Unit 4
Biodiversity and Conservation Lecture 4

Major objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

- Measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity
- Regulated access to genetic resources
- Access to and transfer of technology, including biotechnology
- Technical and scientific cooperation
- Impact assessment
- Education and public awareness
- Provision of financial resources
- National reporting on efforts to implement treaty commitments

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National level

- Identifying and monitoring the important components of biological diversity that need to be conserved
- Establishing protected areas to conserve biological diversity
- Rehabilitating and restoring degraded ecosystems
- Respecting, preserving and maintaining traditional knowledge
- Preventing the introduction of, controlling and eradicating alien species
- Controlling the risks posed by organisms modified by biotechnology
- Promoting public participation
- Educating people and raising awareness
- Reporting on how each country is meeting its biodiversity goals

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International level

- The Convention's ultimate authority is the Conference of the Parties (COP), consisting of all governments (and regional economic integration organizations) that have ratified the treaty
- The Conference of the Parties can rely on expertise and support from several other bodies that are established by the Convention:
  - The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)
  - The Clearing House Mechanism
  - The Secretariat, linked to United Nations Environment Programme