange information and cooperate with the GEF's Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) and to report on the results of such actions, through the Standing Committee, to the Conference of the Parties.	community to help developing countries deal with ozone depletion, climate change, biodiversity, and international waters. GEF supports projects and activities for phasing-out ozone-depleting substances in countries with economies in transition. (http://www.unep.org/ozone/Treaties_and_Ratification/2Bv_implementation%20montreal%20protocol.asp) Decision IV/4 To invite the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to support the monitoring of ozone and UV radiation and related research in developing countries. (To date, the only project approved by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to support the monitoring of ozone and UV-B radiation and related research in developing countries has been the 1993 project for Southern Cone ozone-depleting substances and greenhouse-gas monitoring.) Decision III/5 To welcome the Global Environment Facility's decision to fund a number of global ozone observation stations and to request that that body give due consideration to funding the installation of a limited number of

	<i>CITES</i>	<i>RAMSAR</i>	<i>MONTREAL</i>
			additional stations in the tropical belt and in any other regions not adequately covered, in light of recommendations of the Ozone Research Managers, and where the requesting country deems such stations a priority; and to request the World Meteorological Organization in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme to investigate and evaluate available monitoring equipment so as to equip such stations as appropriate using best available technologies for measuring both ozone and UV-B
Cooperation with other conventions	Decision 12.6 – CMS In keeping with the spirit of the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the Secretariats of CITES and CMS on 18 September 2002, the CITES Secretariat shall extend invitations to CMS and its related Agreements to participate in meetings pertaining to species and issues of common concern. Decision 12.7 – FAO On the basis of the recognition by the Conference of the Parties of the primary role of FAO and regional fisheries management organizations in fisheries management	Resolution 8.3 – UNFCCC URGES Contracting Parties to make every effort, when implementing UNFCCC and, where appropriate, its Kyoto Protocol, including revegetation and forest management, afforestation and reforestation, that this implementation does not lead to serious damage to the ecological character of their wetlands, using, where appropriate, strategic and other forms of environmental impact assessment and risk assessment, taking account Resolutions VII.10, VII.16 and VIII.9, as well as Article 4.1 of the UNFCCC and Article 2.1 of the Kyoto Protocol, as appropriate. INVITES the IPCC and UNFCCC to	Decision V/2 – UNFCCC TO ACKNOWLEDGE AND ENCOURAGE the collaboration of the Assessment Panels with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the International Civil Aviation Organization. Decision V/2 – WMO and UNEP TO REQUEST all Parties...(e) To request the World Meteorological Organization to continue to work towards improving the quality and

	<i>CITES</i>	<i>RAMSAR</i>	<i>MONTREAL</i>
	and the role of CITES in regulating international trade, the Standing Committee shall work with FAO in the drafting of a Memorandum of Understanding between CITES and FAO, to establish a framework for cooperation, to be presented in draft form for consideration at the 25th meeting (February 2003) of COFI and, if possible, the 49th meeting of the Standing Committee.	focus some of their future work on issues related to region-specific wetland data, and to improve knowledge on the vulnerability of wetlands to climate change and the capacity to project impacts on wetlands; and REQUESTS the STRP to become involved in this work, drawing upon the work of the IPCC and other relevant bodies as appropriate and reporting on the status of international discussions at COP9. Resolution 8.9 - IUCN FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties to make use of the tools and information on impact assessment compiled by IUCN in their Biodiversity Economics Web site, http://www.biodiversityeconomics.org/assessment/ramsar-503-01.htm, created in response to Resolution VII.16 in order to assist in their practical application of good practice in impact assessment relevant to wetlands. Resolution 8.9 - CBD URGES Contracting Parties to make use, as appropriate, of the <i>Guidelines for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into environmental impact assessment legislation and/or</i>	compatibility of UV-B measurements and their archiving... and (g) To request the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme to pursue ways of enhancing training and baseline monitoring of ozone, UV-B radiation and related research in developing countries, bearing in mind that these goals can only be accomplished with assistance from international funding organizations such as the Global Environment Facility and with the direct support of the Parties to the Convention to such programmes through the appropriate mechanisms.

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		<i>processes and in strategic environmental assessment, as adopted by Decision VI/7 of CBD COP6, with the assistance of the guidance prepared by the STRP and imbedded in the text of the CBD Guidelines, as shown in the annex to this Resolution; and to encourage full participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in impact assessments, in line with these guidelines, the Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands (Resolution VII.8), and the New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands (Resolution VIII.14).</i> ALSO REQUESTS the STRP, in collaboration with IAIA, to continue to identify wetland-related elements of existing guidelines on impact assessment, to identify important gaps where such guidance is failing fully to meet the needs of Contracting Parties, and to investigate possible ways of filling such gaps, taking into account the <i>Recommendations for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessment regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands</i>	

	<i>CITES</i>	<i>RAMSAR</i>	<i>MONTREAL</i>
		<i>and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities adopted by CBD's COP6.</i>	