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CAPACITY-DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP FOR SOUTH AMERICA ON NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS AND MAINSTREAMING OF BIODIVERSITY

Rio Branco, Acre, Brazil
31 March - 4 April 2008

REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) requires each Party to develop or adapt national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and to 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. Noting the importance of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) for the implementation of the Convention, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, at its eighth meeting, called for an in-depth review. The review process was used to recommend priority areas for capacity-development in relation to the implementation of the Convention and to provide inputs to the process of revising the Convention's Strategic Plan beyond 2010.

2. As part of this review process, the Conference of the Parties recommended that regional and/or sub-regional workshops be convened to discuss national experiences in implementing NBSAPs, and the integration of biodiversity concerns into relevant sectors, including consideration of obstacles and ways and means for overcoming the obstacles (paragraph 6 of Decision VIII/8). In its Recommendation 2/1, the second meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention (WGRI-2), which convened in Paris from July 9-13 2007, reemphasized the importance of organizing such regional workshops.

3. Following these requests, the Executive Secretary organized a global series of regional and sub-regional workshops on capacity development for NBSAPs during 2008. As the fourth of the series, the regional workshop for South America was convened from 31 March to 4 April 2008 in Rio Branco, Acre, Brazil at the invitation of the Government of Brazil and with the generous financial support of Spain.

4. The purpose of the workshop was to:

(a) Strengthen national capacities for the development, implementation, reviewing, updating, and communication of NBSAPs, providing an opportunity for active learning for the Convention's national focal points and persons in charge of implementing NBSAPs in their country;

(b) Hold focused discussions on the integration of biodiversity considerations into relevant national policies, strategies and planning processes, as well as cross-sectoral national strategies (such as

those for sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)), including the identification of priorities, sharing information on approaches from across the region, and discussing ways and means for overcoming challenges;

(c) Provide training on the use of relevant tools and mechanisms that support effective mainstreaming;

(d) Provide information to Parties on the development of Fourth National Reports, including guidelines and available technical and financial assistance; and

(e) Identify steps forward in the development and implementation of NBSAPs that encourage biodiversity mainstreaming at all levels and include strategic communication, education, and public awareness.

5. The workshop format featured a mix of presentations with question and answer sessions, discussions in small working groups, and interactive sessions to introduce relevant tools. In combination with the other workshops in the series, the outcomes of the workshop provided valuable inputs to the review of implementation of the Strategic Plan, which was considered by the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Bonn, Germany in May 2008. Additionally, the global series of workshops provides important input into the revision of the Strategic Plan for 2011 to 2020 which will be considered at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Nagoya, Japan from 18 to 29 October 2010.

6. The workshop took place at the Escola da Floresta, Rodovia Transacreana km 20, Rio Branco, Acre, Brazil and was attended by Government-nominated officials responsible for the development and/or implementation of NBSAPs from eight countries (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela). Additionally, representatives of intergovernmental organizations (World Conservation Union IUCN, Mercosur, the Andean Community, the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization), non-governmental organizations, indigenous and local community organizations, and State and Provincial Governments attended the workshop, contributing their expertise in biodiversity, community-based conservation approaches, strategic environmental assessment, the ecosystem approach, and bioregional planning. The complete list of participants is available at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=NBSAPCBW-SAM-01>. The workshop was conducted in Spanish.

7. The following report provides an overview of the workshop agenda, sessions, and discussions, the conclusions of the meeting, and the wrap-up discussion on the way forward. Annexes to this report present information on the detailed workshop agenda (Annex I) and the list of meeting documents (Annex II).

II. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Item 1 Opening of the Workshop

8. The meeting was opened at 10 A.M. on Monday, 31 March 2008 by Ms Maria Cecília Wey de Brito, Secretary for Biodiversity and Forests of the Ministry of the Environment of Brazil who welcomed participants to the workshop and conveyed a message from the Minister of the Environment and President of the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, H.E. Marina Silva, expressing her keen interest in the outcomes of the meeting. Ms. Wey de Brito informed participants that Brazil had been developing and implementing its National Biodiversity Strategy since 1994 and that two initiatives were of fundamental importance: the national Project for the Conservation and Sustainable use of Brazilian Biological Diversity (PROBIO), and the Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO). In an overview of how Brazil is implementing its NBSAP, she referred to the National Biodiversity Policy (PNB), the National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO), the adoption in 2006 by CONABIO of national 2010 biodiversity targets, the bi-annual National Conferences on the Environment (CNMA), and the process leading to the identification of Priority Areas for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Sharing of the Benefits of Brazilian Biodiversity in all national biomes. She concluded her opening remarks by noting that serious environmental issues remain to be solved but that she believed implementation of the CBD was the means to address these issues.

9. Ms. Nádia Pereira, on behalf of Mr. Raimundo Angelim, Mayor of Rio Branco, welcomed participants and expressed the satisfaction of the municipality that Rio Branco had been chosen to host the workshop. She expressed the view that the presentations and visits to local initiatives would lead to a good understanding of the issues surrounding the implementation of NBSAPs at local level.

10. Mr. Sebastião Silva, Deputy Superintendent of the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Non-Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) in the State of Acre, informed participants that IBAMA was heavily engaged in combating deforestation and the destruction of natural resources and in the implementation of protected areas. He stressed that closer links with neighbouring countries would facilitate joint efforts to conserve biodiversity.

11. On behalf of Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif, Executive Secretary of the SCBD, Mr. David Cooper also welcomed participants and expressed the Secretariat's thanks to the Ministry of the Environment of Brazil, the Government of the State of Acre, IBAMA, and the Government of Spain for their contributions to the organization of the workshop. He paid tribute to the efforts on behalf of the CBD made by Minister Marina Silva in her capacity as President of the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Highlighting the importance of NBSAPs for implementation of the Convention, he recalled the process leading from COP-8 through COP-9 to COP-10 that would assess progress towards meeting the 2010 Biodiversity Target and the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Convention, culminating at COP-10 in an assessment of implementation of the Convention and the adoption of a new Strategic Plan with targets for the next period. He noted the workshop offered an important opportunity for the exchange of national experiences in implementing and updating of NBSAPs, and for the exchange of experiences in linking NBSAPs with national development planning, as well as regional conservation, environment and sustainable development processes.

12. Mr. Eufan Ferreira do Amaral, Secretary for the Environment of the State of Acre, welcomed participants and thanked the Secretariat of the Convention and the Ministry of the Environment for choosing to hold the workshop in Acre. He highlighted the importance of Acre in the environmental history of Brazil and noted that 2008 was the 20th anniversary of the murder of Chico Mendes. He gave an overview of state policies directed towards the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, highlighting the recently completed ecological-economic zoning and the establishment of the state protected area system. He informed participants of the efforts being made to reduce deforestation, which was at its lowest level for twenty years, and of the fact that 88% of the original vegetation cover of Acre State was still intact with 45% of the State under protection as conservation areas or indigenous territories.

Item 2 Overview of the Objectives and Programme of the Workshop

13. After self introductions, Mr. David Cooper delivered an introductory presentation that recalled the importance the Conference of the Parties (COP) attached to NBSAPs as the principal vehicle for national implementation of the Convention and outlined recent work of the Secretariat in its in-depth review of the implementation of the Convention. This included:

(a) Key results of the global In-Depth Review of Goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan, including challenges and gaps to NBSAP implementation;

(b) Key lessons learned on what elements make NBSAPs strategic and able to promote enhanced mainstreaming (conclusions from the In-Depth review of Goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan) and;

(c) Consolidated guidance on the development, implementation and updating of NBSAPs (WGRI Recommendation 2/1).

He emphasized the links between biodiversity and the critical goods and ecosystem services biodiversity provides, stressing that these were essential for achieving the MDGs. Additionally, he emphasized the role that NBSAPs play as corner stones for the implementation of the CBD, not only for significantly

reducing biodiversity loss by 2010, but also as tools for integrating biodiversity into decision-making across all departments of government and all relevant sectors of society and the economy. Finally he highlighted the importance for a greater emphasis to be placed on communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) in effectively implementing NBSAPs and mainstreaming biodiversity concerns across sectors and national planning.

14. He concluded by providing an overview of the objectives and programme of the workshop. By the end of the workshop, it was hoped that participants:

- (a) Would have evaluated the progress made in their countries and in the region;
- (b) Would have identified and become more aware of good practices in the region;
- (c) Were inspired and enabled to apply lessons learned from experience in the region;
- (d) Would have identified some mechanisms to overcome or mitigate obstacles;
- (e) Would have better understanding of the ecosystem approach and be aware of tools for its application; and
- (f) Would be aware of some tools and methodologies to support better communication, education, and public awareness strategies for NBSAPs.

15. Following this presentation, the participants agreed to the proposed workshop agenda (see Annex I).

***Items 3 and 4 Status of Development and Implementation of NBSAPs in the Region
and Updating and Improving NBSAPs***

16. These two agenda items, taken concurrently, were chaired by Ms. Maria Cecília Wey de Brito, Secretary for Biodiversity and Forests, Ministry of the Environment, Brazil. These included: the adoption of national biodiversity goals and targets, the development of national CEPA (communication, education and public awareness) strategies; support for sub-national biodiversity strategies; the development of national biodiversity indicators; the use of the ecosystem approach; improved national reporting; and increased access to resources.

17. The Chair then invited representatives of Parties to provide an overview of the status of their NBSAPs and lessons learned from its development and implementation. Under these two agenda items, country representatives made short presentations outlining:

- (a) Status of implementation of their NBSAP and information on related strategies, programmes, and national legislation;
- (b) Major features of NBSAPs;
- (c) Priority actions identified for implementing NBSAPs;
- (d) Mechanisms identified for implementing NBSAPs;
- (e) Obstacles encountered in the implementation of NBSAPs;
- (f) Reviews undertaken of the implementation of NBSAPs and the assessment of the effectiveness of the strategy;
- (g) How biodiversity considerations have been taken into account and mainstreamed into sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes, and policies, including those related to sustainable development, poverty reduction, and achieving the MDGs; and
- (h) The use of communication, education and public awareness activities in NBSAP implementation and the further needs and challenges in this regard.

18. The presentations were grouped into sessions of one and a half hours followed by question and answer sessions as well as plenary discussions. To facilitate interactive discussion, as well as small group exercises, participants sat at round tables. Participants welcomed this opportunity to exchange national experiences and discussed with the Secretariat the importance of sharing such information through the Clearing House Mechanism. Highlights from the country presentations are noted in this section. PowerPoint presentations from each country can be found on the CBD website at: <http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/workshops/south-america.shtml>.

Country Presentations

Colombia

19. Dra. Maria Claudia Fandiño, of the Instituto Alexander Von Humboldt, and Mr. Pedro Quijano, representing the Ministry of the Environment, Housing and Land Use, spoke on advances in the preparation and development of the NBSAP. Colombia's National Biodiversity Policy was approved in 1996. Actions Plans were developed through a participatory process involving more than one hundred experts from forty-seven organizations including the Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, and the Interior, civil society, academia, and the private sector. The Action Plan adopts a twenty-five year horizon, includes four and ten-year targets, and identifies the actors responsible as well as the costs. A number of significant advances have been achieved including: (i) the establishment of a Biodiversity Information System (SIB) with the Environmental Information System of Colombia (SIAC); (ii) mapping of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems; (iii) action plans for protected areas; (iv) a Red Book of endangered species for different taxonomic groups; (v) identification of alien invasive species; (vi) biotrade activities; and (vii) a system of indicators for the National Biodiversity Policy that not only monitor the policy, but also identify planning and management priorities at both national and regional levels. At the sub-national level, implementation of the NBSAP is carried out in part through regional biodiversity action plans. To date, nine regional action plans have been developed. The next steps will be to assess progress made over the twelve years since the adoption of the National Biodiversity Policy and the ten years since the development of the Action Plan. This assessment will be conducted through technical and stakeholder consultations, leading to the identification of adjustments that need to be made to the Policy and Plans.

Peru

20. Ms. Roxana Solis Ortiz, Coordinator of the national CHM and the third National Report, spoke on 'The National Biodiversity Strategy: progress in meeting national and international commitments.' Peru's national biodiversity strategy contains eight strategic elements within a legal framework comprising laws on biodiversity, biosafety, protected areas and Access and Benefit Sharing (expected to be approved in 2008). Amongst examples of progress made she cited: (i) an agrobiodiversity action plan, (ii) a series of national programmes derived from the NBSAP, (iii) the creation of the national CHM with one thematic and four regional nodes; (iv) the creation of technical biodiversity units in a number of public institutions; (v) application of the ecosystem approach at the visioning and planning levels; and (vi) the creation of the multi-stakeholder National Biodiversity Commission. Additionally, she reported that progress has been made in implementing the CBD at the sub-national level through the development of seventeen regional strategies. The national biodiversity strategy includes a management monitoring programme, an information gap analysis, and biodiversity information networks. Efforts towards mainstreaming are taking place, for instance with the health, agriculture, and biotrade sectors, but challenges include changing mindsets and moving from a focus on natural resource management to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Ecuador

21. Mr. Santos Calderón of the Ministry of the Environment presented the National Biodiversity Policy and Strategy 2001-2010. The development of the strategy involved more than four hundred meetings. The NBSAP comprises ten policies, including strategic elements and five priority action issues. The draft biodiversity law was held up in the Congress, but a financial sustainability plan for the national protected area system, which is supported by six separate environmental funds, has been adopted. At local levels, the planning management structure includes regional strategic environmental plans and regional environmental councils. Two provinces and a number of municipalities are already operating in this way. He concluded his presentation by outlining key elements of the Regional Environmental Action Plan (Plan de Acción Ambiental Regional (PAAR)) which is a technical and political instrument for environmental management under the national framework for decentralization, and is coordinated in a participatory manner by stakeholders from the Ministry of Environment, other State bodies, committees at the provincial, municipal, and parish levels, NGOs, Universities, and donor organizations. The PAAR directly contributes to the implementation of the NBSAP along with several other national strategies. Key objectives, among others, include the democratization and strengthening of existing decentralization processes for environmental management, linking environmental management with development (in the areas of water, land, biodiversity, forestry, mining, and environmental quality), enhancing coordination, and focusing financial and technical resources on priority issues.

Brazil

22. Dr. Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Director of Biodiversity Conservation, Ministry of the Environment, presented the National Biodiversity Strategy and the management of biodiversity in Brazil. He noted the difficulties of biodiversity management in such a large country with a variety of terrestrial, coastal, and marine ecosystems totalling more than eighty ecoregions. The National Biodiversity Policy (PNB) was approved in 2002 as the culmination of a broad participatory process. The PNB comprises seven components and twenty-five guiding principles amongst which the use of an ecosystem approach. The National Biodiversity Council (CONABIO), a body with equal representation of government and civil society members, has the mandate to oversee the implementation of the PNB. It established a number of technical working groups, including for national implementation, biofuels and threatened species. The national CHM is still not fully implemented, but some advances have been made, such as the creation of the PORTALBio – the national biodiversity information portal and the process of establishing the Virtual Biodiversity Library. The process of defining priority areas for biodiversity conservation had begun as a quasi-academic exercise but had today become a key instrument for biodiversity management with the identification of 2684 priority areas. Additionally, modern legislation on protected areas had been enacted that established the National Protected Area System (SNUC). Regarding endangered species, Brazil was in the process of updating its Red Lists. An assessment of alien invasive species was complete and would form the basis of a forthcoming legal framework. The status of commercial fish species was serious and progress had proved difficult. A National Agrobiodiversity Plan had been established and public consultations were underway with respect to a national ABS framework. A priority of the national biodiversity strategy is the promotion of mainstreaming, and a number of instruments are in place to support and promote this. The most recent is the PROBIO II programme recently approved and involving a partnership between the Ministry of the Environment and the Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (PROBIO).

Uruguay

23. Ms. Alicia Aguerre, Biodiversity Division, National Environment Authority of the Ministry of Housing, Land Use Planning and Environment, spoke on the implementation of the CBD in Uruguay. With support from the Convention's financial mechanism, the Ministry had begun the process of developing the NBSAP in 1997. The process adopted was based on the recommendation of the World Resources Institute (WRI) guidelines contained in its publication National Biodiversity Planning

recommended to Parties by COP-2. The development of the NBSAP was conducted by means of workshops. Key questions identified were how to ensure the adoption of the strategy as state policy, how to ensure full multi-stakeholder participation, and how to promote effective mainstreaming. Developments that supported implementation of the Convention included (i) the creation of the National Protected Area System and associated regulations; (ii) the General Law on the Environment, in particular its provisions on biodiversity and biosafety; (iii) a series of decrees concerning plant genetic resources and biosafety risk assessment; (iv) the creation of an interministerial committee; and (v) the creation of the Biodiversity Division within the National Environment Authority.

Paraguay:

24. Ms. Rocío Barreto Valinotti of the Wildlife Division of the Secretariat of the Environment provided an overview of the development of the national strategy of Paraguay. Since 1998, Paraguay has been working with support from UNDP/GEF on the development of the national strategy. The methodology and the process have been identified, based on an iterative process involving specialist working groups. However the process of developing the Action Plan is still ongoing and progress has been slow. One of the reasons for this has been the difficulties in obtaining the necessary financial resources. The introduction of the Resource Allocation Framework by the GEF made it more difficult for a country like Paraguay to obtain assistance from the Convention's financial mechanism.

Venezuela

25. Ms. Carliz Díaz Martínez of the Ministry of the Environment gave an overview of the status of Venezuela's national biodiversity strategy. The NBSAP was approved in 2001 and activities undertaken since then included promotion of sustainable production, particularly with respect to cattle ranching, protection of watersheds (where agricultural activities have negative impacts on natural resources), and forest resources. With regards to implementation, a focus has been placed on action at local and community levels. Over two thousand local conservation committees have been established in more than two hundred municipalities. Each State has an official environment office that assists in the implementation of the NBSAP and, among other activities, works to engage the private sector. *Ex situ* collections of plant genetic resources of varieties with possible agricultural and food security potential have been established, and similar initiatives with medicinal plants and threatened tree species have been undertaken. New protected areas have been created and include wildlife reserve management plans and *in situ* conservation of marine turtles. Eleven institutional and forty-nine individual ABS agreements have been negotiated, and a number of biodiversity monitoring and assessment projects are underway. Although the implementation of the national strategy is monitored, no evaluation of its impacts has been undertaken.

26. Discussions during question and answer periods and plenary enabled the participants to share experiences related to leveraging funds to support NBSAP implementation, engaging actors and decision-makers sub-national levels, the use of indicators and approaches to monitoring, challenges related to capacity and approaches taken to build capacity, and building dialogue and engagement with other sectors.

Sub-National Perspectives

Province of Tierra de Fuego, Argentina

27. Mr. Nicolas Lucas, Secretary of Environment of the Province of Terra del Fuego, explained how biodiversity management in the province was based on the evaluation of ecosystem services as proposed by the methodology of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA). The point of departure was an analysis of current observed status of the steppe and ecotones in the province through (i) the identification of the economic uses of these systems and their contributions to the local economy and human wellbeing,

(ii) the factors that are affecting – positively or negatively – these capacities, and (iii) the prospects for their status in twenty years time under a business-as-usual scenario. The advantages of presenting information using the MA methodology include the demystification of the real issues, the ability to bring together economic and ecological questions, to reveal trends and causes, to create a space for dialogue and to help define long-term policy objectives. The strategic objectives are to increase the participation of the primary sector in the regional economy without negative impacts on ecosystems, to development environmental understanding and to strengthen institutions for sustainable development. Mr. Lucas demonstrated how this methodology could be applied to the case of degradation of peat lands in Tierra del Fuego, making clear the trade-offs involved in the continued exploitation of peat. On the one hand is the loss of the ability to regulate the quantity and quality of water resources, control erosion, capture carbon, and to provide recreation, leisure and grazing. On the other hand is the provision of fuel and minerals and the creation of areas for housing development. In conclusion, he stressed that the key to sound policy making was to identify multiple uses on the basis of public dialogue and monitoring.

State of Acre, Brazil

28. Mr. Willian Flores of the Environment Secretariat of the State of Acre gave a presentation on the “Environmental Policy of Acre based on Ecological-Economic Zoning (Zoneamento Ecológico-Econômico or ZEE).” He explained the importance of the ZEE process in the context of Acre’s mega biological and ethnic diversity. The ZEE allows planning of policy interventions in the areas of environmental protection, combating deforestation, provision of social and educational services, industrial and agricultural support, and sustainable development of rural and indigenous communities on the basis of accurate information on environmental, geographic, demographic and social data. The first phase of the ZEE, begun in 2001, was carried out at the scale of 1:1,000,000. The second phase, at the scale of 1:250,000, was concluded in 2007 and approved by the National Environmental Council (CONAMA). The ZEE served as the basis of land use planning in the state. Acre now has fifty percent of its area classified as protected areas, with ten percent under strict protection, fourteen percent as indigenous lands, and twenty six percent in the form of sustainable use conservation areas such as extractive reserves and federal and state forests. A further twelve percent is occupied by official rural resettlement schemes. Phases 3 to 6 of the ZEE would cover local land use planning (1:100,000), ethno-zoning (1:50,000), rural settlement development planning (1:50,000) and community development plan (1:10,000).

Province of Madre de Dios, Peru

29. Ms. Norma Revoredo Garro, Head of Natural Resources and Environmental Management of the Provincial Government of Madre de Dios presented the Regional Biodiversity Strategy for Madre de Dios. The Regional Strategy was approved in 2007 and its strategic objectives are to: (i) ensure the representativity and viability of the province’s biodiversity; (ii) reverse current trends of biodiversity loss; (iii) promote sustainable and competitive production chains based on local biodiversity; (iv) promote payments for environmental services including equitable sharing of benefits; (v) promote local identity and is multicultural nature; and (vi) promote participative management for the conservation and sustainable use of the province’s biodiversity. Development and implementation of the strategy involved multiple stakeholders. Ms. Revoredo Garro highlighted a number of achievements, including the development of an economic and ecological zoning and spatial planning for the province, public awareness and education activities, a communications strategy, the creation of a biodiversity technical group, and discussions on clean or low impact technologies for the dominant local economic sectors – mining and forestry. The province is a participant in the tri-national MAP Initiative, together with the neighbouring State of Acre in Brazil and the Province of Pando in Bolivia. The Initiative, in operation for ten years, promotes sustainable regional development and involves governmental and civil society members engaged in a range of issues. The four principal themes are: social (indigenous communities, health, education, housing), economic (agriculture, agroforestry, tourism, water resources, industry), natural resources (forest resources, Brazil nuts, latex, medicinal plants), and governance (municipal and regional administration).

30. Following these presentations, the participants were asked to form small groups and identify, based on the presentations and discussions, the positive contributions NBSAPs had and what barriers or challenges might be associated to NBSAPs and their implementation.

Group 1

Contribution

- The NBSAP provides useful baseline information, and a context for activities to be implemented based on existing realities.

Barriers

- Insufficient political will
- Insufficient allocation of public resources

Group 2

Contribution

- All countries in attendance have strategies
- Some countries have taken their strategies to sub-national levels (such as Departments)

Barriers

- Some strategies are extensively developed, and others are not.
- Some strategies are extensively developed yet remain as paper documents.
- There is a lack of performance indicators.
- Some countries lack financing.
- There is a lack of political will to continue.
- Formats are not always adapted to local realities.

Group 3

Contribution

- Developing strategies and developing associated institutions is a “living” process.

Barriers

- Tangible, concrete results on the ground are lacking.

Group 4

Contribution

- There is a richness of initiatives among the different countries, many of which are similar, and others that are different.

Conclusions

- Promoting better information exchanges between countries on national experiences is necessary.
- The lack of financial resources limits implementation at many different levels.

Group 5

Contribution

- Everyone wants to support the CBD and implement the CBD

Barriers

- The problem occurs in the implementation.
- Decision-makers are not informed on the importance of biodiversity conservation.
- There is a problem with capacity-building.
- There is a financing problem.
- There are challenges with accessing and using available financial resources.
- Some countries do not establish priorities with regards to financing.
- Integrated policies do not exist for the environment, agriculture, and infrastructure sectors.
- It is necessary to work together at both the technical and political levels.

- Within different agreements, there needs to be an agreement on development that takes into account environmental considerations

Sub-Regional Perspectives

31. The workshop heard three presentations on regional biodiversity planning initiatives.

32. Ms. María Teresa Becerra of the Secretariat of the Andean Community provided an overview of the Regional Biodiversity Strategy of the Tropical Andean Countries, developed through a participative process involving governmental and non-governmental stakeholders and adopted in 2002 by Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, and Venezuela. The Strategy comprises six specific objectives and sixteen strategic elements, with the current implementation plan covering the period 2006-2010. Ms. Becerra highlighted a number of programmes, including (i) the Araucaria XXI programme involving access to genetic resources and benefit sharing (ABS), traditional knowledge, biotrade, protected areas, ecotourism, ecosystem mapping, and environmental education through the Andean Amazonian Programme on Environmental Education and Communication; (ii) the Biocan programme on information management; and (iii) cooperation with Spain on protected area management. Amongst the obstacles encountered were the dependence on external funding, the breadth of the issues, and the difficulties in making biodiversity a political priority.

33. Mr. Néstor Ortiz Perez, consultant to the Secretariat of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization, gave a presentation on the 'Strategic Elements of the Regional Action Plan for Amazonian Biodiversity 2008-2013'. He explained that the Regional Action Plan was being prepared with the support of the Inter-American Development Bank and in synergy with the national biodiversity strategies of the Organization's member states. The Regional Action Plan will focus on common priorities identified by countries. Priorities include improved communication and information sharing, support to national protected area systems, and promoting political dialogue. It is being developed through regional workshops, and the next workshop will take stock of progress made thus far.

34. Mr. Miguel Ángel Aguerre, of the pro-tempore Presidency of Mercosur, spoke on the development of the Mercosur Biodiversity Strategy. Over recent years the scope of the Mercosur has broadened from that of a Regional Trade Agreement to promote free trade and the fluid movement of goods, people, and currency to include social and environmental issues. Its Biodiversity Strategy has been developed within this context. He recalled that the Strategy had been approved at a meeting of Mercosur environment ministers at COP-8, that it was based on mainstreaming biodiversity issues into the commercial focus of the regional organization, and that it include a focus on transboundary biodiversity issues and on biotrade. Resources were currently being sought to support implementation of the Strategy.

ITEM 5. INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY INTO SECTORAL AND CROSS-SECTORAL PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES

35. Agenda item 5 allowed the participants to focus on the issue mainstreaming biodiversity concerns into relevant sectoral strategies, plans and programmes, as well as on the use of some tools and methodologies that support mainstreaming. The purpose of this session was to enable participants to:

- (a) Identify some cases of the integration of biodiversity into broader national policies and planning processes, for example fisheries, tourism and land planning;

(b) Have an improved understanding of the ecosystem approach and tools for its application, including the framework of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment linking biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being; and

(c) Be trained in the application of some tools and methodologies that can be employed in order to better integrate biodiversity into broader national policies, programmes and planning processes and to use NBSAPs as strategic tools for this purpose (including strategic environmental assessment).

The original presentations are available on the CBD website at: <http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/workshops/south-america.shtml>.

36. Mr. Luiz Carlos Bhering Nasser, Coordinator of Integrated Production Systems, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, Brazil made a presentation on “Implementation, Progress and Challenges for the Integrated Production of Fruits in Brazil.” The Ministry of Agriculture is promoting the integrated production of fruits in response to demands from both internal and external markets concerning residue levels, environmental impact and labour, hygiene and health standards. They are looking for proof of socio-environmental sustainability, animal welfare and other evidence of sustainable business practices. Integrated production is a system based on sustainability, the use of natural resources and controls to substitute polluting inputs, with monitoring of procedures and the traceability throughout the production chain, making this economically viable, environmentally correct, and socially just. Figures on take-up amongst large and small scale producers, details of both the national regulatory framework and the requirements of external markets, results of opinion polls amongst foreign buyers, and details of the types of fruits involved were presented.

37. Ms. Lucia Helena Wadt of the Acre office of the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA) spoke about valuing forest resources as part of sustainably using biodiversity. She referred to the work of the six EMBRAPA units in the Amazon region and in particular the project for the sustainable management of non-timber forest products in the Amazon. These activities involve research and the provision of technical and marketing support for a series of forest products traditionally produced by regional family and community producers, including Brazil nuts, andiroba (*Carapa guianensis*), copaiba (*Copaifera* spp.), titica vine (*Heteropsis flexuosa*), unha de gato (*Uncaria tomentosa*) and babassu.

Indigenous Peoples' Perspectives

38. Representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations participating in the workshop made several presentations.

39. Mr. José Valentin Muiba, representing the Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazonica (COICA), summarised the history of the organization and its participation in the Convention as well as regional processes. COICA was founded in 1984 by indigenous organizations from five countries, and by 1996 had grown to include members from nine Amazon countries. Each country has a national organizational structure and the guiding principles are the implementation of the Indigenous Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 169. The recent adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples provides a legal framework to promote the rights of indigenous peoples. Mr. Valentin Muiba outlined the main reasons why indigenous traditional knowledge and the participation of indigenous peoples are critical to the implementation of the CBD. COICA is concerned that indigenous people are not being consulted about implementation of the Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America (IIRSA), which promotes the regional development of transport, energy and telecommunications infrastructure and aims towards the physical integration of the twelve South American countries. With respect to the CBD, the participation of indigenous people needs to be strengthened. In reality, indigenous people do not participate in its decision making to a sufficient degree. This needed to be changed such that they shared in the decision making process. Indigenous communities will be the first to be affected by climate change.

40. Ms. Viviana Elsa Figueroa, representing the Juventud Indígena Argentina, noted that there were twenty-four indigenous groups in Argentina occupying areas of high biodiversity and that they needed to be acknowledged as key stakeholders for biodiversity conservation. She stated that indigenous people had a holistic view of biodiversity and did not comprehend the fragmented view adopted by NBSAPs. There were conflicts of competence between federal and provincial levels in Argentina that favoured economic forces incompatible with the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. A development model supporting large enterprises is leading to population migrations and private sector logging concessions result in forest degradation, including on indigenous lands. She argued that indigenous people are subjects under law and should be treated as such, with their rights to self determination acknowledged, and not as the object of protection policies. She also stated that as Argentina has not taken steps to implement the ABS provisions of the Convention, indigenous knowledge remains unprotected. She concluded the presentation with some recommendations, including (i) the necessity to include indigenous peoples, especially indigenous women, in NBSAP development, revision, and implementation, and (ii) the importance of incorporating human rights into the vision of a NBSAP.

41. Mr. José Guilherme on behalf of the Kaxinawá indigenous communities of the State of Acre stated that a participative model of NBSAP implementation enables indigenous communities to bring their views and experience of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into the policy development and implementation process. They previously had not had the means to do this, nor to bring to outside attention the environmental problems faced by the communities. He noted that the world was paying increasing attention to the issue of biodiversity and conservation of forests. Indigenous communities had a contribution to make, after all the Amazon forest was the lung of the world. He looked forward to taking back to his community the information and lessons from the workshop.

Field Study Visit

42. On Wednesday, 3 April and Thursday, 4th April participants took part in a field trip to the municipality of Xapuri to visit local experiences of integrating biodiversity into other sectors as part of the sustainable development policies adopted by the State of Acre.

43. En route, participants visited an area of where sugar cane is replacing cattle ranching on previously deforested lands. Participants stopped at a distillery about to begin production of fuel ethanol produced from the sugar cane, and representatives of the state government explained the process of environmental safeguards needing to be put in place before the granting of an operating licence. Participants also visited areas where the forest had been cleared for cattle ranching over the last thirty years. Staff of the Secretariat of the Environment of the State of Acre explained the history of the conversion of forest to pasture, the social conflicts this provoked, and the rise of grassroots social movements in the region. They gave an overview of state policies aimed at encouraging increased productivity on existing areas converted to pasture and preventing further deforestation. In the town of Xapuri participants visited the house where Chico Mendes was assassinated and the headquarters of the Chico Mendes Foundation.

44. The group also visited two enterprises benefitting from state government incentives for investments that add value to the agricultural production activities of traditional forest communities. The first visit illustrated mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into the health sector. The enterprise is the first factory in the world established to manufacture condoms from natural non-plantation rubber. The factory, about to be inaugurated by the Minister of Environment, would provide an outlet for the natural latex traditionally collected by rubber tappers in the nearby Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve. Rubber tappers have been trained in new techniques to prevent the latex coagulating and will receive above market prices for latex delivered to the factory. The entire production of the factory is destined for the federal Ministry of Health for use in Brazil's anti-Aids programme. The second enterprise visited was the Xapuri Brazil nut processing plant. This company has similarly benefited from the state tax incentives scheme for enterprises that provide markets for products originating from the

traditional activities of forest communities – in this case, the collection of Brazil nuts. Both enterprises represent investments designed to provide forest communities with long-term markets for forest products at improved prices, thereby contributing to poverty reduction and improved nutritional status as well as reducing pressures from deforestation or other forms of environmental degradation.

Ecosystem Approach and Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

45. Ms. Julieta Peteán of the Fundación Proteger of Argentina, and a member of the IUCN Ecosystem Management Commission, discussed the theoretical framework of the ecosystem approach and ways to promote its application. The IUCN Commission comprises five hundred experts and has published “The ecosystem approach – five steps to implementation,” which offers a set of indicators for applying the ecosystem approach. On average each principle includes a set of six indicators. She also drew participants’ attention to the publication “Aplicación del Enfoque Ecosistémico en Latioamérica” (IUCN 2008) which the ecosystem approach in practice throughout the continent.

46. Continuing its discussion of the ecosystem approach, the workshop heard a presentation from Ms. Ximena Buitrón Cisneros of IUCN SUR on the practicalities of applying the ecosystem approach. She described the set of case studies reviewed at a 2007 workshop in Colombia and the practical conclusions to be drawn from these. In evaluating the set of principles of the ecosystem approach she described how some were more consistently applied than others.

47. Mr. Nicolas Lucas, speaking as a member of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) team, presented an overview of the theoretical framework, methodology employed, and main conclusions of the MA. He highlighted different types of ecosystem services and the impact that the loss of biodiversity and degradation of ecosystem services have on economic development, poverty, and human wellbeing. Furthermore, he stressed the importance of assigning economic values to the sustainable use of ecosystems and communicating this to decision-makers. He described the methodology for assessing the status and trends of ecosystem services provided by biodiversity and emphasized the need to refocus (i) from ‘resources’ to ‘systems,’ (ii) from ‘species’ to ‘services,’ (iii) from ‘territory’ to ‘socioecological system,’ (iv) on the concept of resilience, and (v) on the importance of local action. Additionally, he gave an overview of the four MA global scenarios for the next fifty years. He concluded the presentation with several key recommendations, among them the importance of integrating the ecosystem approach into the institutional planning frameworks of multiple sectors.

48. Focusing on the issues of mainstreaming into the agriculture sector and indicators, Mr. Pedro José Valarini of EMBRAPA introduced the organization’s methodology for the development of agricultural sustainability indicators for rural organic and conventional horticulturalists. The methodology, known as Apoia Novo Rural, employs indicators for five dimensions: landscape ecology, environmental quality, socio-cultural values, economic values, and management and administration. The methodology provides objective and quantifiable indicators applicable to agricultural and non-agricultural activities, within a multifunctional approach.

49. Each presentation was followed by a lively discussion and question and answer period where participants shared other examples from across the region (such as Mexico’s experience with using the MA approach to prepare its National Biodiversity Study and in implementing its NBSAP) and asked the presenters to clarify or provide additional information. Discussions focused on: (i) how the ecosystem approach can support mainstreaming objectives, (ii) building political will among decision-makers, and (iii) the role of traditional knowledge.

50. Turning the attention to the issue of sustainable and innovative financing for biodiversity conservation, Mr. Angelo Santos of the Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO) explained the origins of the Fund and the activities it supported. These included the Amazon Protected Areas Programme (ARPA) and the National Project for Integrated Public-Private Action for Biodiversity (PROBIO II). FUNBIO

currently holds the chair of the Latin American and Caribbean Network of Environmental Funds (REDLac) and Mr. Santos gave an overview of the history and activities of the network.

ITEM 6. COMMUNICATION AND REPORTING

51. Clearly communicating the importance of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and enhancing public education and awareness of these strategies and action plans, are very important for mobilizing public support for and public participation in their development, implementation and updating as well as mainstreaming biodiversity into relevant sectors. And, of course, reviewing and reporting on the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans are also important for assessing the effectiveness of the strategies and, on that basis, updating NBSAPs and further enhancing the implementation of NBSAPs.

52. Dr. Marco Encalada of the Corporación OIKOS Ecuador, and a member of the IUCN Commission on Education and Communication, spoke about the CBD CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) action plan. He stressed that CEPA activities need to be more systematic, more participative and better planned and cited a number of what, in his view, were common mistakes. These included: (i) an expectation that CEPA programmes would bring immediate results; (ii) a tendency to simplification a belief that greater investment of resources will lead to better results; and (iii) the belief that new knowledge will on its own change individual behaviour. CEPA programmes need to carefully consider the types of stakeholders that are to be targeted, their information needs, the policy instruments that need to be adopted or changed, the desired attitudinal changes, and the types of motivation to be encouraged. Mr. Encalada concluded that communication through networks is a means of combining group strategies with technologies. This is currently the most effective method and one could expect to see greater investments in this area over the coming years.

53. A CEPA toolkit for National Focal Points and NBSAP Coordinators, developed jointly by IUCN-CEC and the SCBD, is available in English, French, and Spanish at the following website: <http://www.cbd.int/cepa/>.

54. Ms. Camellia Ibrahim gave a brief introduction to an poster generation tool that has been developed jointly by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) and the CBD Secretariat and that enables users to easily create posters illustrating the ways in which NBSAPs, or similar plans and strategies, implement different goals of the 2010 Biodiversity Target. Additional information on this tool is available at: <http://www.cbd.int/meetings/wgri-02/poster-guidelines.shtml>. Following this short introduction, Ms. Carliz Díaz Martínez, Dra. Maria Claudia Fandiño, and Mr. Pedro Quijano presented two posters developed by Venezuela and Colombia respectively. Additionally, the presenters discussed ways in which these posters could be used as part of a CEPA strategy.

55. Mr. Cooper provided an overview of the guidelines for the Fourth National Report, which focuses on implementation of NBSAPs and progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target. He also introduced a reference manual developed to assist with the preparation of the Fourth National Report. In his presentation, Mr. Cooper noted that the Fourth National Report will provide an important opportunity to assess progress towards the 2010 target, drawing upon an analysis of the current status and trends in biodiversity and actions taken to implement the Convention at the national level. It also will assist Parties in evaluating and considering what further efforts are needed. The National Reports are used to provide guidance to the Conference of the Parties, and information contained in the Reports will also be used for the Global Biodiversity Outlook 3. There have been a number of changes made in the format of questions in the Fourth National Report, compared to the Third Report, which will allow more flexibility. The Reports are also of use to Parties for activities at the national level. In his presentation, Mr. Cooper stressed the relationship between the preparation of the Fourth National Reports and the revision and updating of the NBSAPs and how these processes can be linked efficiently and effectively. Countries that

had begun the process of developing their Fourth National Reports were invited to share their experience with other countries. Finally, he reminded participants about technical support that is available from UNEP and UNDP in addition to financial assistance available from the GEF for eligible Parties.

ITEM 7. THE WAY FORWARD: NEXT STEPS IN IMPLEMENTING AND UPDATING NBSAPS AND ON MAINSTREAMING OF BIODIVERSITY

56. After reviewing the guidance given to Parties by the COP on the development of national goals and targets for implementing the Strategic Plan of the Convention and its 2010 target, Mr. Braulio Dias demonstrated the steps in the process by which Brazil had adopted a set of national biodiversity targets in 2006. The process had been conducted under the auspices of the National Biodiversity Commission (Conabio), through a series of expert round tables, leading to the elaboration of three sets of scenarios (optimistic, business-as-usual and pessimistic). The resulting set of national targets, linked to the provisional framework adopted by the COP and to the targets of the Global Plant Conservation Strategy and the CBD programme of work on protected areas, were considered and adopted by Conabio and now formed part of the national biodiversity strategy.

57. Following a plenary discussion on national targets, Mr. David Cooper provided a brief overview of the roadmap to the ninth and tenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

ITEM 8. CONSIDERATION OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE WORKSHOP

58. The workshop invited Ms. Alicia Aguerre (Uruguay), Ms. Norma Revoredo Garro (Madre de Dios Regional Government, Peru), Ms. Roxana Solis Ortiz (Peru) and Dr. Miguel Ángel Aguerre (Mercosur) to form a closing panel to lead discussions on the conclusions of the workshop.

59. The panel posed two questions for the workshop to consider:

1. What concrete actions to further the development, updating and implementation of NBSAPs will you commit to in your countries following this workshop?
2. What is a priority area where support is required from the international community?

60. With regards to concrete actions that panel members would commit to following the workshop, Ms. Aguerre noted the importance of focusing on implementation of the NBSAP and sharing with her colleagues the information exchanged and lessons learned during the workshop. Ms. Solis Ortiz echoed this commitment and stated that the information gathered would help their efforts at the National Environment Council. Ms. Revoredo Garro noted that her personal commitment was to focus on the alignment of the biodiversity strategy for Madre de Dios with the national strategy of Peru. Finally, Mr. Aguerre stressed the importance of bringing a greater and focused attention on biodiversity issues to policy-makers in the economic arena.

61. Turning their attention to the regional and international arena, the panellists stressed the usefulness of exchanging knowledge and regional experiences. They highlighted the importance of regional cooperation and, in particular, strengthening this cooperation. Additionally, Ms. Revoredo Garro built on this issue and noted that a priority for the regional biodiversity strategy of Madre de Dios is to have more contact with the international community.

62. Opening the discussion to comments from the floor, most participants stated that they would share the experiences and information gained at the workshop with colleagues and other stakeholders in their countries. A number stated that they would look for ways of coordinating their biodiversity strategies with those of neighbouring countries. Participants noted that additional resources would be required for the development of regional biodiversity strategies and expressed the hope that the

international community would assist in providing these. Others called upon the international community to give greater attention to the development of sub-national strategies.

63. Turning their attention to the workshop itself, participants welcomed the holding of the workshop and felt that they had gained from learning about the development and implementation of NBSAPs in other countries of the region. A number of the participants felt that the opportunity to consider regional and sub-national strategies together with national strategies to have been very important. Several participants stated that they wished the workshop had had more time for the in-depth discussions on national targets and recommendations for updating NBSAPs.

ITEM 9. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

64. Representatives of the Kaxinawá indigenous communities invited participants attending the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the side event on the protection and conservation of traditional indigenous knowledge in Acre, to be held at the Maritim Hotel in Bonn on 21 May 2008.

65. At a closing ceremony, Mr. Braulio Dias (Ministry of the Environment, Brazil), Mr. David Cooper (Secretariat of the Convention), Ms. Nádia Pereira (representing the Mayor of Rio Branco), Mr. Eufran Ferreira do Amaral (Secretary of the Environment of the State of Acre) and Mr. Irailton de Lima Sousa (Director-President of the Instituto de Desenvolvimento da Educação Profissional Dom Moacyr) congratulated the participants on the successful outcomes of the workshop.

66. The workshop was closed at 18:30 hours on Friday, 4th April 2008.

*Annex I***AGENDA AND PROGRAMME OF WORK****MONDAY, 31 MARCH 2008**

0900 - 1100	ITEM 1	Opening of the workshop Opening Statements (Brazil, SCBD) Self-introduction of Participants
<i>1100 - 1130</i>		<i>Coffee break</i>
1130 - 1200	ITEM 2	Overview of the objectives and programme for the workshop Introduction (SCBD) Plenary discussion
1200 - 1300	ITEM 3 ITEM 4	Status of development and implementation of NBSAPs in the region & Updating and improving NBSAPs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global perspective: In-depth review of implementation of Strategic Plan Goals 2 & 3 (Mr. Cooper, SCBD) National perspectives (country presentations) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colombia (Dr. Pedro Quijano) • Perú (Sra. Roxana Solis Ortiz) Plenary discussion
<i>1300 - 1430</i>		<i>Lunch break</i>
1430 – 1600		National perspectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecuador (Ing. Santos Calderón) • Brazil (Dr. Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias) Plenary discussion
<i>1600 – 1630</i>		<i>Tea break</i>
1630 - 1730		National perspectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uruguay (Sra. Alicia Aguerre) • Paraguay (Lic. Rocío M. Barreto Valinotti) Plenary discussion

TUESDAY, 1 APRIL 2008

0830 - 0930		National perspectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venezuela (Sra. Carliz Elena Díaz Martínez) Plenary discussion
0930 - 1130		Sub-national perspectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tierra del Fuego Province, Argentina (Sr. Nicolás Lucas) • Acre State, Brazil: Zonación Ecológica y Económica (Willian Flores y Sra. Aparecida Lopes) Plenary discussion
<i>1100 - 1130</i>		<i>Coffee break</i>
1130 - 1300		Sub-national perspectives

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madre de Dios Province, Peru: MAP Project (Sra. Norma Revoredo Garro) Plenary discussion
1300 – 1400		<i>Lunch break</i>
1400 – 1430		<i>Visit of the Forest School</i>
1430 - 1600	ITEM 5	Integrating biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of biodiversity into the agricultura sector (Sr. Luis Carlos Nasser, MAPA) • EMBRAPA and valuation of forest resources and the sustainable use of biodiversity (Sra. Lucia Helena Wadt) Plenary discussion
1600 - 1630		<i>Tea break</i>
1630 - 1800		Indigenous Peoples Perspective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous Communities youth representatives , Acre, Brazil • Indigenous Youth in Argentina (Sra. Viviana E. Figueroa-Miski Mayu) • Amazon Basin Indigenous Peoples Organization (COICA) (Sr. Valentin Muiba) Plenary discussion

WEDNESDAY, 2 APRIL 2008

0800 - 1230	ITEM 5	Integrating biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies (continued) Departure for Field Study with short stops en route to discuss local examples of biodiversity mainstreaming and spatial planning
1230 – 1400		<i>Lunch break</i>
1400 – 1600		Ecosystem approach and Millennium Ecosystem Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • El enfoque ecosistema (Sra. Julieta Peteán, Fundación PROTEGER y Sra. Ximena Buitrón Cisneros, IUCN-SUR) • Applying the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Framework (facilitated by Sr. Nicolás Lucas) Plenary discussion
1600 - 1630		<i>Break</i>
1630 - 1830		Sectoral Perspectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicadores para el agrícola sostenible (Sr. Pedro José Valarini, EMBRAPA) Plenary discussion
1930 – 2030		<i>Dinner</i>
2030 – 2100		Brazil Biodiversity Fund – FUNBIO (Dr. Ângelo Augusto dos Santos)

THURSDAY 3 APRIL 2008

All day	ITEM 5	Integrating biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies (continued) Field study visit (continued)
2000		Visit to the Marina Silva Library of the Forest

FRIDAY, 4 APRIL 2008

0830 - 1100	ITEMS 3 & 4	<p>Status of development and implementation of NBSAPs in the region & Updating and improving NBSAPs</p> <p>Sub-regional perspectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Biodiversity Strategy for Tropical Andean Countries (Sra. María Teresa Becerra, Comunidad Andina) Regional Plan of Action for Amazonian Biodiversity (Sr. Néstor Ortiz Pérez, OCTA) MERCOSUR environment working group (Dr. Miguel Ángel Aguerre) <p>Plenary discussion</p>
1100 – 1145		<i>Coffee break</i>
1145 - 1315	ITEM 6	<p>Communication and National Reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “CEPA Toolkit” (Dr. Marco Encalada, Corporation OIKOS) <p>Plenary discussion</p> <p>NBSAP posters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Camellia Ibrahim (SCBD), Sra. Carliz Elena Díaz (Venezuela), Dr. Pedro Quijano (Colombia) and participants <p>Fourth National Reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. David Cooper, SCBD and Mr. Tony Gross, UNU <p>Plenary Discussion</p>
1315 - 1430		<i>Lunch break</i>
1430 - 1600	ITEM 7	<p>The way forward: next steps in implementing and updating NBSAPs and on mainstreaming of biodiversity (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing National Targets for NBSAPs (Dr. Bráulio Dias, Brasil) CBD – towards COP-9 and COP-10 (Mr. David Cooper) <p>Plenary discussion</p>
1600 - 1630		<i>Tea Break</i>
1700 - 1830	ITEM 8	<p>Considerations of the Conclusions of the Workshop</p> <p>Panel discussion on the way forward</p>
1700 - 1730	ITEM 9	<p>Closing of the Workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sr. Bráulio Dias (MMA, Brazil) and Mr. David Cooper (SCBD) Governador Binho Marques

Annex III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Document Number	Document Title
UNEP/CBD/NBSAP/CBW-SAM/1/1	Provisional agenda
UNEP/CBD/NBSAP/CBW-SAM/1/1/Add.1	Annotations to the provisional agenda
UNEP/CBD/NBSAP/CBW-SAM/1/2	Status and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans
UNEP/CBD/NBSAP/CBW-SAM/1/3	Updating NBSAPs, mainstreaming biodiversity, communication and reporting.
UNEP/CBD/NBSAP/CBW-SAM/INF/1	Voluntary Guidelines to Parties for Review of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
Information and background documents (previously available)	
UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/2/2	Status of implementation of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan focusing on implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and availability of financial resources -- an overview
UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/2/2/Add.1	Synthesis and analysis of obstacles to implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, lessons learned from the review, effectiveness of policy instruments and strategic priorities for action
UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/2/INF/1 (English only)	Updated synthesis of information contained in third national reports
UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/2/INF/2 (English only)	Regional preparatory meetings on implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans and mainstreaming biodiversity
UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/2/INF/9 (English only)	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans: A Meta-Analysis of Earlier Review
UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/2/INF/10 (English only)	Review of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Implementation of the Convention: A Bibliography
Decision VIII/8	Implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan
Decision VIII/9	Implications of the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
WGRI Recommendation 2/1	Implementation of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan

CBD Training Modules (English only)

A-1. Guide to the Convention on Biological Diversity

A-2. Role of the CBD National Focal Point

A-3. An Introduction to National Reporting

B-1. An Introduction to National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

B-2. How to prepare and update a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

B-3. Mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies, plans and programmes

B-4. Setting national biodiversity targets, making use of the CBD framework for the 2010 biodiversity target

B-5. Ensuring stakeholder engagement in the development, implementation and updating of NBSAPs

B-6. Getting political support for the NBSAP and financing its implementation

B-7. Communication Strategy for NBSAPs

Other Resources:

Guidelines for the fourth national reports

Draft reference manual for preparing the fourth national reports (English only)