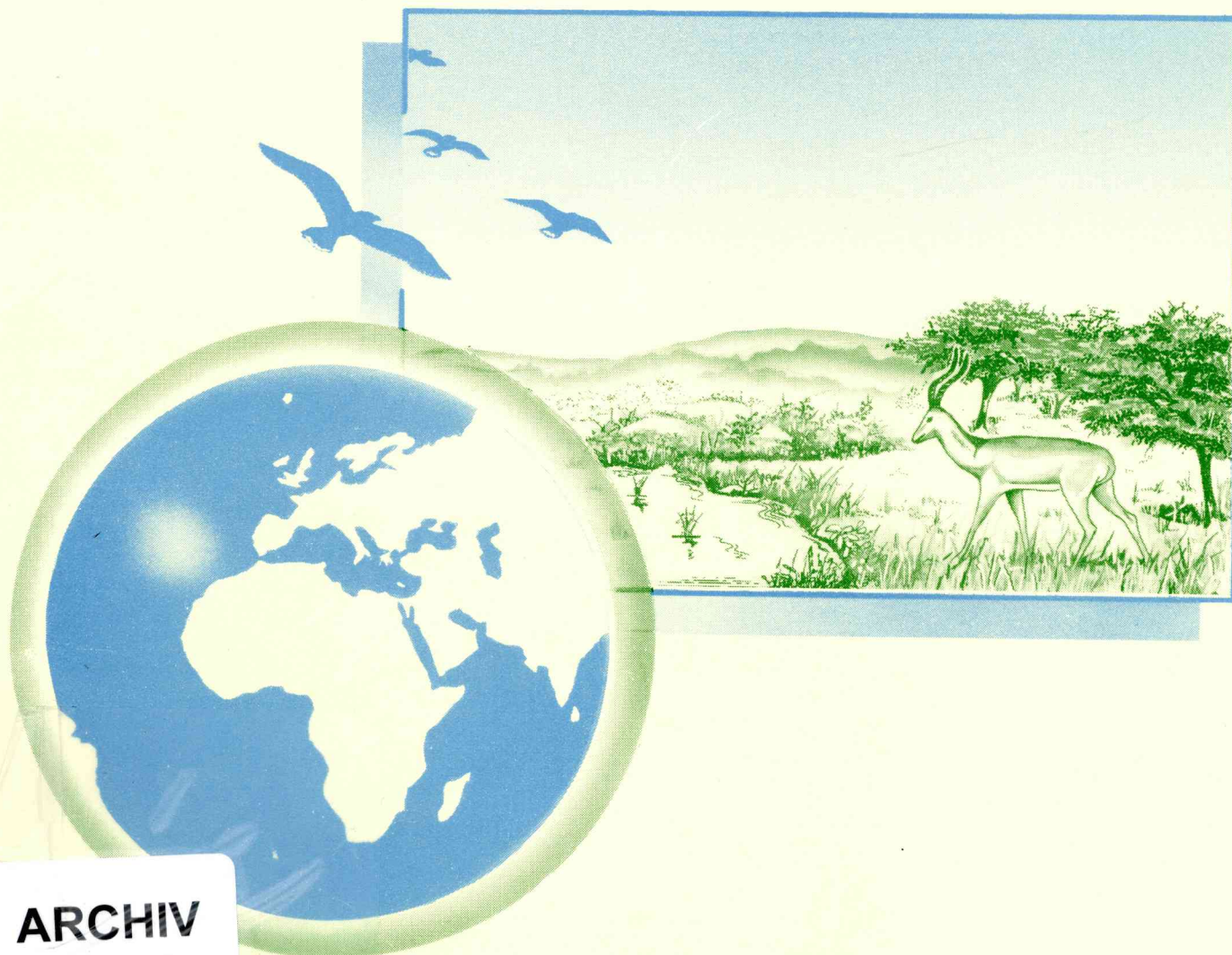


# Convention on Biological Diversity

## National Interests and Global Imperatives

International Conference on the Convention on Biological Diversity:  
National Interests and Global Imperatives  
26-29 January 1993

Organized by  
Biopolicy Institute of the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), Nairobi, Kenya  
and Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Stockholm, Sweden



**ARCHIV**  
**123421**

# **CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

## **National Interests and Global Imperatives**

### **Conference Report**

International Conference on the Convention on Biological  
Diversity: National Interests and Global Imperatives  
26–29 January 1993

**Organized by the  
Biopolicy Institute of the  
African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), Nairobi, Kenya  
and the  
Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Stockholm, Sweden  
in the Framework of the Global Biodiversity Forum**

**Held at the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)  
Headquarters, Nairobi, Kenya**

This report is presented as received by IDRC from project recipient(s). It has not been subjected to peer review or other review processes.

This work is used with the permission of African Centre for Technology Studies.

© 1993, African Centre for Technology Studies.

The publishers wish to acknowledge, with thanks, the following sources of illustrations.

pgs. 2, 8, 13: Rocheleau, D., F. Weber and A Field-Juma. 1980. *Agroforestry in Dryland Africa*. Nairobi: ICRAF; pgs. 6, 10: World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Canada. *Prairie Conservation Action Plan 1989-94*; pg. 1: *Ceres* The FAO Review, no. 133, Jan.-Feb. 1992; pgs. 9, 17: *Brasil Environment*, January 1992; pg. 11: *Resources* no. 1, June 1989; pgs. 5, 16: *Global Pesticide Campaigner*, vol. 2, no. 4, Nov. 1992.

© ACTS, 1993

Published in Kenya in 1993 by Acts Press,  
African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS)  
P.O. Box 45917, Nairobi, Kenya  
Crescent Road, Opposite M.P. Shah Hospital, Parklands  
Tel.: (254-2) 744047, 744095; Fax: 743995

and

ACTS Biopolicy Institute,  
Witmakersstraat 10  
6211 JB Maastricht, The Netherlands  
Tel.: (31-43) 258499; Fax: 258433

Published in conjunction with the Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA), Government of Norway, Initiatives Limited, International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Pew Scholars Programme in Conservation and the Environment, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries (SAREC), Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and WRI/IUCN/UNEP Biodiversity Programme.

Typeset and design by Initiatives Publishers  
P.O. Box 69313, Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel.: (254-2) 744047, 744095; Fax: 743995

Printed by Marvel EPZ (Kenya) Ltd., P.O. Box 32636, Nairobi

### Cataloguing in Publication Data

Convention on biological diversity: national interests and global imperatives.—Nairobi, Kenya : Acts Press, African Centre for Technology Studies, 1993.

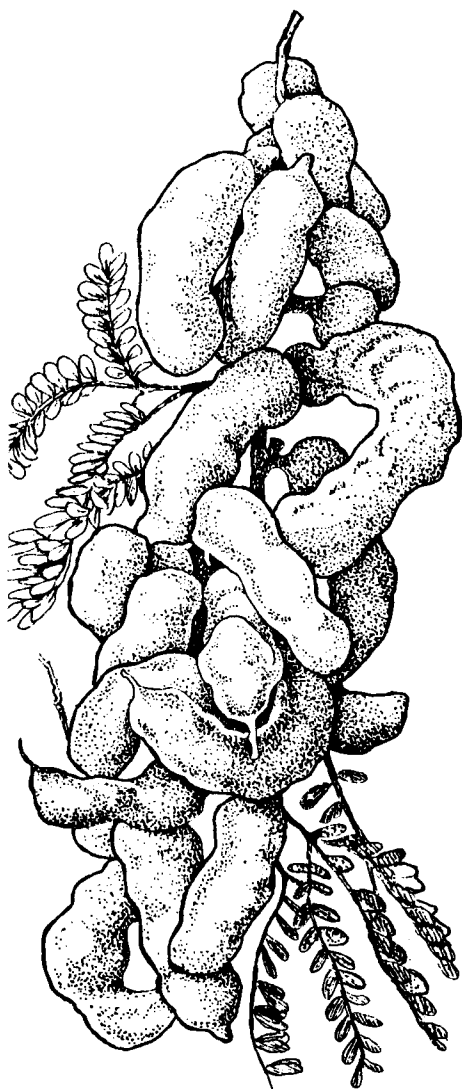
ISBN 9966-41-064-3

The African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) is a not-for-profit institution that conduct policy research, undertakes training and disseminates information. The Centre holds the view that technological change, environmental management and institutional innovation are crucial to sustainable development. ACTS has a national focus and an international perspective and collaborates with the UN, governmental, inter-governmental, private and academic institutions as well as others with similar objectives. The Centre operates through its headquarters in Nairobi and the ACTS Biopolicy Institute at Maastricht, The Netherlands. Acts Press is an autonomous wing of ACTS and operates under an independent editorial policy.

# Contents

<b>Introduction</b>	1
<b>Issues and proposals</b>	3
Making an early start	3
Regulating access to biological resources	4
Enhancing technological capacity	8
Recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities	11
Forging equal partnerships between and within countries	12
Strengthening human capacity through training and research	13
Coordinating international negotiations	14
Facilitating implementation	15
<b>Follow-up activities</b>	17
<b>Conference agenda</b>	18
<b>List of participants</b>	24
<b>Acknowledgments</b>	32
<b>Supporting agencies</b>	33

# Introduction



The 'International Conference on the Convention on Biological Diversity: National Interests and Global Imperatives' was organized by the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) and the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI). It was held at the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya (January 26–29, 1993), as a follow-up to the Convention which was signed by 157 countries at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro (June 3–14, 1992).

The Nairobi conference was essentially a dialogue between the research community and policy-makers. At the Rio meeting, the developing countries saw to it that their major concerns were reflected in the Convention. They relied on well-established principles such as sovereignty and fair distribution of global resources. The basic principles having been established, more technical negotiations will follow. Thus, the next level of negotiations will require considerable technical input.

Developing countries stand to benefit in future negotiations if they start mobilizing their research institutions to prepare studies and generate information that could assist in the implementation process. While the researchers put their analytical minds to the details of the Convention, they need the guidance of policy-makers on the practical aspects of implementing the Convention at a national level. It is against this background that the conference was organized, bringing together researchers and policy-makers. To provide a conducive environment for the free exchange of ideas, participants to the conference were invited in their personal capacity and their views do not necessarily represent the positions of their countries or institutions.

The conference built on:

- the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on a Convention on Biological Diversity (INC) and signed by 160 countries and the European Economic Community (EEC) and ratified by six countries including Canada and the People's Republic of China;
- the outcome of UNCED as contained in Agenda 21; and
- expertise from the panels established by UNEP to prepare for the first meeting of the International Committee of the Convention on Biological Diversity (ICCBD) to be held in September 1993. The conference was held in the framework of the WRI/UNEP/IUCN Global Biodiversity Programme.

The conference was attended by participants from 40 countries invited in their individual capacity. The 140 participants came from state agencies, inter-governmental organs, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), research institutions and the private sector. The discussions were based on 30 papers which were specifically solicited on issues relating to national sovereignty, technology development and transfer, financing mechanisms, the Convention's relationships with other agreements, the relationship between Parties and non-Parties, implementation measures and interim measures. Those issues that relate to the conservation of biodiversity *per se* will be addressed at the Norway/UNEP Expert Conference on Biodiversity in Norway in May 1993. The two meetings, as well as the International Conference on Biodiversity Country Studies held in Costa Rica in November 1992, are part of the preparatory efforts to contribute to the first meeting of the ICCBD.

The objectives of the conference were to:

1. identify ways of translating the Convention on Biological Diversity into national and international implementation programmes;
2. generate ideas for the formulation and implementation of protocols to the Convention and clarification of its provisions;
3. consider the establishment of the Global Biodiversity Forum proposed in the WRI/UNEP/IUCN Global Biodiversity Strategy; and
4. assist research institutions in formulating research programmes that will contribute to further negotiations on the Convention and its implementation.

The following section presents the issues and proposals, which do not necessarily represent a consensus among participants, which emerged from the conference.



## Issues and Proposals

### Making an early start

There is an urgent need for all countries to *ratify the Convention* and to introduce new legislation and administrative measures dealing with issues such as the conservation of biodiversity, access to biological resources, sharing of benefits from biological resources and biotechnology development.

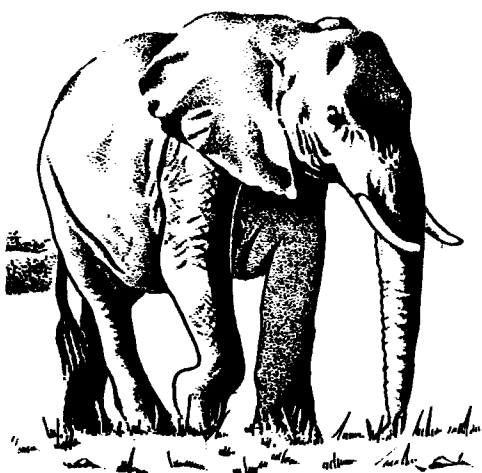
The ratification of the Convention should be linked to the *mobilization* of NGOs, local communities and indigenous peoples to fully participate in the implementation process. National research institutions should be more actively involved in assessing the requirements for the implementation of the Convention and should work closely with governmental agencies in developing national legislation on various aspects of the implementation of the Convention.

Implementing the Convention will require decisive national actions to introduce biodiversity concerns into the *various economic sectors* such as agriculture, forestry, wildlife and fisheries to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources. Equally, the role of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and other sectoral activities in the management of biodiversity should receive adequate attention in the implementation of the Convention.

Implementing the Convention will require *dialogues* and open discussions at the national and regional levels to mobilize broad support for the implementation process and provide a basis for identifying issues that require attention. The relationships between the state on the one hand, and NGOs, indigenous peoples and local communities on the other, is critical to the implementation of the Convention and needs to be urgently clarified and codified in legislation.

The ability of nations to implement the Convention will depend partly on their *human and institutional capacity* to deal with the implementation measures. Developing countries require external support to complement local efforts in fields such as training, research and institution-building. This will enable them to build up a critical mass of professionals in the fields of biodiversity and to ensure competent and sustained leadership at the national level.

*International co-operation* is essential for the implementation of the Convention, especially in addressing poverty and over-consumption



issues of relevance to the Convention. However, many of the necessary measures for the effective implementation of the Convention are available at the *national level*. In this respect, governments will need to put in place measures that facilitate the mobilization of such scientific, technical, financial and human resources.

## Regulating access to biological resources

While the Convention recognizes the notion of national sovereignty over biological or natural resources, it also stresses the fact that the conservation of such resources is a *common concern* of humankind. In this respect, every party to the Convention has an obligation to safeguard these resources. Plant genetic resources found in tropical countries were previously to some extent regarded as a 'common heritage of mankind' which should be available to researchers and foreign companies without restriction. But by the early 1980s, developing countries increasingly felt that it was unjust to allow multinational corporations to obtain free genetic resources in order to develop patented products that were then sold back to the developing countries at high prices.

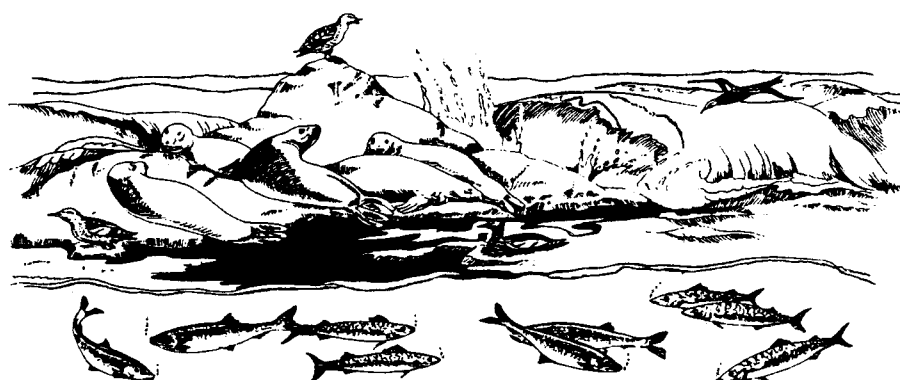
By the time the negotiations on the Convention began in 1990, developing countries were firmly opposed to the 'common heritage of



mankind' position. Instead, they sought to link multinational corporations' access to genetic resources in the South to developing countries' access to products developed in the North from those genetic materials, arguing that access to genetic resources should be a matter for 'mutual agreement between countries'. The developing countries therefore moved, successfully, to place access to plant genetic resources under the principle of sovereign control of states, thus forcing corporations to negotiate with the state itself for access to the resources.

The success of that strategy was reflected in the Convention in the adoption of Article 15 which recognizes the 'sovereign rights of states over their natural resources' and gives national governments 'authority to determine access to genetic resources' within their territories on 'mutually agreed terms'. The Article also calls for 'sharing in a fair and equitable way the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources with the contracting party providing such resources.'

Previously, there were fewer economic incentives for developing countries to undertake biodiversity conservation efforts, because they had no way of capturing any significant proportion of the economic benefits derived from these resources. The above provisions are therefore aimed at providing economic incentives for developing countries to conserve those resources. The developed countries are major beneficiaries of genetic resources found in developing countries because they are better equipped to explore for valuable resources, develop new technologies based on the resources and commercialize the products. The Convention provides a framework that may strengthen the power of developing countries to negotiate for benefits from biological diversity.



However, it will be up to individual nations to take appropriate legislative and regulatory steps to achieve these benefits. From a conservation standpoint, unless developing countries do see such benefits from these resources, the political will to conserve them will be less than might otherwise be the case.

There is a need to carefully examine and analyze the Convention's provisions on regulated access to biological resources at the national level because some of them may prove difficult to implement and a certain degree of harmonization of legislation of the contracting parties might be relevant. New legislation, administrative measures and practices, such as registers of biological resources, will need to be formulated in various countries to enable the implementation of the provision.

Developed countries have been known to obtain biological resources from developing countries, modify them and apply for intellectual property rights for the modified product. In light of the requirement in the Convention that 'access to genetic resources shall be subject to prior informed consent of the Contracting party providing such resources,' there is a need to introduce measures which require applicants for patents to provide proof that the biological material in respect of which intellectual property rights are being sought by them





were legally acquired. The requirement for prior consent implies that a developed country's access to genetic resources should be considered illegal if it has not been consented to by the developing country.

For that requirement to be given effect, the developing country needs to enact a prohibition on other countries' access to its genetic resources without prior approval, although the wording of the Convention suggests that the mere fact that no legislation regulating the access is in existence implies that access is prohibited. At the same time, the developed country should enact legislation stating that access to and importation of genetic resources without a licence from the developing country is illegal. To demand approval of access to genetic resources from a country which itself does not restrict other countries' access to its genetic resources would be absurd. It would be even more absurd if the importation of genetic resources under such circumstances were to be considered illegal. Therefore, early and efficient fulfillment of the requirement of prior consent in turn requires simultaneous and harmonized legislation among developed and developing countries where such legislation has not already been adopted. The initiative must, however, come from the developing countries, for, if they make access to their genetic resources by developed countries subject to approval, this will be a condition for restricting the importation of genetic resources by developed countries.

Specific areas that require attention include introduction of regulations governing the collection of biological resources. Contracts between the collectors, national authorities and the suppliers of biological resources can help ensure that the exchange of biological resources generates immediate as well as long-term benefits for the countries containing the resources. Since the developing countries are not in a position to correctly assess the potential value of genetic resources in the initial stages of exploitation (particularly due to lack of information), it will be important to devise contracts for access to genetic resources carefully, negotiating the terms for actual commercial exploitation when greater information about the potential value of the resource is available.

The preamble to the Convention recognizes the 'close and traditional dependence of many indigenous and local communities embodying traditional life-styles on biological resources, and the desirability of sharing equitably benefits arising from the use of traditional knowledge,

innovations and practices relevant to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components.' Such contracts should, therefore, in addition, include the requirement to equitably *share benefits* with indigenous peoples and local communities.

Other measures such as a national monitoring council composed of members of local communities and indigenous peoples need to be introduced. Developing countries are urged to establish programmes that would strengthen inter-country cooperation in research and development and *collective bargaining* with the industrialized countries.

## Enhancing technological capacity

Although the Convention does not make express provision for a trade-off between access to genetic resources and access to transfer of technology, it establishes a clear link between the supply of genetic resources (by developing to developed countries) and access to and transfer of technology (from developed to developing countries), which makes use of those resources. This link can be utilized to enable the suppliers of biological resources on the one hand, and suppliers of sources of technology, on the other, to benefit from collaborative ventures. One way to achieve this is to establish *partnerships* under which nations or institutions bring together their genetic and technological resources in collaborative ventures. This approach would allow the industrialized countries to gain access to biological re-





sources while enhancing the technological competence of the developing countries.

Under such a venture, the developing country would not have to give away evaluated and characterized genetic material to a foreign enterprise (presumably that of a developed country) interested in further development and eventual commercialization of derived products. The foreign enterprise would bring into the partnership its advanced technological know-how—especially in the field of biotechnology. Both the evaluated and characterized genetic material of the developing country and the technological know-how of the foreign enterprise would be considered as ‘background information’ belonging to each contributor, while any new or improved material or product generated through the collaboration would become ‘foreground knowledge’ whose benefits are to be shared by the partners.

Developing countries have often argued that intellectual property rights are the main obstacle to access to biotechnology. While this may be true to some extent, it is important to note that most of the technologies needed by the developing countries are in the *public domain*, either in the formal or informal sectors. The formal sector includes all public sector research institutions while the informal sector includes all local communities which generate and maintain knowledge related to biodiversity. The required technology can, therefore, be acquired through conventional programmes such as training, information exchange and access to patent information. Since the Convention respects intellectual property rights, it provides an opportunity for developing countries to have access to patent information through industrial property offices. There is, however, a need to review the *appropriateness* of the existing and proposed intellectual property rights systems and to assess their impact on the conservation of biodiversity.

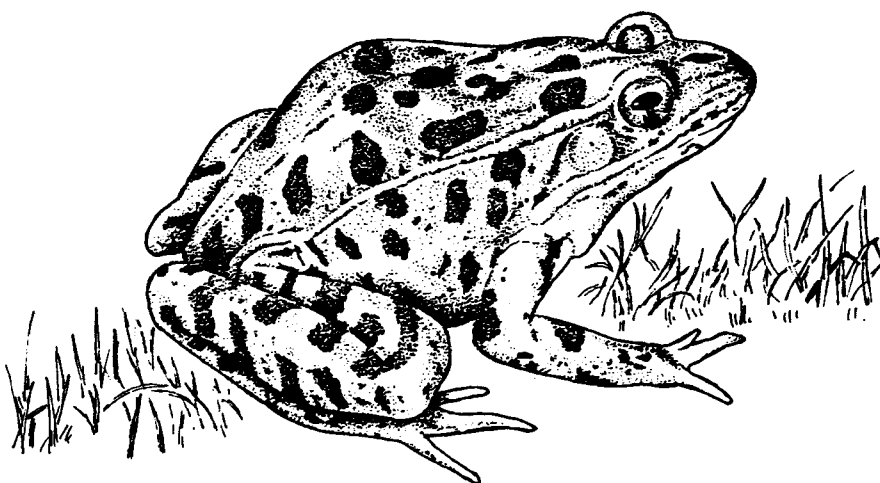
The ability of the developing countries to benefit from their biological resources will depend largely on the extent to which they *integrate biotechnology* development into their development strategies. Each developing country needs to determine its national needs and decide how much to invest in biotechnology development in relation to other development activities. There is, however, a need to give priority to biotechnology development as a strategic sector that would enable the developing country to derive economic benefits from the conservation

of biological resources. This should include specific measures that build on the technological competence already available in the country as well as the acquisition of foreign technology.

Technological development need not be an expensive process that relies on external inputs and massive financial resources, contrary to popular belief in developing countries. This belief stems from their limited perception of technology transfer as representing the flow of equipment, skills, managerial competence and technical specifications from developed to developing countries, in relation to the production of goods. Developing countries should instead perceive technology transfer as the accumulation of technological capacity—the ability to generate and manage technical change, including the related skills, knowledge and experience as well as institutional structures and networks.

The relevance of each technology to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity needs to be carefully assessed in technology transfer arrangements, with special attention to the need to build on indigenous technologies and prior knowledge. Such *technology assessments* should take into account the impacts of technological development upon biological resources.

The institutions necessary to *manage biosafety* are still nascent in most developing countries. The ability of these countries to effectively implement the biosafety provisions of the Convention will depend largely on their institutional capacity in the field. There is therefore a need to incorporate biosafety considerations into biotechnology development programmes.



## Recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities

Indigenous peoples and local communities—especially women in these groups—are the custodians of much of the world's biological resources. But there are inequalities between institutions that safeguard intellectual property rights and those that protect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. This imbalance weakens the ability of indigenous peoples and local communities to derive benefits from conserving biological resources and to assert rights over the resources in their areas. There is a need to introduce at the national level *legal measures that recognize the role and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities* as well as the relevant institutional competence in conserving biological resources and improving local varieties. There is a need to put greater emphasis on supporting and rewarding fairly the work carried out by local communities and indigenous peoples to maintain agrobiodiversity.

One way to strengthen the provisions on indigenous knowledge is to formulate a *protocol covering cultural property protection* and other rights of indigenous peoples. A working group dealing with how



existing instruments for the protection of intellectual and cultural property can be extended to protection of knowledge and biological resources of indigenous and traditional peoples should be set up by the Convention secretariat. It should also suggest how additional instruments could be established to ensure such protection. In addition, the institutional capacity of indigenous peoples to manage their own affairs needs to be strengthened.

## Forging equal partnerships between and within countries

The developing countries are not merely suppliers of raw materials, but are also important sources of technology often embodied in indigenous knowledge. This, together with their biological resources, should form a basis for forging *equitable partnerships* within and between countries. Such partnerships can promote the fair distribution of benefits derived from the use of indigenous knowledge and biological resources.

In the interest of ensuring equitable partnerships among and within countries, an *ombudsman* or legal council office as well as arbitration mechanisms should be established in the Convention secretariat to support rural communities, indigenous peoples and national efforts to defend their rights under the Convention or the relevant national legislation.



## Strengthening human capacity through training and research



The role of *basic research* in the acquisition and development of biotechnology has often been understated. Developing countries need to build up research and institutional capacity in the biological and information sciences, especially in molecular biology, genetics, taxonomy and population biology. Such training should also be extended to parataxonomists. There is a need to formulate a protocol on *research and training* which would provide guidelines on collaborative research, equitable sharing of benefits and handling of biological resources.

The implementation of the Convention will need to draw from a wide range of experiences in the field of biodiversity conservation as well as other fields. Efforts to undertake *case studies* on current and past practices could be a source of ideas for formulating implementation measures. These studies will be of relevance to the Conference of Parties. It is important therefore that governments, donor agencies and other institutions provide financial and other support to enable research institutions to generate information that could be used by the Conference of Parties.

The development of *information networks* as part of the infrastructure for research and development is critical to the process of technological development. Efforts should be made to strengthen this process and





improve the policy and administrative environment for trans-border data flow.

Developing countries can also enhance their ability to derive benefits from biological resources by seeking new ways to *add value* to their biological resources. The value of such raw materials is relatively low. Value can be added by establishing or encouraging institutions to undertake identification, collection, and screening of biological resources for their economic value. This will enable the developing countries to share the benefits of biotechnological research and strengthen their scientific, technological and institutional capacity. Such technological capacity could be applied in the development of other sectors of the economy.

Ensuring that biodiversity benefits are fairly distributed requires a more detailed understanding of the *value of biodiversity*. Conventional economic approaches cannot adequately deal with this matter, although environmental and ecological economics provide new perspectives as to the valuation of biodiversity and other environmental assets. Such valuation of biodiversity would assist in the identification of costs, benefits and unmet needs for conservation.

A number of donors are starting to support *research-related aspects of the Convention*. These activities are of critical importance to the efforts of research institutions to elaborate the various aspects of the Convention. It is important that they receive sustained support. In return, the outputs of these institutions should be availed to the governmental agencies responsible for implementing the Convention and carrying out further negotiations on the Convention, as well as to NGOs and other institutions.

## Coordinating international negotiations

The ratification and implementation of the Convention could also provide a strong base for countries to argue for more environmentally-sensitive rules governing international trade. Efforts should be made to *co-ordinate* the work of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) with that of the Convention at the United Nations and governmental levels. It is recognized that international agreements



which have direct relevance to the Convention are being negotiated. Of particular importance are the discussions currently underway under the GATT. It is important to closely monitor the implications of the GATT negotiations for implementation of the Convention.

## Facilitating implementation

Effecting some of the articles in the Convention will require *separate protocols* covering issues such as research and training, biosafety, cultural property of indigenous peoples, technology development, and access to biological resources. Formulating such protocols will need to be supported by research back-up and a broad process of consultation that includes local communities, indigenous peoples and NGOs.

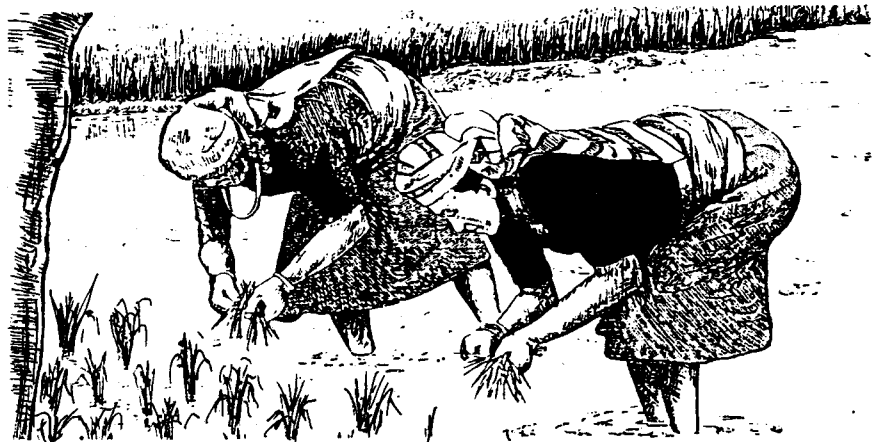
The proposal to establish the *Global Biodiversity Forum* to complement the work of the Convention is timely and relevant. The Forum will explore and debate issues and policy options, foster information flow, and build interest and widespread support from local communities, industry, resource managers, scientists and government officials of all relevant sectors. Regional dialogues on issues of concern need to be initiated as part of the process of establishing a constituency for the implementation of the Convention. It was considered essential to maintain an open and inclusive group which would facilitate regional dialogues essential to setting up the Forum.

The existing *financing mechanisms* for the Convention require reforms to make them more transparent, democratic and universal in their governance. The resources available through these mechanisms cannot meet current conservation needs and there is an urgent need to identify innovative measures of mobilizing additional finances at national and international levels.

While it is recognized that NGOs did not play a major role during the negotiations for the Convention, their diversity and varied competence are critical to its implementation. NGOs must be involved in the implementation of the Convention at the international, regional, national and local level. Their activities should be seen as essential and complementary to governmental measures. The Conference of Parties should provide a framework for the active involvement of NGOs, indigenous

peoples, local community representatives and other independent participants. An NGO liaison office should be established to support NGO involvement in the activities of the Convention.

There are no specific provisions in the convention to preclude the exchange of biological resources between *Parties and non-Parties*. Such exchange would allow countries to benefit from the implementation of the Convention without joining it. There is a need for Parties to introduce national measures that preclude 'free-riding' by non-Parties and to subsequently seek a multilateral arrangement through a relevant amendment to the Convention.



## Follow-up Activities

The most immediate follow-up activity is the dissemination of the results of the conference. This will be done through the publication of the report of the conference and release of the papers in the *Biopolicy International* series.

ACTS will embark on research to generate options on how some aspects of the Convention can be translated into national and international policies and programmes. The research will elaborate on national and international implementation measures as well as elements for protocols to the Convention. Other issues will include elaborating on measures that would further the objectives of the Convention such as the need for regional co-operation arrangements on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The research agenda will be part of a volume, *Biodiplomacy: Genetic Resources and International Relations*, which will include selected papers from the conference and other contributions. The volume will be available before the first meeting of ICCBD. The results of the research will be availed to governments, inter-governmental agencies, research institutions, ICCBD, NGOs and other relevant institutions as a joint effort with UNEP, the World Resources Institute (WRI) and other relevant institutions.

ACTS will also continue with its efforts to prepare model legislation for the implementation of the Convention.

The government of Norway will host the Norway/UNEP Expert Conference on Biodiversity on 24–28 May 1993 which will provide another opportunity to discuss the various aspects of the Convention. This, and the first meeting of ICCBD in September 1993 will also provide another opportunity to further the proposal for the Global Biodiversity Forum.



# Conference Agenda

## MONDAY JANUARY 25

17:00–19:00 Registration and Reception (Panafric Hotel)

## TUESDAY JANUARY 26

08:30–09:30 Registration

### Session 1: Official Opening

*Conference Chairman: Ambassador Vicente Sánchez, Embassy of Chile, Nairobi*

#### *Opening Statements*

09:30–09:45 Opening Remarks  
*Dr. Calestous Juma, African Centre for Technology Studies, Nairobi*

09:45–09:50 Message from the Province of Limburg, The Netherlands  
*Read by Prof. J.B. Ojwang, ACTS Governing Council*

09:50–10:20 Welcoming and Opening Address  
*Mrs. Elizabeth Dowdeswell, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme*

10:20–10:50 Break

#### *Keynote Speeches*

10:50–11:20 Global Biodiversity Strategy: Progress and Prospects  
*Dr. Kenton Miller, World Resources Institute, Washington, DC*

11:20–11:50 Convention on Biological Diversity: Challenges and Opportunities  
*H.E. Ambassador Vicente Sánchez, Embassy of Chile, Nairobi*

11:50–12:30 Discussion

12:30–14:00 Lunch

### Session 2: Overview

*Chair: Ambassador Vicente Sánchez*

14:00–14:20 International Environmental Law and National Interests  
*Prof. Charles O. Okidi, Moi University, Eldoret, Kenya*

- 14:20–14:40 Technology Issues in the Convention on Biological Diversity  
*Dr. Abdulqawi Yusuf, UNCTAD, New York*
- 14:40–15:40 Discussion
- 15:40–16:10 Break

**Session 3: National Considerations**

***Chair: Mr. Wilson Masilingi, Ministry of Tourism, Natural Resources and Environment, Dar es Salaam***

- 16:10–16:30 The Convention on Biological Diversity and India  
*Prof. Ashish Kothari, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi*
- 16:30–16:50 The Convention on Biological Diversity and the United States  
*Ms. Kristin Rosendal, Fridtjof Nansen Institute, Oslo*
- 16:50–17:40 Discussion

**WEDNESDAY JANUARY 27**

**Session 4: Access to Genetic Resources**

***Chair: Dr. Peter Johan Schei, Directorate of Nature Management, Norway***

- 08:30–08:50 The Convention on Biological Diversity and National Sovereignty  
*Ms. Hanne Svarstad, University of Oslo*
- 08:50–09:10 Legal Difficulties of Implementing Article 15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Access to Genetic Resources)  
*Dr. Christian Prip, Ministry of the Environment, Horsholm, Denmark*
- 09:10–09:40 Discussion
- 09:40–10:00 An Enhanced Role for Agrobiodiversity in Global Conservation Policy  
*Dr. David Wood, International Germplasm Associates, Rochester, UK*

Conference on the Convention on Biological Diversity

10:00–10:20 *In-situ* Conservation of Indigenous African Livestock Breeds  
*Dr. J.E.O. Rege, International Livestock Centre for Africa, Addis Ababa*

10:20–10:50 Discussion

10:50–11:20 Break

11:20–11:40 Sustaining Biological Diversity: A Successful Case History  
*Dr. John Buffington, US Department of the Interior, Washington, DC*

11:40–12:00 Farmers' Rights and the Convention on Biological Diversity  
*Prof. Vandana Shiva, Research Foundation for Science, Technology and Natural Resources Policy, Dehradun, India*

12:00–12:30 Discussion

12:30–14:00 Lunch

**Session 5: Access to and Transfer of Biotechnology**

*Chair: Dr. Abdulqawi Yusuf, UNCTAD, New York*

14:00–14:20 Science and Technology in the Context of Global Environmental Issues  
*Dr. Amrita Achanta, Tata Energy Research Institute, New Delhi*

14:20–14:40 International Cooperation and Intellectual Property Rights  
*Dr. Manuel Illescas, Spanish Patent and Trade Mark Office, Madrid*

14:40–15:10 Discussion

15:10–15:40 Break

**Session 6: Indigenous Knowledge and Information Exchange**

*Chair: Prof. Vandana Shiva, Research Foundation for Science, Technology and Natural Resources Policy, Dehradun, India*

15:40–16:00 Indigenous Knowledge in Biodiversity Conservation: Ethiopian Examples  
*Prof. Shibru Tedla, University of Addis Ababa*

- 16:00–16:20 The Role of Indigenous Knowledge in Biodiversity Conservation  
*Dr. Byarugaba A. Kamara, Division of the Environment, Dar es Salaam*
- 16:20–16:40 Indigenous Knowledge and Intellectual Property  
*Dr. Darell Posey, Institute of Ethnobotany, Amazonia, Brazil*
- 16:40–17:30 Discussion

**THURSDAY JANUARY 28**

**Session 7: Handling of Biotechnology and Distribution of its Benefits**

**Chair:** *Dr. Veit Koester, Ministry of the Environment, Horsholm, Denmark*

- 08:30–08:50 Biosafety and the Convention on Biological Diversity  
*Dr. John Forje, Yaoundé, Cameroon*
- 08:50–09:10 Valuing Biodiversity: Recent Economic and Empirical Approaches  
*Dr. Katrina Brown, University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK*
- 09:10–09:40 Discussion
- 09:40–10:00 Sharing of Benefits: The Question is How  
*Ms. Simone Bilderbeek, Netherlands Committee for IUCN*
- 10:00–10:20 Biodiversity Prospecting: Strategies for Sharing Benefits  
*Dr. Walter V. Reid, World Resources Institute, Washington, DC*
- 10:20–10:50 Discussion
- 10:50–11:20 Break

**Session 8: Research and Training**

**Chair:** *Dr. Marie Byström, Swedish International Development Authority, Stockholm*

- 11:20–11:40 Strategies for Increasing Knowledge on Africa's Biodiversity  
*Dr. A.A. Oteng-Yeboah, University of Ghana, Legon*

11:40–12:00 Biotechnological Capacity-building in Africa: Research and Training

*Dr. A.M. Sendaro, Moi University, Kenya*

12:00–12:20 Community-based Biodiversity Conservation: IDRC's Initiative

*Dr. Joachim Voss, International Development Research Centre, Ottawa*

12:20–13:00 Discussion

13:00–14:00 Lunch

### **Session 9: Financial and Implementation Mechanisms**

**Chair: Dr. Peter Jutro, US Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC**

14:00–15:00 Panel Discussion: The Global Biodiversity Forum

*Dr. Kenton Miller, World Resources Institute, USA*

*Ms. Beatriz Schulthess, Earth Council, Costa Rica*

*Dr. Margaret Evans, Christian Michelsen Institute, Bergen, Norway*

*Dr. Wale Ajay, Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Lagos*

*Ms. Simone Bilderbeek, Committee for IUCN, The Netherlands*

15:00–15:30 Discussion

15:30–16:00 Break

16:00–16:20 Financial Mechanisms and the Convention on Biological Diversity

*Dr. Esbern Friis-Hansen, Centre for Development Research, Copenhagen*

16:20–16:40 In-country Participation in the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity

*Dr. Tim Johnson, World Conservation Monitoring Centre, UK*

16:40–17:00 National Domestication of the Convention on Biological Diversity: Elements of a Model Law

*Prof. J.B. Ojwang, African Centre for Technology Studies, Nairobi*

17:00–17:45 Discussion

**Dinner Speech (Panafric Hotel)**

***Facilitator: Dr. Abdulqawi Yusuf, UNCTAD, New York***

18:45–20:00 Dinner

20:00–20:30 Access to and Transfer of Biotechnology:  
Blind Alleys and Windows of Opportunity  
*Dr. Calestous Juma, ACTS*

20:30–20:45 Response  
*Mr. Ulf Svensson, Swedish Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs, Stockholm*

20:45–21:30 Discussion

**FRIDAY JANUARY 29**

**Session 11: Closing Session**

***Chair: Ambassador Vicente Sánchez***

09:00–10:00 Conference Bureau Meeting (Conference Room)

10:00–10:10 Draft Conference Statement  
*Dr. Calestous Juma*

10:10–11:10 Discussion

11:10–11:20 From Nairobi to Trondheim  
*Dr. Peter Johan Schei, Directorate of Nature Con-  
servation, Norway*

11:20–11:40 A Look into the Future  
*Ambassador Vicente Sánchez*

11:40–12:00 Closing Remarks  
*United Nations Environment Programme*

**Press Conference**

13:00–14:00 Conference Bureau Meeting (Panafric Hotel)

14:00–15:00 Press Conference (Panafric Hotel)

## List of Participants

- Arman Aardal, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Norway to UNEP and HABITAT, P.O. Box 48223, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 723248; Fax: 723573.
- Barack Abayo, Kenya Forestry Research Institute, P.O. Box 20412, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 32891/2 Ext. 241.
- Amrita N. Achanta, Tata Energy Research Institute, 9, Jor Bagh, New Delhi, India. Tel.: 615032, 617025, 690503; Fax: (91) 11 4621770.
- Wale Ajai, Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of Lagos Campus, P.M.B. 12820, Akoka, Lagos, Nigeria. Tel.: (234) 01-821 752/753/109/711; Fax: (234) 825 558; Telex: 27506.
- Shadrack B. Amakoye, Executive Co-ordinator, Journalists for the Environment (K), P.O. Box 70939, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 540280, 336578; Fax: 502348.
- Joy Asiema, African Centre for Technology Studies, P.O. Box 45917, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 744047/95; Fax: 743995.
- Frank Attere, Sub-Saharan Africa Programme for the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR), P.O. Box 30709, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 632054; Telex: 22040; Fax: 631499.
- Kennedy Wanyonyi Barasa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, P.O. Box 30551, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 334433.
- A. Benjaminsen, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), P.O. Box 9182, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Tel.: (255) 051-46711; Fax: 46718; Telex: 41284.
- R.L. Baker, International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA), P.O. Box 46847, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 632013, 632093, 632066, 632122, 632129; Fax: (254) 2 6315481; Telex: 25747.
- Simone Bilderbeek, Netherlands National Committee for IUCN, Plantage Middenlaan 2B, 1018 DD Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel.: (31) 20-6261732; Fax: 6279349.
- Douglas Boland, International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), P.O. Box 30677, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 446187; Fax: 521001; Telex: 22048.
- Myrna Bolay, Philippines Delegation to UNEP, P.O. Box 46057, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 560381.
- Katrina Brown, Centre for Social and Economic Research on Global Environment (CSERGE), School of Environmental Science, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, UK. Tel.: (44) 603 56161, 593176; Fax: (44) 603 250588.
- John D. Buffington, US Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240, USA. Tel.: (1) 202-208-6393; Fax: 208-4674.
- Marie Kristina Bystrom, Environment Programme Officer, Natural Resources Management Division, Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), S-105 25 Stockholm, Sweden. Tel.: (46) 8 728 5100; Fax: 8 612 09 76.

Conference on the Convention on Biological Diversity

Arthur Campeau, Office of the Ministry of Environment, 10 Wellington St.,  
Ottawa, Canada. Tel.: (1) 819 953 9209; Fax: 819 953 9446.

Javier Diaz Carmona, Deputy Director of Commercial and Economic Affairs,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, P.O. Box 1143-1250 Esczu, San José, Costa  
Rica. Tel.: (506) 22-2284; Fax: 23-9328.

Paul Chabeda, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), P.O. Box 45699,  
Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 520600/230800; Fax: 226886.

Janet Collett, Department of Biology, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton,  
UK. Tel.: (44) 0273 606755.

Feargal Duff, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), P.O. Box 30552,  
Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: 520600/230800.

Margaret I. Evans, Christian Michelsen Institute, Fantoftvegen 38, N-5036 ,  
Fantoft, Norway. Tel.: (47) 5 57 40 00; Fax: 5 57 41 66.

John Wilson Forje, Centre for Action Oriented Research on African Develop-  
ment, B.P. 13429, Yaounde, Cameroon. Tel.: (237) 23 18 25; Fax: 23 59 23;  
Telex: 1140 KN PUB CAS.

Alison Field-Juma, Initiatives Publishers, P.O. Box 69313, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.:  
(254) 2 744047; Fax: 743995.

Esbern Friis-Hansen, Centre for Development Research, Gammel Kongevej 5,  
DK-1610, Copenhagen, Denmark. Fax: (45) 33258110; Tel.: 33251200.

German Garcia-Duran, Embassy of Colombia, P.O. Box 48494, Nairobi, Kenya.  
Tel.: (254) 2 765927/515; Fax 765911.

Ali Golmirzaie, International Potato Centre (CIP), Apartado 5969, Lima, Peru.  
Tel.: (51) 14-366920, 354354; Fax: 351570; Telex: 25672 PE.

Luigi Guarino, International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR), P.O.  
Box 30709, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 632054; Fax: 631499; Telex:  
22040.

Gudrun Henne, University of Berlin, Yorckstrasse 75, 1000, Beringi 61, Ger-  
many. Tel.: (49) 30-7856427.

Henk Hobbelink, Genetic Resources Action International, Jonqueras 16-6. D,  
Barcelona, Spain. Tel.: (34) 3 310 590 9; Fax: 3 310 595 2.

Kazuaki Hoshino, Embassy of Japan, P.O. Box 60202, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.:  
(254) 2-332955 ; Fax: 216530.

Paul Husallah, TransWorld Radio, P.O. Box 21514, Nairobi, Kenya.

Manuel Illescas, Spanish Patent and Trade Marks Office, 1 Panama St. 28071,  
Madrid, Spain. Tel.: (34) 1-95310; Fax: 2592428/457 2586.

Hanna Jaenicke, International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), P.O.  
Box 30677, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 521450.

Timothy Johnson, World Conservation Monitoring Centre, 219 Huntington Road,  
Cambridge CB3 0DL, United Kingdom. Tel.: 0223-277314; Fax: 0223-  
277136.

Conference on the Convention on Biological Diversity

Calestous Juma, Executive Director, African Centre for Technology Studies, P.O. Box 69313, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 744095; Fax: 743995.

Peter R. Jutro, Senior Scientist, United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), RD-682, Washington, DC 20460 USA. Tel.: (1) 202-260-5937; Fax: 202-260-6370.

Mafura Gilbert Kabelo, Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, P.O. Box 630, Maseru, Lesotho. Tel.: (266) 31100; Fax: 310281; Telex: 0963-4429 LO.

Christine Sophie Kabuye, National Museums of Kenya, P.O. Box 45166, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 743513; Fax: 741424.

Moses Kakoi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, P.O. Box 30551, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 334433.

Byarugaba A. Kamara, Environment Management Officer, Division of Environment, P.O. Box 72243, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Tel.: (255) 51 35926, 27271; Fax: 23230; Telex: 41725 NARETO Tanzania.

Anthony Kamau, Nation Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 49010, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 221422.

Patricia Kameri-Mbote, Faculty of Law, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 742261.

Jane N. Kavuma, Office of the Commissioner for Environment Protection, Ministry of Water, Energy, Minerals and Environment Protection, P.O. Box 9629, Kampala, Uganda. Tel.: (256) 255473, 257976, 245623; Telex: 62216 ENVIRO UG.

Keita Kemoko, Embassy of Guinea in Ethiopia, B.P. 1190, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Tel.: (251) 1 651308, 651250; Fax: 651250.

D. Kihika Kiambi, International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR), P.O. Box 30709, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 632054; Fax: 631499.

Wachira Kigotho, Standard Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 30080, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 540280.

Barbara Eleanor Kirsop, Biostrategy Associates, wFCC Biodiversity B1N21, 10 Waterside, Ely, Cambridgeshire CB7 4AZ, UK. Tel.: (44) 353 663562; Fax: 663 436; E-Mail: BT Gold 75:DBI0005 Internet: barbara@biostrat.demon.co.uk.

Veit Koester, The National Forest and Nature Agency, Ministry of the Environment, Skov-og Naturstyrelsen, Slotsmarken 13, DK-2970 Hoersholh, Denmark. Tel.: (45) 45 76 5376; Fax: (45) 45 76 54 77.

Ashish Kothari, Indian Institute of Public Administration, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi-110002, India. Tel.: (91) 11 3317309; Fax: 46 26 837.

Hartmut Krugmann, International Development Research Centre (IDRC), P.O. Box 62084, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 330850; Fax: 214583; Telex: 23062.

Jillian Lenne, Natural Resources Institute, Central Avenue, Chatham Maritime Kent, UK. Tel.: (44) 634 880088; Fax: 06 34 880066/77.

Conference on the Convention on Biological Diversity

Edmundo Libid, Embassy of Philippines, P.O. Box 47941, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 721791, 725892; Fax: 725897.

Charles A. Liburd, Embassy of the Republic of Guyana, P.O. Box 42617, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 561048; Fax: 334670.

Jan Olof Lundberg, Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries (SAREC), P.O. Box 16140, S-10323, Stockholm, Sweden. Tel.: (46) 8-7912153; Fax: 7912199.

Lill Lundgren, Swedforest International AB, Box 154, S-182 12, Danderyd, Sweden.

Evans Luseno, Kenya Times, P.O. Box 73498, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 337480; Fax: 337798; Telex: 25008.

Donald E. MacLauchlan, US International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, 444 N. Capitol St., Suite 544, Washington, DC 20001, USA. Tel.: (1) 202-624-7890; Fax: 202-624-7891.

Etta Rachel M'Mangisa, Department of Research and Environmental Affairs, P.O. Box 30745, Lilongwe, Malawi. Tel.: (265) 78111.

Chris Mapanga, High Commission of Zimbabwe, P.O. Box 30806, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 721045/49.

Caroline Martinet, IUCN-The World Conservation Union, Gland, Switzerland.

Wilson Masilingi, Ministry of Tourism, Natural Resources and Environment, P.O. Box 63154, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Tel.: (255) 34603, 27815, 27816; Fax: 23230; Telex: 41959 NEMACO TZ.

Joseph Zano Matowanyika, IUCN-World Conservation Union, P.O. Box 745, 6 Lanark Road, Harare, Zimbabwe. Tel.: (263) 4-728266/7; Fax: 720738; Telex: 226670.

Charles McNeill, Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNDP, Regional Bureau for Africa, One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA. Tel.: (1) 212-906-5960; Fax: 212-906-5423/212-906-5974; E-Mail: charles.mcneill @ undp.org.

Kenton Miller, World Resources Institute (WRI), 1709 New York Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20006, USA. Tel.: (1) 202-662-2582; Fax: 202-638-0036.

Edith Mneney, Faculty of Law, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 742261.

John Mugabe, ACTS Biopolicy Institute, Witmakersstraat 10, 6211 JB Maastricht, The Netherlands. Tel.: (31) 43 258499; Fax: 258433.

Doris N. Mutta, Kenya Forestry Research Institute, P.O. Box 20412, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 0154-32891; Fax: 0154-32844.

Inger Naess, Ministry of Environment, P.O. Box 8013 Dep., 0030, Oslo, Norway. Tel.: (47) 22 345851, 22 345834; Fax: (47) 22 342756, 02-342756.

Effiong Ndekhedekhe, Nigeria High Commission, P.O. Box 30516, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 564116/8.

Conference on the Convention on Biological Diversity

- Julia Ndungu, International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), P.O. Box 30677, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 521450; Fax: 521001.
- Pauline Ngunjiri, Transworld Radio, P.O. Box 21515, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 560552.
- Fleur Ng'weno, Rainbow Magazine, P.O. Box 42271, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 724137, 724166; Fax: 222555.
- Steven Njuguna, IUCN, P.O. Box 68200, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 502650; Fax: 608026.
- Andronica Ntlhakana, Lesotho Permanent Mission, P.O. Box 44096, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 217785, 219256; Fax: 337493.
- Jared Odera Nyagua, Chief Examination Officer, Kenya Industrial Property Office, P.O. Box 30568, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 332227.
- Zerubabel Mijumbi Nyiira, Uganda National Council for Science and Technology, P.O. Box 6884, Kampala, Uganda. Tel.: (256) 041-530003.
- Jackton B. Ojwang, Faculty of Law, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 742261-4; Fax: 743995; Telex: 22095 Varsity KE.
- Charles Odidi Okidi, School of Environmental Studies, Moi University, P.O. Box 3900, Eldoret, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 0321-43119; Fax: 0321-43149.
- Bede N. Okigbo, United Nations University Programme on Natural Resources in Africa, c/o UNESCO/ROSCA, P.O. Box 30592, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 520043, 520600 Ext 3956; Fax: 520043; Telex: 22275-Nairobi.
- Norah Olembo, Department of Biochemistry, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 442121.
- George Omolo Ondenge, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, P.O. Box 67839, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 218079.
- J.M.A. Opio-Odongo, Uganda Cooperative Alliance, P.O. Box 2215, Kampala, Uganda. Tel.: (256) 041 258898; Fax: 041 254495.
- Peter Oriare, Nation Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 49010, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 221222.
- Diane Osgood, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), P.O. Box 47074, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 520600.
- A.A. Oteng-Yeboah, Department of Botany, University of Ghana, P.O. Box 55, Legon, Ghana. Tel.: (Accra) 75381 Ext 357.
- Alberto Lenyi Otieno, P.O. Box 70939, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 502348.
- Philip R.O. Owade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, P.O. Box 30551, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 334433.
- Robin J. Pistorius, University of Amsterdam, Department of International Relations and Public International Law, Oudezijds Achterburgwal 237, 1012 DL Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel.: (31) 205252177; Fax: 205252086.

Conference on the Convention on Biological Diversity

Darrell A. Posey, St. Anthony's College, Oxford University, Oxford OX2 6JF  
England. Tel.: (44) 865-59651; Fax: 865-310518.

Christian Prip, Ministry of the Environment, Sho-roq Naturstyrelsen, Slatsman  
13, 2970, Horsholm, Denmark. Tel.: (45) 31-627051.

J.E.O. Rege, International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA), P.O. Box 5689,  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Tel.: (251) 1-613215; Fax: 611892.

Walter Reid, World Resources Institute (WRI), 1709 New York Avenue NW,  
Washington, DC 20006 USA. Tel.: (1) 202-638-6300; Fax: 202 638-0036.

Kristin Rosendal, The Fridtjof Nansen Institute, Fridtjof Nansen Institute V.17,  
P.O. Box 326, N-1324 Lysaker, Norway. Tel.: (47) 2-538912; Fax: 2-125047.

Severine M. Rugumamu, Institute of Development Studies, University of Dar es  
Salaam, P.O. Box 35169, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Tel.: 255 51 49160,  
49192/9 Ext. 2600/2601; Fax: 48224, 48347, 49052, 48274; Telex: 41327  
UNISCIE TZ, 41561 UNIVIP TZ, 41854 UNENG TZ.

Ana Maria A. Ruiz, Permanent Mission of Costa Rica to UNEP, P.O. Box 76639,  
Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 721845; Fax: 500226.

Jukka Salo, Maj and Tor Nessling Foundation, Pohj. Hesperiank 3A, IN- 00260  
Helsinki, Finland. Tel.: (90) 406 616, +358 0 406 616; Fax: (90) 406 684,  
+358 0 406 684.

Vicente Sánchez, Chilean Ambassador to Kenya, Embassy of Chile, P.O. Box  
45554, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 337987; Fax: 215648.

Peter Johan Schei, Ministry of the Environment, Box 8013, 003, Oslo, DEP,  
Norway. Tel.: (47) 2 345806, 7580509; Fax: 2349561, 7915433.

Manfred Schneider, Austrian Federal Environmental Agency, Spittelauerlande 5  
A-1090, Vienna, Austria. Tel.: (+43 222) 31304-548; Fax: 31304-400.

Beatriz Schulthess, Earth Council, P.O. Box 323-1001, Paseo de Estudiantes, San  
José, Costa Rica. Tel.: (506) 233418; Fax: (506) 552197.

A.M. Sendaro, Moi University, P.O. Box 3900, Eldoret, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 0321-  
43001-8, 43620; Fax: 32-1-43047.

Cyriaque Sendashonga, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), P.O.  
Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 520600.

Lucas Ondieki Sese, Kenya Industrial Property Office, P.O. Box 51648, Nairobi,  
Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 332648.

Joon-Hwan Shin, Forestry Research Institute, Seoul, Republic of Korea. Tel.:  
(82) 02-961-2542; Fax: 02-967-5101.

Ken Shipley, Rural Advancement Foundation International (RAFI), Suite 504-71  
Bank St., Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5N2, Canada. Tel.: (1) 613-567-6880; Fax:  
613-567-6884.

Vandana Shiva, Research Foundation for Science, Technology and Natural  
Resources Policy, 105 Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun-248 001, India. Fax: (91) 11  
46 26699.

Conference on the Convention on Biological Diversity

Debra Simpson, African Centre for Technology Studies, P.O. Box 45917, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 747444; Fax: 743 995.

Asenath Sigot, Associate Professor of Home Economics, Maseno University College, P.O. Private Bag, Maseno, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 035-51268.

Bernard M. Sihanya, African Centre for Technology Studies, P.O. Box 45917, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 744047; Fax: 743995.

Michael Ståhl, Regional Soil Conservation Unit (RSCU), Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), P.O. Box 30600, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 229042; Fax: 338612.

Pavel Suian, Ministry of Environment, Bulevard Primaverii M.15, Bucharest, Romania. Tel.: (40) 1 3125028; Fax: 1 9001329.

Hanne Svarstad, University of Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 33333, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Fax % Tor Benjaminsen, UNDP (255) 51 46718 (Dar es Salaam).

Ulf Svensson, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, S-103 33, Stockholm, Sweden. Tel.: (46) 08-7866425; Fax: 8 24 16 29.

Shibru Tedla, Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society, P.O. Box 1176, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Tel.: (251) 1 137438; Fax: 515366/754066.

Berhan Gebre Egziabher Tewolde, National Conservation Strategy Secretariat, P.O. Box 3434, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Tel.: (251) 1-128973.

Oystein B. Thommessen, Fridtjof Nansen Institute, P.O. Box 326, N-1324 Lysauer, Norway. Tel.: (47) 2-538912; Fax: 2-125648.

Stephan Vavrik, Austrian Embassy, P.O. Box 30560, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 228282; Fax: 331792.

Joachim Voss, International Development Research Centre (IDRC), 250 Albert St., P.O. Box 8500, Ottawa, Canada. Fax: (1) 613 2366163.

John S. Whiting, Canadian Centre for Biodiversity, 49 Aldgate Crescent, Nepean, Ontario, Canada. Tel.: (1) 613-825-4617; Fax: 613-825-7531.

Timothy Wichert, African Centre for Technology Studies, P.O. Box 45917, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 747444; Fax: 743995.

Anders Wijkman, Swedish Agency for Research, Cooperation with Developing Countries (SAREC), P.O. Box 16140, S-10323, Stockholm, Sweden. Tel.: (46) 8-791 21 00; Fax: 791 21 99.

David Wood, International Germplasm Associates, 12A Prospect Row, Old Brompton, Gillingham, ME7 5AL, Kent, England. Tel.: (44) 634 827455; Fax: 840998.

Insu Yee, Environmental Attache, Korean Embassy, P.O. Box 30455, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 333582.

Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Office of the Secretary-General of the Conference, 2 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017 USA. Tel.: (1) 212-963-6896; Fax: 212 963 0027.

Conference on the Convention on Biological Diversity

Hamdallah Zedan, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), P.O. Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel.: (254) 2 520600.

Charles Zerner, Rainforest Alliance, 65 Bleecker Street, New York, NY 10012, USA. Tel.: (1) 212-677-1900; Fax: 212-677-2187.

## Acknowledgments

The African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) and the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) wish to thank the donors to the conference as well as individuals who performed various tasks. We wish to thank H.E. Dr. Vicente Sánchez (Conference Chairman), Dr. Calestous Juma (Conference Secretary), Ms. Joy Asiema (Conference Co-ordinator), Mr. John Mugabe (Rapporteur-General) and Mr. Bernard Sihanya (Rapporteur) and the conference staff for guiding the conference. We also wish to recognize the staff of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), particularly Prof. Reuben Olemba and the Biodiversity and Biotechnology Section, for their support, encouragement and co-operation.

Other persons whose contributions we wish to acknowledge are: Ms. Simone Bilderbeek (Netherlands Committee for IUCN, The Netherlands), Ms. Marie Byström (Swedish International Development Authority, Stockholm), Dr. Paul Chabeda (United Nations Environment Programme), Dr. Feargal Duff (United Nations Environment Programme), Dr. Peter Jutro (Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC), Ms. Patricia Kameri-Mbote (University of Nairobi), Mr. Veit Koester (Ministry of the Environment, Denmark), Dr. Lars Kristoferson (Stockholm Environment Institute, Stockholm), Mr. Wilson Masilingi (Ministry of Tourism, Natural Resources and Environment, Dar es Salaam), Dr. Kenton Miller (World Resources Institute, Washington, DC), Ms. Edith Mneney (University of Nairobi), Dr. Peter Johan Schei (Ministry of Environment, Norway), Dr. Cyriaque Sendashonga (United Nations Environment Programme), Dr. Vandana Shiva (Research Foundation for Science, Technology and Natural Resources, Dehradun, India), Mr. Ulf Svensson (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Stockholm), Dr. Berhan Gebre Egziabher Tewolde (National Conservation Strategy Secretariat, Addis Ababa), Dr. Abdulqawi Yusuf (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, New York) and Dr. Hamdallah Zedan (United Nations Environment Programme).



Conference on the Convention on Biological Diversity

## Supporting Agencies

### Sponsors

Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA)  
Government of Norway  
Initiatives Limited  
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)  
Pew Scholars Programme in Conservation and the Environment  
Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)  
Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing  
Countries (SAREC)  
Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA)  
Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC)  
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)  
World Resources Institute (WRI)  
WRI/IUCN/UNEP Biodiversity Programme

### Supporters

African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS)  
Government of Kenya  
Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)  
Initiatives Limited

# **CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

## **National Interests and Global Imperatives**

### **Conference Report**

International Conference on the Convention on Biological Diversity:  
National Interests and Global Imperatives  
26–29 January 1993

**Organized by the  
Biopolicy Institute of the  
African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), Nairobi, Kenya  
and the  
Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Stockholm, Sweden  
in the Framework of the Global Biodiversity Forum**

Held at the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)  
Headquarters, Nairobi, Kenya

**ACTS** PRESS

African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS)  
P.O. Box 45917, Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel.: (254-2) 744047, 744095; Fax: 743995  
ISBN 9966-41-064-3