



# Biodiversity internationally

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## Key organisations and political agreements

# Contents

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2. Other international organisations (in brief)
3. Multilateral Environmental Agreements (in brief)
4. The Convention on Biological Diversity (more detailed overview)
5. TEMATEA: a new tool for multilateral environmental agreements  
(quick demo)



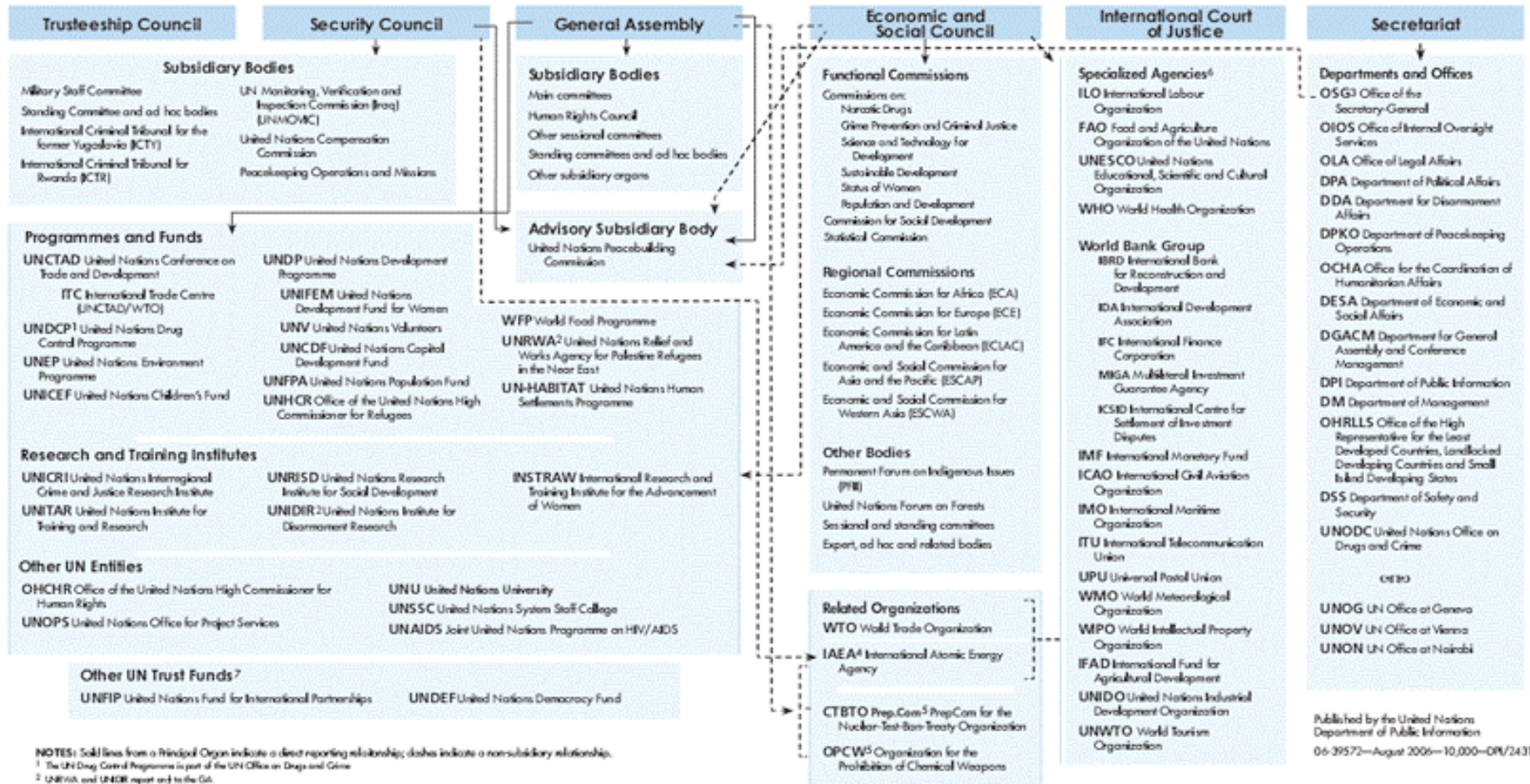
# The United Nations

- Established in 1945 by 51 countries (2007: 192 countries)
- Aim: to preserve peace through international cooperation and collective security
- 6 main organs, numerous agencies, programmes and bodies



# The United Nations System

## Principal Organs



NOTES: Solid lines from a Principal Organ indicate a direct reporting relationship; dashes indicate a non-subsidiary relationship.

<sup>1</sup> The UN Drug Control Programme is part of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime.  
<sup>2</sup> UNRWA and UNOR report only to the GA.  
<sup>3</sup> The United Nations Office and the United Nations Observer's Office report directly to the Secretary-General.  
<sup>4</sup> IAEA reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly (GA).  
<sup>5</sup> The CTBTO Prep.Com and OPCW report to the GA.  
<sup>6</sup> Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations working with the UN and each other through the coordinative machinery of the ECOSOC at the intergovernmental level and through the Chief Executive Board for coordination (CEB) at the inter-organizational level.  
<sup>7</sup> UNFIP is an autonomous trust fund operating under the leadership of the United Nations Deputy Secretary-General, UNDP's voluntary board recommends funding proposals for approval by the Secretary-General.



# The United Nations

## Specialised agencies (15)

- UNESCO: education, science, culture
- FAO: agriculture, food security
- World Bank: funding
- WIPO: intellectual property

## Programmes and funds (10)

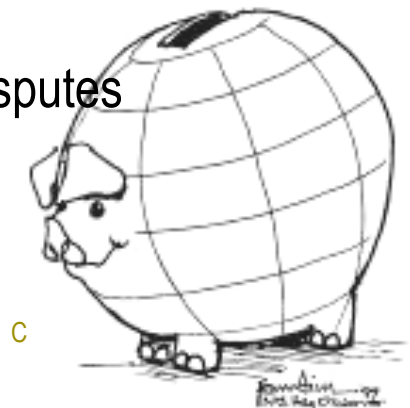
- UNDP: development
- UNEP: environment





# World Bank (1944)

- Its mission is to « provide loans, policy advice, technical assistance and knowledge sharing services to low and middle income countries to reduce poverty »
- World Bank Group = 5 institutions
  - The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
  - The International Development Association (IDA)
  - The International Finance Corporation (IFC)
  - The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
  - The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
- Since 1988, financing of biodiversity projects
- [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)





## United Nations Development Programme (1965)

- UN's « worldwide development network »
- Overarching goal: « cutting poverty in half by 2015 »
- Activities: funding, best practices, capacity building, policy advice, technical advice
- Biodiversity for development programme
- Offices in 166+ countries
- <http://www.undp.org/biodiversity>

# Millennium Development Goals and biodiversity



- Sustainable agriculture & fisheries (MDG 1,7)
- Maintaining fertile soils (MDG 1,7)
- Healthy freshwater ecosystems and adequate water resources (MDG 4, 5, 6, 7)
- Intact forest and freshwater ecosystems (MDG 3, 7)



# UNDP's biodiversity for development programme

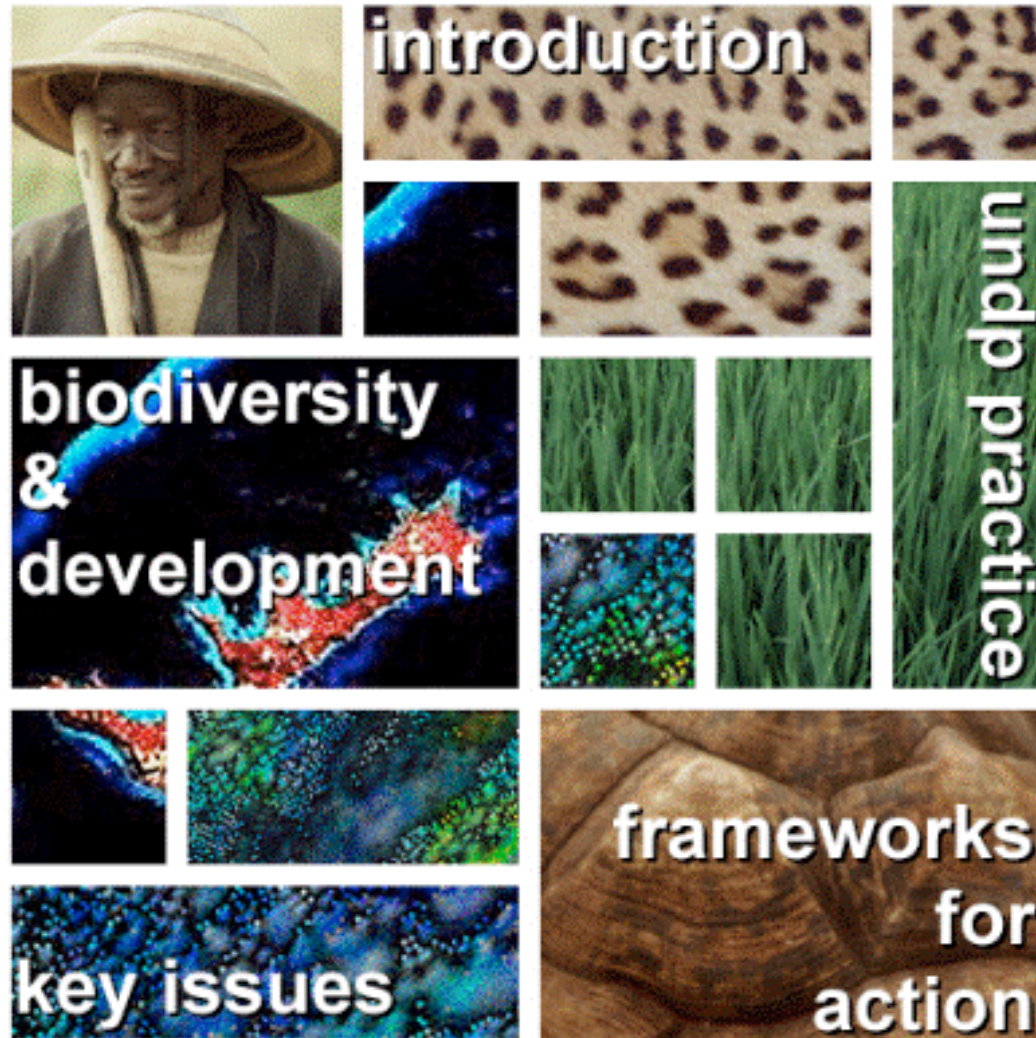
## Priority areas

- Access and benefit sharing
- Traditional knowledge
- Conservation and sustainable use
- Ecoagriculture
- Protected areas
- Links with MDGs

## Partners and initiatives

- Conservation Finance Alliance
- CGIAR
- Ecoagriculture Partners
- Equator Initiative
- Global Biodiversity Forum
- Megadiverse Group
- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
- Poverty and Environment Initiative
- UN Millennium Project

# Biodiversity for Development CD-ROM online version



<http://www.undp.org/biodiversity/biodiversitycd/index.htm>



## United Nations Environmental Programme (1972)

- Aim: « To provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment »
- Activities: environmental assessments, environmental policy, institutional capacity building, technology transfer, partnerships civil society - private sector
- International office Nairobi, 7 divisions
- 6 regional offices, 7 'liaison offices' (e.g. EU, Arab League), 7 out-posted offices, 6 collaborating centres and 7 Conventions secretariats
- <http://www.unep.org/biodiversity>





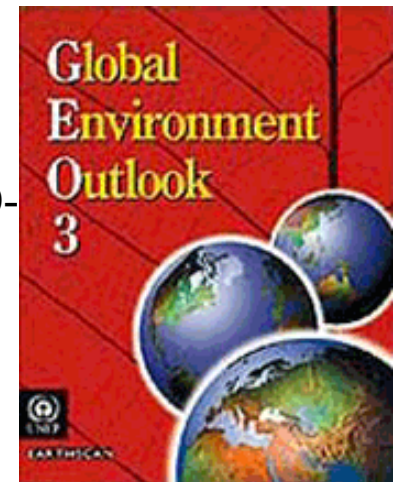
## Some UNEP activities in biodiversity

### Projects

- GRASP - Great Apes Survival Project (with UNESCO)
- Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land Based Activities (GPA)
- Wings Over Wetlands (WOW) UNEP-GEF African-Eurasian Flyways Project
- UNEP-GEF Project on Development of National Biosafety Frameworks
- Global Environment Outlook – GEO-3 available, GEO-4 in prep.

### Convention secretariats, networks and infrastructures

- Secretariats (CBD, CITES, CMS, Ozone, Basel, POPs)
- World Conservation Monitoring Centre
- The International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN)
- The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (GRID-)
- Technical Cooperation Unit
- Scientific advisory groups





# World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)

- **Tasks**
  - Assessment and analysis of global biodiversity
  - Support for policy and agreements
  - Public awareness, education, capacity-building and cooperation
  - Access to wide-ranging information and analytical services
  - Networks and collaborations to promote conservation and information exchange
- **History**
  - 1979: IUCN establishes centre to monitor endangered species
  - 1988: WCMC founded by IUCN, WWF and UNEP
  - 2000: WCMC becomes integral part of UNEP
- <http://www.unep-wcmc.org/>



# Global Environmental Facility



GEF...  
Dynamic  
Partnerships.  
Real  
Solutions.



# Global Environmental Facility

- 1991 : established as a pilot programme from UNDP, UNEP, WB
- 2007 : 177 Parties now participating
- Focal areas
  - biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, ozone layer depletion, persistent organic pollutants
- Financial mechanism for implementing conventions
  - biodiversity, climate change, POPs and desertification
- Single largest source of funding for the environment
  - 2006-2010: \$980 million for biodiversity = 33% of GEF budget
- 3 implementing agencies: UNDP, UNEP, WB
- 7 executing agencies: FAO, UNIDO, AfDB, ADB, EBRD, IDB, IFAD





# Global Environmental Facility

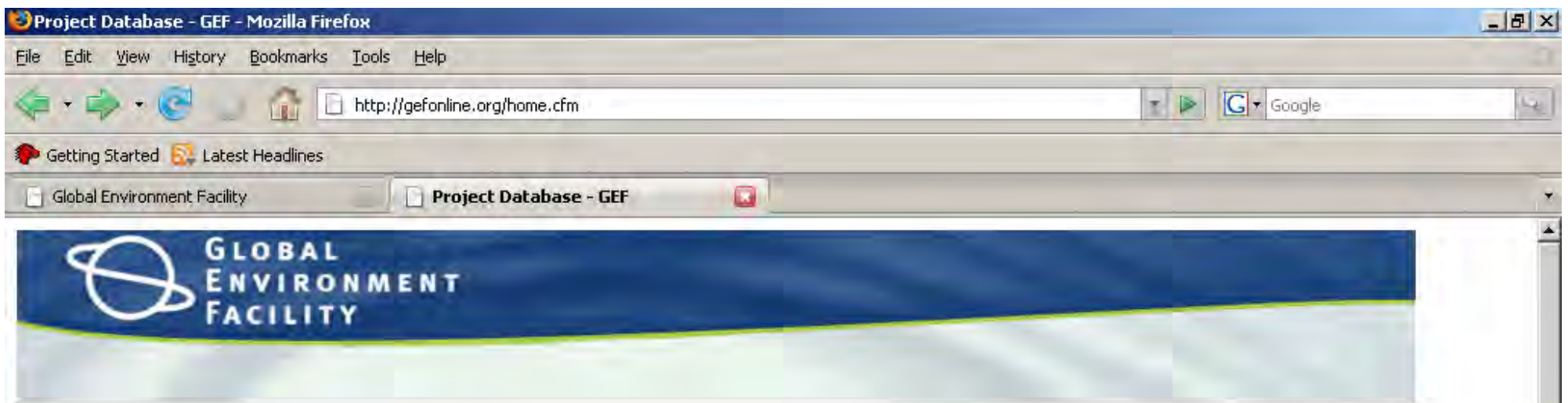
- Types of projects
  - Full-sized projects (over 1 million \$)
  - Medium-sized projects (max 1 million \$)
  - Enabling activities: capacity building, NBSAPs (variable)
  - Small grants programme (max 150,000 \$)
- Operational programmes under focal area 'Biodiversity'
  - OP 1: Arid and semi-arid ecosystems
  - OP 2: Coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems
  - OP 3: Forest ecosystems
  - OP 4: Mountain ecosystems
  - OP 13: Agrobiodiversity





# GEF quick links

- General website: <http://www.gefweb.org>
- Projects database: <http://gefonline.org/home.cfm>
- How do I? <http://www.gefweb.org/interior.aspx?id=96>
- Small grants programme: <http://sgp.undp.org/>



The **GEF project database** is updated:

- Each time a work program is approved (quarterly).
- During the regular updates to the pipeline (4 times annually).

### Database Search

Define your criteria to find the matching projects.

Country:

Focal Area:

Operational Program:

Agency:

Project Type:

Approval Period From:  To :

GEF Project Financing:  \$  Millions

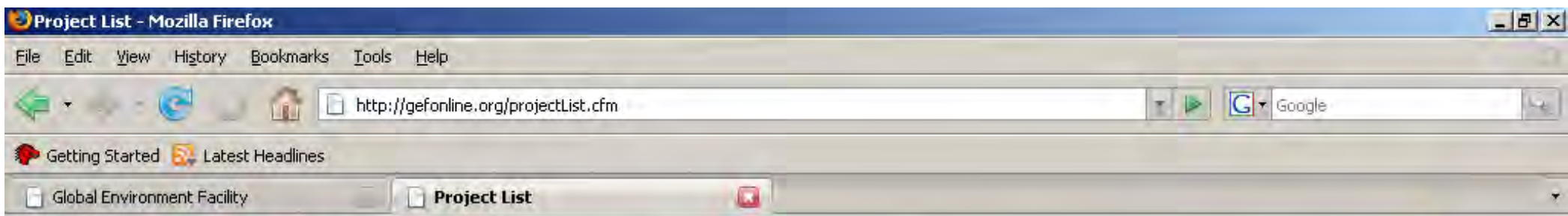
Single Keyword:

Evaluation Documents:

#### OTHER ONLINE DATABASES

The [LINDP SGD Tracking System](#) is searchable for all projects implemented under the Small

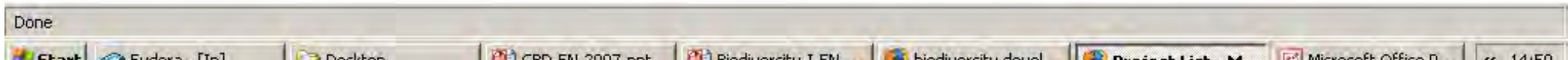
Stopped



**Country 'Thailand' Focal Area 'Biodiversity'**

Regional and Global Projects - 2 Projects

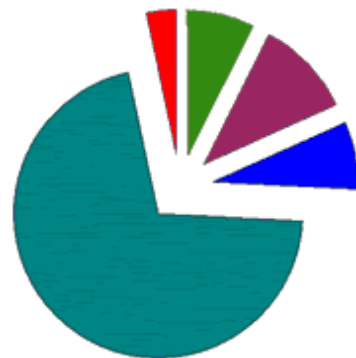
Country	Project Name	Region	Focal Area	Agency	Project Type	GEF Grant (US\$M)	Project Stage	Details & Documents
Regional	Mekong River Basin Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Program	Asia	Biodiversity	UNDP	Full Size Project	4.535	CEO Endorsed	
Global	Biodiversity Data Management Capacitation in Developing Countries and Networking Biodiversity Information	CEX	Biodiversity	UNEP	Enabling Activity	4.000	Project Closure	
<b>Subtotals for the Result</b>						<b>8.535</b>	<b>2 Projects</b>	



# Other key international organisations

## World Conservation Union – IUCN (1948)

- International association seated at Gland (Switzerland)
- Governmental and non governmental members
- Over 1,000 employees and 500 projects
- <http://www.iucn.org>



- National NGO members - 749
- Government Agency Members - 108
- State Members - 84
- International NGO members - 82
- Affiliate members - 33

# IUCN Commissions

- Species Survival Commission (about 7000 members)
  - 120 specialist groups & task forces
  - Red Lists ; species action plans, policy guidelines, technical advice, on-ground conservation
- World Commission on Protected Areas (1300 members)
  - Planning assistance, capacity building of managers, increase investment in protected areas
- Commission on Environmental Law (800 members)
  - With Environmental Law Centre
  - Legal and policy concepts and instruments, capacity building in environmental law and policy
  - ECOLEX information service: <http://www.ecolex.org>
- Commission on Education and Communication (600 members)
- Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (500 members)
- Commission on Ecosystem Management (400 members)



# 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress

- Barcelona, 5-14 October 2008
- The Forum:
  - Grand public gathering
  - Debates, workshops, dialogues, artistic events, training courses, exhibitions
  - Meeting of IUCN commissions
- The Members' Assembly:
  - Governing body of the IUCN
  - Policy developments
  - IUCN work programme for the next four years
  - Election of president and council
- Resolutions and recommendations

<http://www.iucn.org/congress/2008/>

Birdlife International - <http://www.birdlife.org/>



BioNET International - <http://www.bionet-intl.org/>



CAB International - <http://www.cabi.org/>



Conservation International (CI) - <http://www.conservation.org/>



CGIAR - Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research - <http://www.cgiar.org/>



Greenpeace International - <http://www.greenpeace.org/>



Wildlife Conservation Society - <http://www.wcs.org/>



World Resources Institute (WRI) - <http://www.wri.org/>



WWF - <http://www.panda.org>





# Multilateral Environmental Agreements

# Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)

- International treaties designed to promote the protection of the environment
- Basis?
  - Transboundary nature of environmental problems
  - To be addressed through international cooperation
- Approximately 200; extremely varied
  - ‘Soft-law’: non-legally binding principles which parties will respect when considering activities
  - ‘Hard-law’: legally-binding actions to be taken to work toward an environmental objective



# Earth Summit (Rio, 1992)

- UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)
- Biggest environmental summit ever held
- 30.000+ participants , 100+ Heads of State
- Main agreements signed
  - Convention on Biological Diversity (binding)
  - Convention on Climate Change (binding)
  - Rio Declaration (non binding)
  - Agenda 21 (non binding)
  - Forest Principles (non binding)
- Led to the establishment of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development a few months later





# The Rio Conventions

- Signed during the 1992 Earth Summit, in Rio
- **UNFCCC**: the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - <http://unfccc.int/>
- **(UN)CBD**: the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity - <http://www.biodiv.org/>
- Discussed during Summit but signed in 1994:  
**(UN)CCD**: the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification - <http://www.unccd.int/>



# The Climate Change Convention

- Overall framework for efforts to stabilise greenhouse gas emissions and to tackle climate change
- General objectives and principles; establish national inventories and formulate programmes
- Spells out commitments for different groups of countries according to their circumstances and needs (41 industrialised, 145 others)
- Kyoto Protocol (1997): pact agreed by governments to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases emitted by industrialised countries by 5.2% of 1990 levels during 2008-2012.





# The Desertification Convention

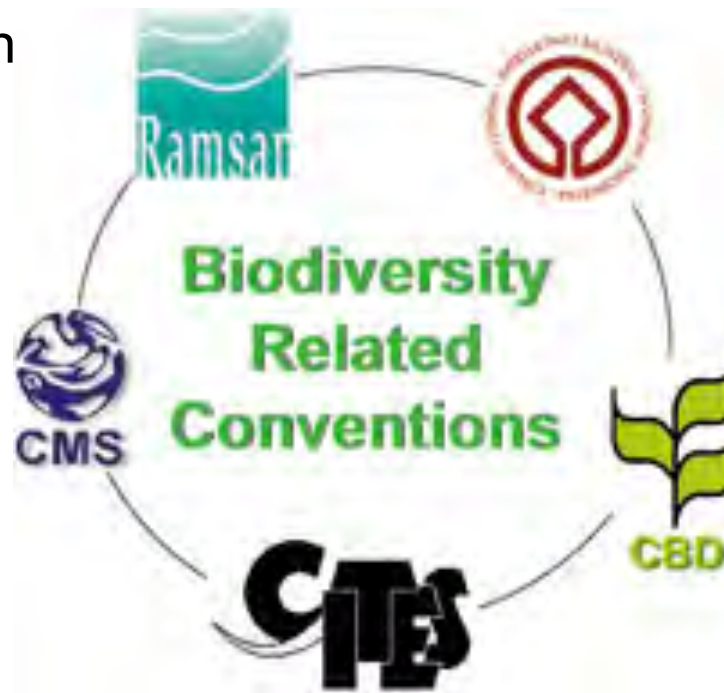
- Legally-binding framework to address the problem of desertification
- Tackle the impacts of desertification, but also to mitigate the effects of droughts
- Based on the principles of participation, partnership and decentralisation (mostly a bottom-up approach)
- Implemented through national action programmes (NAPs)
- Partnership arrangements between donors and affected states

# The five biodiversity-related Conventions

Ramsar Convention

World Heritage Convention

Convention on  
Migratory  
Species



Convention on  
Biological  
Diversity

CITES

CBD Focal Point



# The Ramsar Convention (1971)

The Convention on Wetlands of  
International Importance especially as  
Waterfowl Habitat







# The Ramsar Convention (1971)

- Who? UNESCO depositary; IUCN hosts secretariat
- What? Conservation and wise use of wetlands
- How? Through local, regional and national actions and international cooperation
- Main tool? List of wetlands of global importance



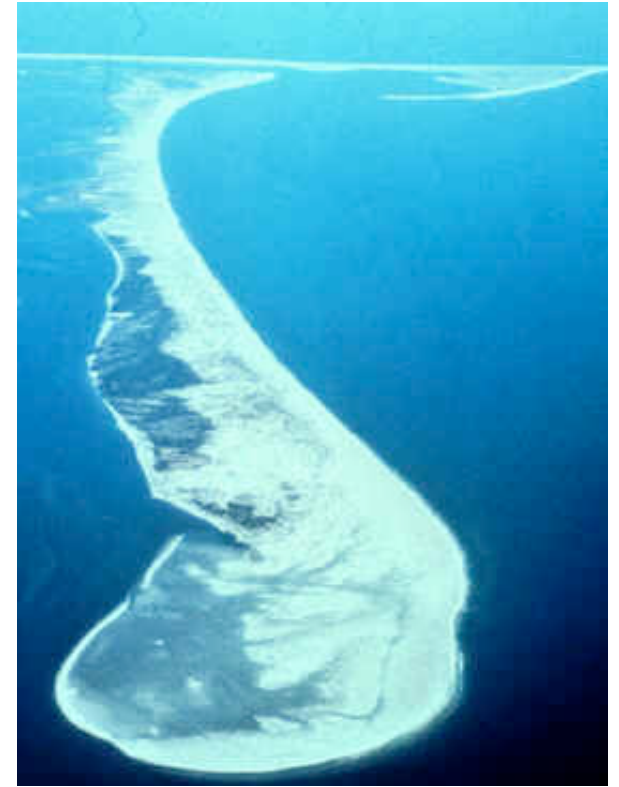


# The Ramsar Convention (1971)

- 155 contracting parties
- 1,675 wetland sites
- 150.2 million hectares
- Largest: Okavango Delta system, Botswana
- <http://www.ramsar.org>

*Sept. 2007*

# The World Heritage Convention (1972)





# The World Heritage Convention (1972)

- Who? Adopted by UNESCO General Assembly ;  
UNESCO provides secretariat (Paris)
- What? Conserve the world's cultural / natural heritage
- How? By drawing up a list of sites whose outstanding values should be preserved for all humanity and to ensure their protection through a closer co-operation among nations
- Main tool? List of « World Heritage Sites »





# The World Heritage Convention (1972)

- 184 member States Parties
- 851 listed sites (660 cultural, 166 natural, 25 mixed)
  - Cambodia: Angkor (c)
  - USA: Yellowstone National Park (n)
  - Australia: Kakadu National Park (m)
- Some trans-boundary sites
  - Zambia / Zimbabwe: Mosi-oa-Tunya - Victoria Falls (n)
- List of World Heritage in Danger (35 sites)
  - DR Congo: 5 national parks (n)
- <http://whc.unesco.org/>

*Sept. 2007*

# Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973)

CITES / Washington Convention





## CITES (1973)

- Who? Drafted following a 1963 meeting of IUCN members. Secretariat administered by UNEP (Geneva)
- What? Ensure that international trade in species and specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival
- How? Species submitted to trade controls (licensing)
- Main tool? List of species, in 3 appendixes





## CITES (1973)

- Appendix I (species threatened with extinction). Trade forbidden, unless only in exceptional circumstances (e.g. gorillas, elephants)
- Appendix II (species not necessarily threatened with extinction). Trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival (e.g. wolves, toucans, giant clams)
- Appendix III (species protected in at least one country). This country has asked other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the trade (e.g. *Egretta garzetta*, Ghana)







## CITES (1973)

- 172 Parties
- ~ 5,000 animals and 28,000 plants listed
- <http://www.cites.org>

*Sept. 2007*

AEWA



EUROBATS



ACCOBAMS



ACAP



Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation Measures for the Siberian Crane

SIBERIAN CRANE MoU



Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation Measures for the Slender-billed Curlew

Slender-billed Curlew MoU



MARINE TURTLES-AFRICA



MARINE TURTLES-IOSEA



Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of the Middle-European Population of the Great Bustard

Great Bustard MoU



Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation and Restoration of the Bukhara Deer

BUKHARA DEER MoU



# The Convention on Migratory Species (1979)

Bonn Convention / CMS

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

CBD Focal Point





# The Convention on Migratory Species (1979)

- Who? UNEP (Secretariat in Bonn)
- What? Conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species
- How? Conservation of species and their habitats
  - by providing strict protection for migratory species threatened with extinction in part or throughout their range (appendix I)
  - by concluding multilateral agreements for species under unfavourable conservation status (appendix II)
  - by undertaking co-operative research activities
- Main tools? List of species (appendixes) and special species programmes

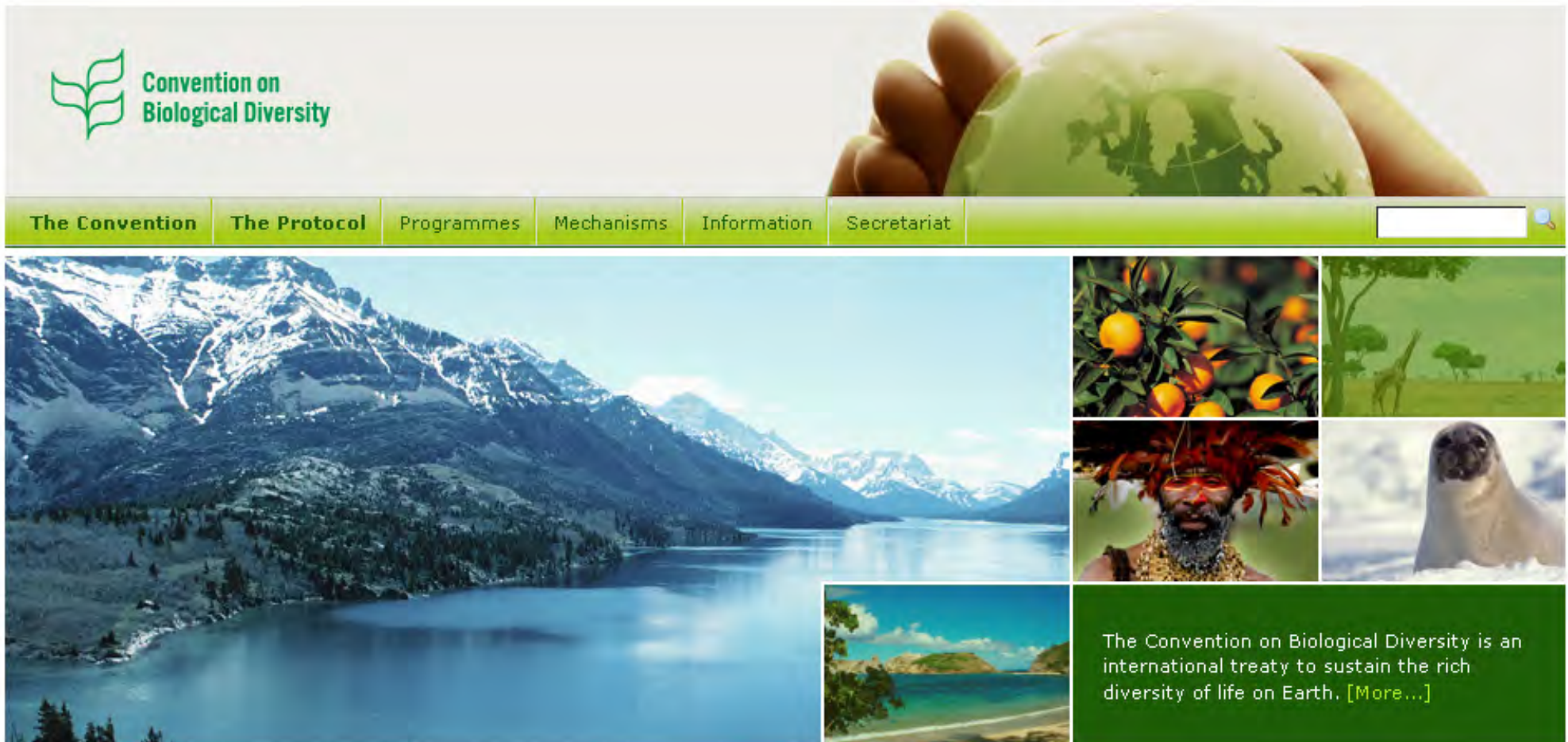


## The Convention on Migratory Species (1979)

- Appendix I – 107 endangered species (or sub, ppn)
  - E.g.: Siberian crane, white-tailed eagle, hawksbill turtle, Mediterranean monk seal and Dama gazelle
- Appendix II – sp. conserved through agreements
  - Populations of European Bats, Cetaceans of the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area, Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas, Seals in the Wadden Sea, African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, Albatrosses and Petrels
- MoUs: Siberian Crane, Slender-billed Curlew, Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa, Marine Turtles of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia, Middle-European Population of the Great Bustard, the Bukhara Deer, the Aquatic Warbler
- 104 parties; <http://www.cms.int> (Sept. 2007)

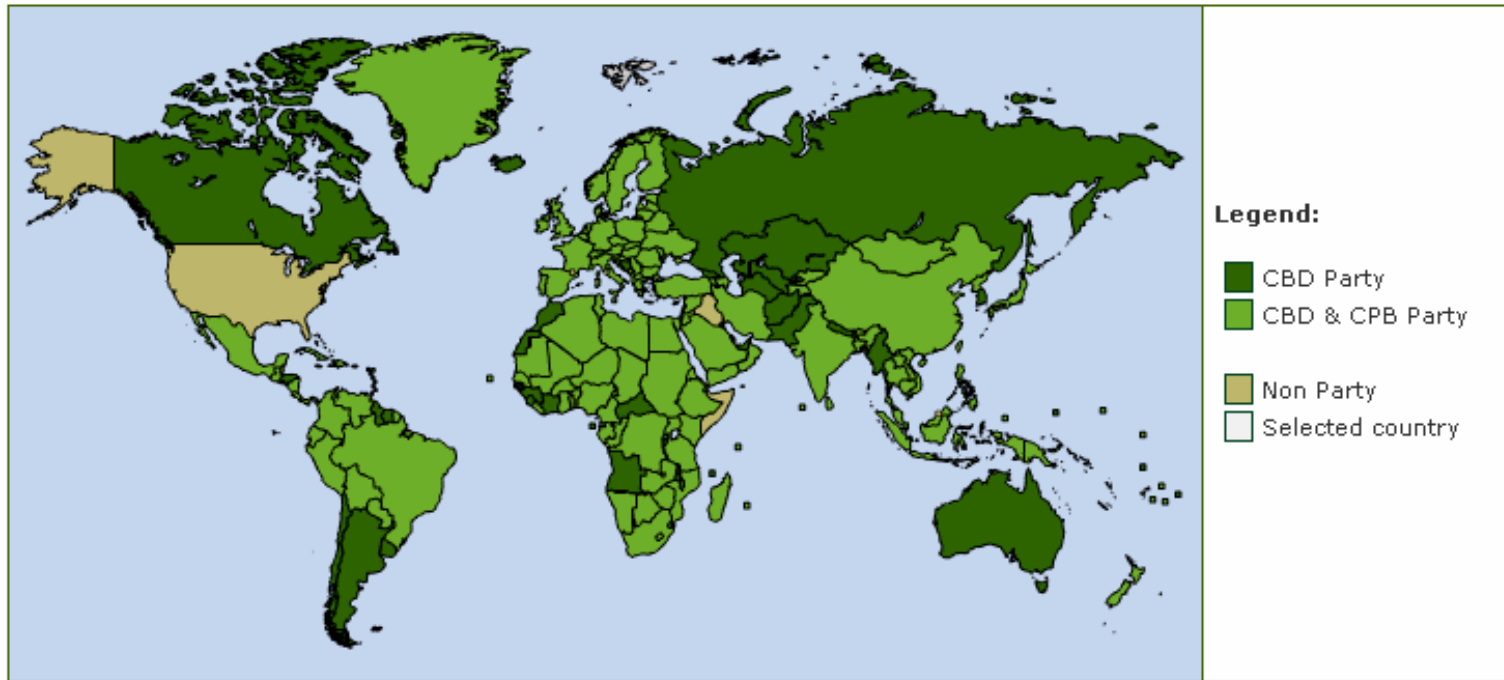


# The Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Convention on Biological Diversity website. At the top left is the logo, which consists of a stylized green leaf icon and the text "Convention on Biological Diversity". To the right of the logo is a large image of a hand holding a globe. Below the logo and image is a horizontal navigation menu with the following items: "The Convention", "The Protocol", "Programmes", "Mechanisms", "Information", and "Secretariat". To the right of the menu is a search bar and a magnifying glass icon. Below the navigation menu is a large image of a mountain range with a lake in the foreground. To the right of this image are several smaller images: a tree with oranges, a giraffe, a person with a red headdress, and a seal. Below these images is a green box containing the text: "The Convention on Biological Diversity is an international treaty to sustain the rich diversity of life on Earth. [More...]"

<http://www.cbd.int>



Convention on Biological Diversity :

190 Parties

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety :

142 Parties

*Sept. 2007*



# The Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)

- Who? UNEP (Secretariat in Montreal)
- What? Three objectives
  - Conservation of biodiversity
  - Sustainable use of its components
  - Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from commercial and other utilization of genetic resources
- How? Not a regulatory approach
  - Overall goals and policies
  - Specific action to be developed by countries
  - No lists, no annexes, no protected sites
- Main tools? Programmes of work and guidelines







# CBD Historical context and background

- Follows on Bruntland Commission (1987) and IUCN Environmental Law Centre work in the 1980's
- Text adopted in Nairobi on 22 May 1992
- Signed in Rio in June 1992, by 156 States and EC
- First time recognition that biodiversity is
  - a 'common concern of humankind'
  - an 'integral part of development process'
- First to address all levels of biodiversity





# The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

- Supplementary agreement under CBD
- Adopted in 2000, entry into force in 2003
- Protect biodiversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms (LMOs)
- Main characteristics:
  - advance informed agreement (AIA) procedure
  - precautionary approach
  - Biosafety Clearing-House





# Some important CBD articles

- Preamble. Preamble
- Article 1. Objectives
- Article 2. Use of Terms
- Article 5. Cooperation
- Article 6. General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use
- Article 7. Identification and Monitoring
- Article 8. In-situ Conservation
- Article 9. Ex-situ Conservation
- Article 10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity
- Article 11. Incentive Measures
- Article 12. Research and Training
- Article 13. Public Awareness
- Article 14. Impact Assessment
- Article 15. Access to Genetic Resources
- Article 16. Transfer of technology
- Article 17. Exchange of Information
- Article 18. Technical and Scientific Cooperation
- Article 19. Handling of Biotechnology and Distribution of its Benefits





# Programmes and cross-cutting issues

- Agricultural Biodiversity
- Dry and Sub-humid Lands
- Forest Biodiversity
- Inland Waters Biodiversity
- Island Biodiversity
- Marine and Coastal Biodiversity
- Mountain Biodiversity

**7 thematic programmes**  
**17 cross-cutting issues**

- 2010 target
- Access and benefit sharing
- Alien Species
- Article 8(j): Traditional Knowledge
- Biological Diversity and Tourism
- Climate Change and Biological Diversity
- Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures
- Ecosystem Approach
- Global Strategy for Plant Conservation
- Global Taxonomy Initiative
- Impact Assessment, Liability and Redress
- Monitoring and Indicators
- Protected Areas
- Public Education and Awareness
- Sustainable Use of Biodiversity
- Technology Transfer and Cooperation



## Strategic Plan and 2010 target

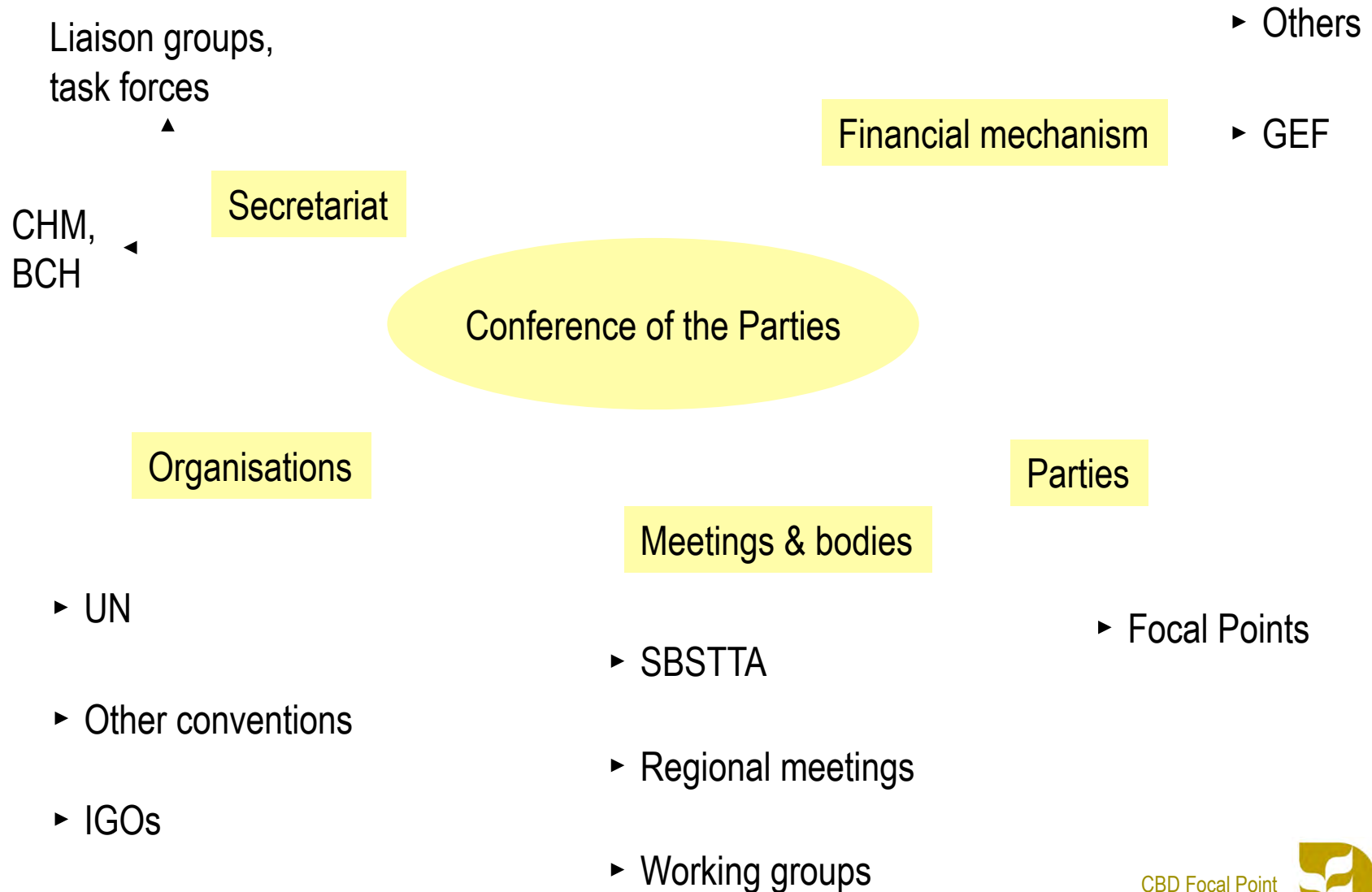
- Strategic Plan adopted 2002
- 2010 target: achieve a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss by 2010
- Radically new approach: 7 focal areas, adoption of goals, sub-targets and indicators
- But: few quantitative targets (except for plants)
- <http://www.biodiv.org/2010-target/goals-targets.asp>
- IUCN's Countdown 2010 initiative  
<http://www.countdown2010.net/>



Focal area	Indicator for immediate testing	Possible indicators for development
Status & trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats</li> <li>•Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species</li> <li>•Coverage of protected areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Change in status of threatened species</li> <li>•Trends in genetic diversity (of domesticated animals, cultivated plants and fish species)</li> </ul>
Sustainable use		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management</li> <li>•Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources</li> </ul>
Threats to biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Nitrogen deposition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Numbers and cost of alien invasions</li> </ul>
Ecosystem integrity, goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Marine trophic index</li> <li>•Water quality in aquatic ecosystems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Freshwater; other ecosystems</li> <li>•Connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems</li> <li>•Incidence of human-induced ecosystem failure</li> <li>•Health and well-being of people living in biodiversity-based-resource dependent communities</li> <li>•Biodiversity used in food and medicine</li> </ul>
Status of traditional knowledge, practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages</li> </ul>	(Further indicators to be identified by WG-8j)
Status of access and benefit-sharing		(Indicator to be identified by WG-ABS)
Status of resource transfers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention (OECD-DAC-Statistics Committee)</li> </ul>	(Indicator for technology transfer)



# CBD Operational Structure





# Conference of the Parties

- Governing body of the Convention
  - Advances implementation through decisions
  - 8 ordinary meetings, 1 extraordinary meeting
- 
- COP 8 Brazil (2006), 34 decisions
  - COP 7 Malaysia (2004); 36 decisions
  - COP 6 Netherlands (2002); 32 decisions
  - COP 5 Kenya (2000); 29 decisions
  - ExCOP 1 Colombia & Canada (1999-2000)  
3 decisions
  - COP 4 Slovakia (1998); 19 decisions
  - COP 3 Argentina (1996); 27 decisions
  - COP 2 Indonesia (1995); 23 decisions
  - COP 1 Bahamas (1994); 13 decisions







## Scientific advisory body (SBSTTA)

- Provide scientific and technical assessments
- Identify innovative and efficient technologies
- Provide advice on scientific programmes and international cooperation in research and development
- Respond to scientific questions by the COP
  
- Reports regularly to COP
- 11 meetings to date; 108 recommendations to COP
- Usually 1-2 SBSTTAs before a COP





# National Focal Points

- Action at national level
- In charge of information flow to and from Convention
- Responsible for nomination of experts
- Types of NFPs:
  - Convention on Biological Diversity
  - SBSTTA
  - Clearing-House Mechanism
  - Access and Benefit-sharing
  - Cartagena Protocol
  - Biosafety Clearing-House
  - Global Taxonomy Initiative
  - Global Plant Conservation Strategy
  - Communication, education and public awareness



COUNTRY PROFILES

Thailand



Thailand

Convention

Party since: 2004-01-29  
By: Ratification

Protocol

Party since: 2006-02-08  
By: Accession

PROFILE PAGES

- Overview
- Description
- National Contacts

Home > Information > National Information > Country Profiles > National Contacts

# Thailand - National Contacts

Show map

## Convention on Biological Diversity

### Dr. Sirikul Bunpapong

Director  
 Biological Diversity Division  
 Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning  
 60/1 Soi Phibun Wattana 7  
 Rama VI Road  
 Bangkok 10400  
 Thailand

CBD Primary NFP, CHM NFP, SBSTTA NFP,  
 Global Taxonomy Initiative NFP, GSPC NFP  
 +662 265 6741, 265 6636  
 +662 265 6640, +662 265 6638  
 sirikb@yahoo.comsirikul@onep.go.th

### H.E. Snanchart Devahastin

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## Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

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# Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM)

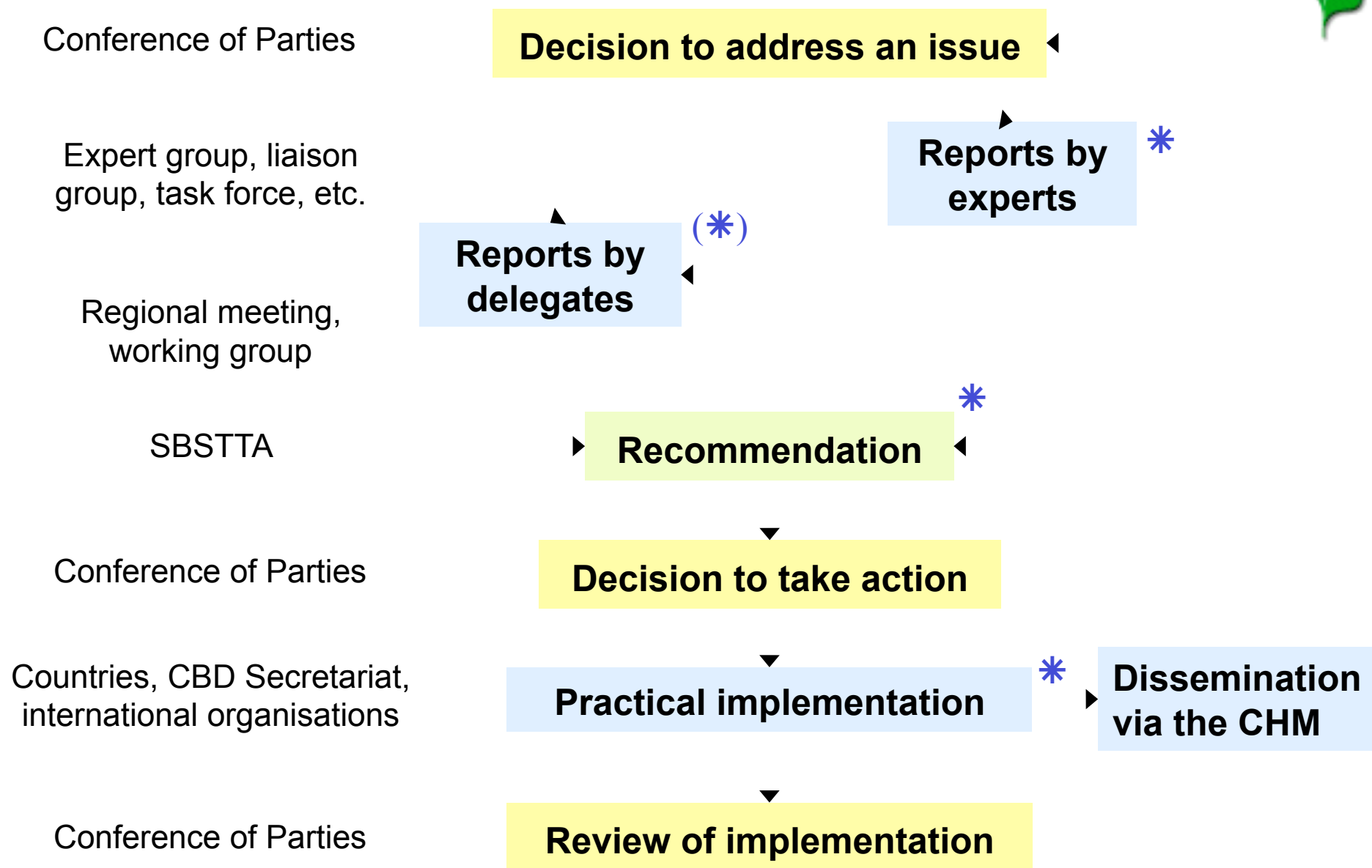
- Information-sharing mechanism
- To « ensure that all governments have access to the information and technologies they need for their work on biodiversity »
- Mainly via Internet, but not exclusively
- Structurally decentralised network of Parties and partners
- <http://www.cbd.int/chm/>

## The Clearing-House mission

- Promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, within and between countries
- Develop a global mechanism for exchanging and integrating information on biodiversity
- Develop the necessary human and technological network

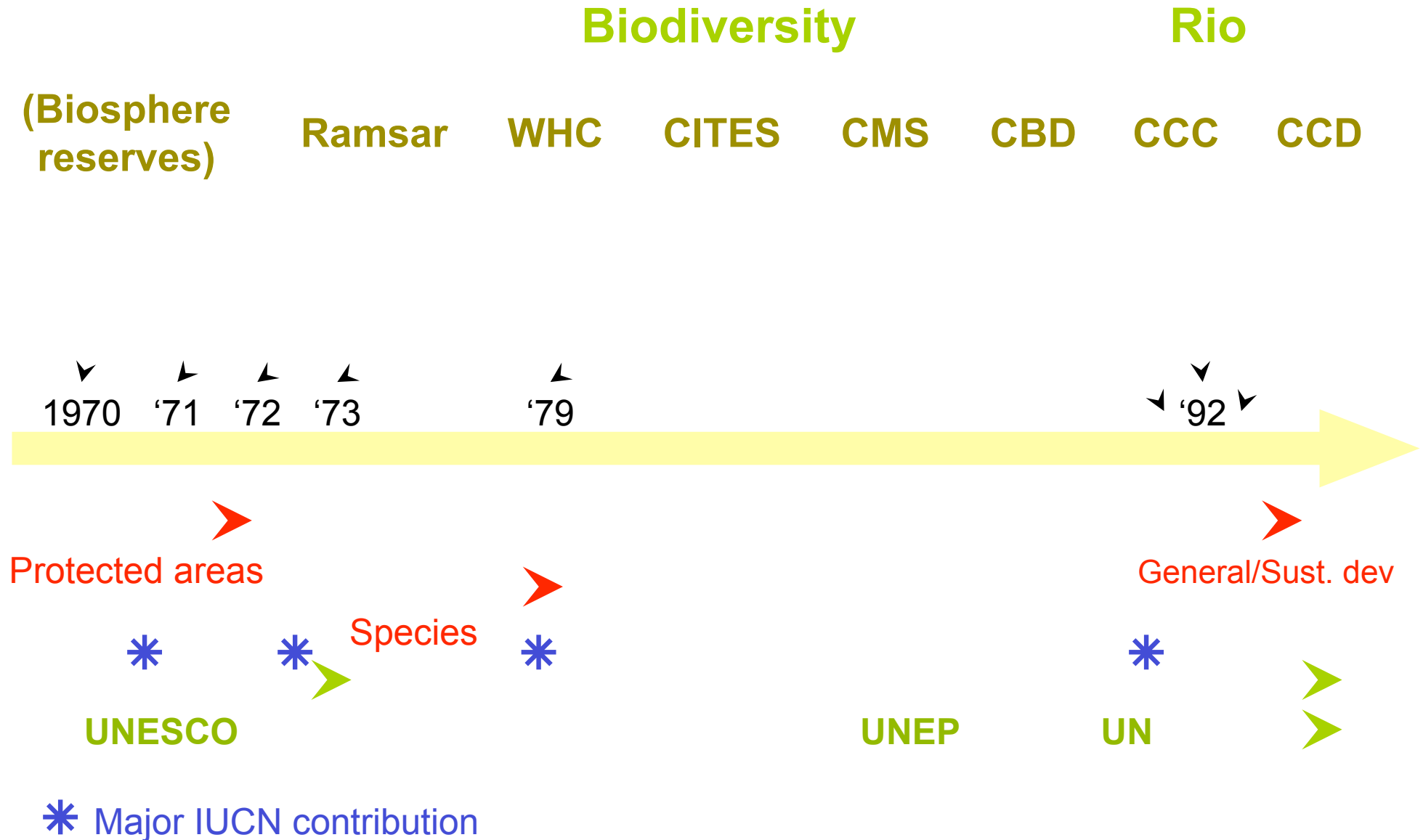


# How does the CBD decision process work in practice?



\* Intervention of scientists

# Global conventions - summary



## Other international agreements...

- UNCLOS - United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea  
<http://www.un.org/Depts/los/index.htm>
- Ballast Water Convention - International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships Ballast Water & Sediments (IMO Convention)  
<http://globallast.imo.org/index.asp?page=mepc.htm&menu=true>
- IPPC - International Plant Protection Convention (FAO convention), <http://www.fao.org/Legal/treaties/004s-e.htm>
- International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (FAO treaty)  
<http://www.fao.org/ag/cgrfa/itpgr.htm>





# How to find my way through all this?

- New web application TEMATEA !
- Synthesis of policies treated across several agreements
- Current topics:
  - Biodiversity and climate change
  - Inland waters
  - Invasive alien species
  - Protected areas
  - Sustainable use
- <http://www.tematea.org/>



tematea Issue based modules for coherent implementation of biodiversity related conventions
COUNTDOWN 2010 SAVE BIODIVERSITY
IUCN The World Conservation Union
UNEP

Issue Based Modules

- Biodiversity and Climate Change
Inland Waters
Invasive Alien Species
Protected Areas
Sustainable Use
Click here for cross-modular sections

Menu below partly active

- Project news
Ongoing activities
Outreach
User experiences and case studies
National workshop Norway
National workshop Seychelles
Agenda
23 June - 2 July Annual World Heritage Committee meeting
2-6 July CBD SBSTTA12

Welcome to Tematea!

This website is available for review by invited parties who have been provided with the web link by staff of the UNEP IBM Project. If you have discovered this website without having received an invitation, please feel free to have a look after having read the disclaimer, and please note that the website is still under construction, so none of the data on this site is final.
+ read more

- General introduction
What are the 'Issue Based Modules'?
Structure of the modules
Content of website (March 2006)
Participation of end-users
Project process



Use of the website

The navigation bars will enable you to navigate intuitively. You will always find 'static' menu items in dark blue buttons on top, and the present five issues on the left - those buttons remain unchanged while you navigate



Under Construction

This frontpage is under construction. Active links in the middle and in this column are in dark blue. The navigation menu on the left contains active links to two national workshops, and to the five modules. Over

**Thank you  
for your  
attention**

*Students making the symbol of the Convention on  
Biological Diversity, Curitiba, Brazil,  
24 March 2006*

