



Integrated Assessment of Trade Related Policies and Biological Diversity in the Agricultural Sector.

**Recent activities and
decisions of the Convention
on Biological Diversity**

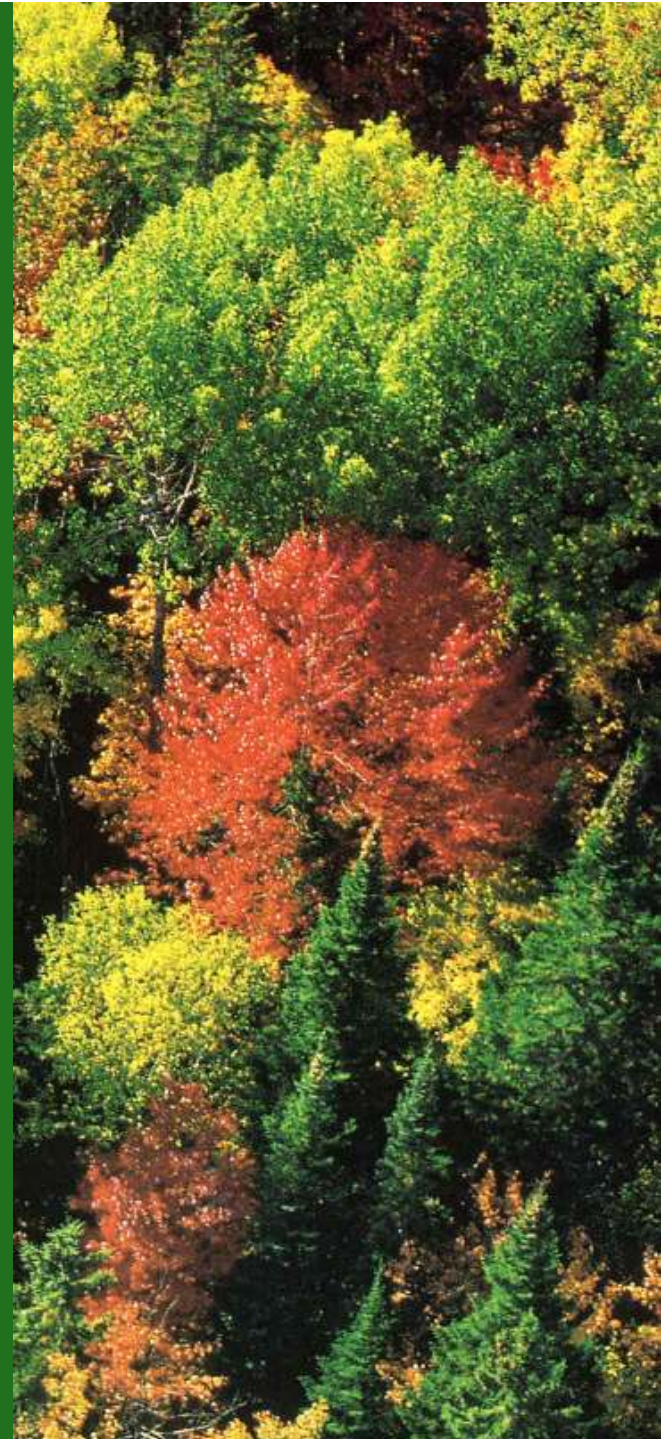


David Cooper
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
Geneva, 31 May 2006

Convention on Biological Diversity

Objectives:

- Conservation of biological diversity
- Sustainable use of its components
- Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources





The Challenge

“to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national levels as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth”

Decision VI/26
Strategic Plan

Mandate

Article 14:

- Ensure that environmental consequences of programmes and policies likely to have significant impacts on biodiversity are duly taken into account



COP IV/6:

- Requested Secretariat to report on the impacts of trade liberalization on agricultural biodiversity

COP VI/5:

- Calls for impacts of trade liberalization on agricultural biodiversity to be studied in cooperation with UNEP and other international organizations



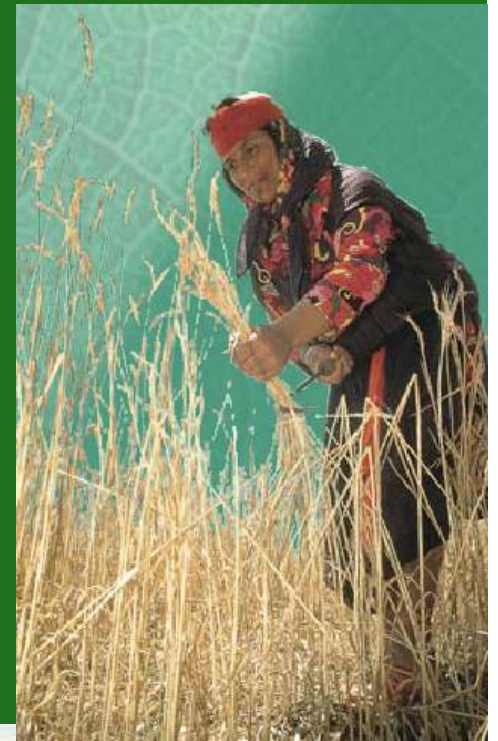
Agricultural Biodiversity

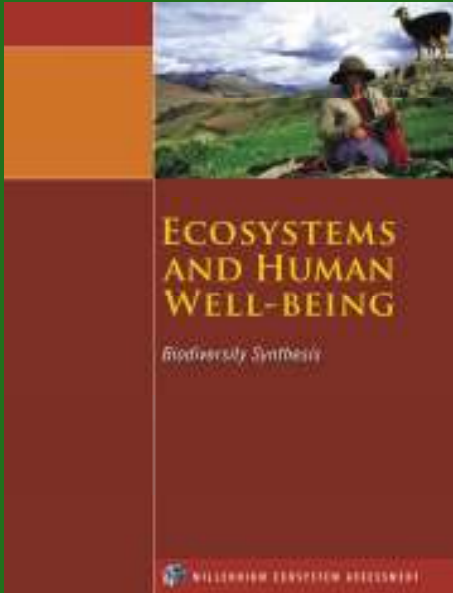
Dimensions of Agricultural Biodiversity:

- Planned Diversity (Crops, Livestock..)
- Associated Biodiversity that underpins agricultural production (Pollinators, natural enemies of pests, soil microbes)
- Other Biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems that underpins additional ecosystem services (watershed protection, cultural, amenity)

....and:

- Biodiversity outside of agricultural ecosystems



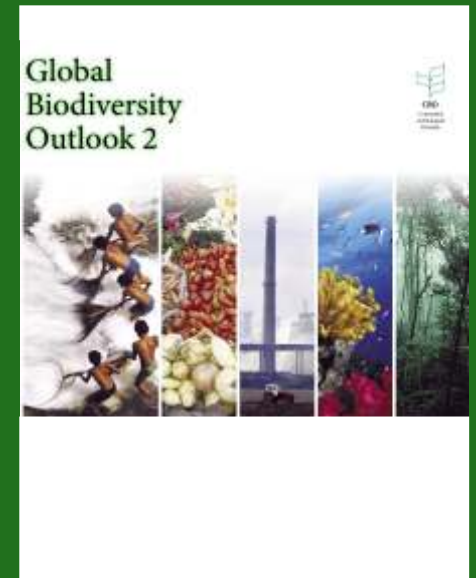


The Millennium Assessment

- Land use change to remain the largest driver of biodiversity loss
- The biggest driver of land use change is agriculture
- Agriculture also greatest contributor to N loading and eutrophication

Global Biodiversity Outlook 2

- Need to address the drivers of biodiversity loss
- GLOBIO scenarios: trade liberalization will likely lead to additional biodiversity loss unless accompanied by proactive measures to conserve biodiversity



COP-8: Ministerial Segment

Themes:

Cross-sectoral integration of biodiversity
(Article 6b)

- Food, Agriculture and Biodiversity
- Trade and Biodiversity
- Poverty Eradication, Sustainable Development and Biodiversity

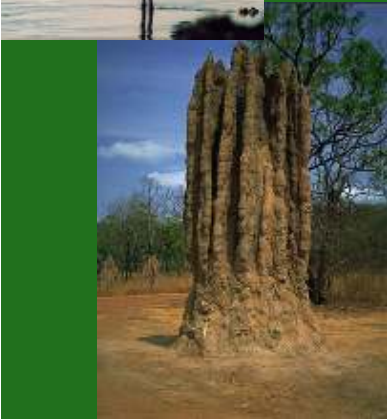




COP-8 Decisions

VIII/9: Implications of the MA

- Urges Parties to promote dialogue among different sectors to address linkages between biodiversity and trade, finance, agriculture, ...
- Requests the Secretariat to assist Parties in the development of regionally-based response scenarios
- Encourages Parties to conduct national assessments making use of the MA conceptual framework



VIII/15: Monitoring framework

- Set of 15 indicators for monitoring progress towards the 2010 target confirmed

VIII/25: Tools for Valuation

- For assessing the change of the value of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services that result from decision-making

VIII/28: Impact Assessment

- Voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive environmental impact assessment (EIA)
- Guidance on biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessment (SEA)
- SCBD to continue work with UNEP-ETB and IAIA



VIII/8: Implementation of the CBD

- In-depth review of
- Status of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, and mainstreaming of biodiversity
- Updated Guidance / Guidelines for NBSAPs

VIII/23: Agricultural Biodiversity

- Review of the Programme of Work

⇒ **Opportunity to use results of the project and employ IA methodology**