



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/14
UNEP/CBD/COP/13/6
6 May 2016*

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION
First meeting
Montreal, Canada, 2-6 May 2016

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL
DIVERSITY
Thirteenth meeting
Cancun, Mexico, 4-17 December 2016
Item 7 of the provisional agenda**

REPORT OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION ON ITS FIRST MEETING

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation held its first meeting in Montreal, Canada, from 2 to 6 May 2016. It adopted 13 recommendations concerning (a) progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets; (b) the review of progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 on the Nagoya Protocol; (c) the assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Protocol; (d) strategic actions to enhance implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 including the mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors; (e) capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and the clearing-house mechanism; (f) resource mobilization; (g) the financial mechanism; (h) options to enhance synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions; (i) modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and mechanisms to support review of implementation; (j) national reporting; (k) enhancing integration among the Convention and its Protocols and the organization of meetings; and (l) on the administration of the Convention. These are provided in section I of the report.

The draft decisions contained within the recommendations will be submitted to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity for consideration at its thirteenth meeting and, where applicable, to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol for consideration at their eighth and second meetings, respectively.

The accounts of the proceedings of the meeting are provided in section II of the report.

* Reissued for technical reasons on 12 July 2016.

** UNEP/CBD/COP/13/1.

I.	RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION	4
1/1.	Progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets	4
1/2.	Review of progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 on the Nagoya Protocol	12
1/3.	Assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Protocol	14
1/4.	Strategic actions to enhance implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 including the mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors.....	17
1/5.	Capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and the clearing-house mechanism.....	33
1/6.	Resource mobilization	38
1/7.	The financial mechanism.....	44
1/8.	Options to enhance synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions	46
1/9.	Modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and mechanisms to support review of implementation	49
1/10.	National reporting.....	54
1/11.	Enhancing integration among the Convention and its Protocols and the organization of meetings.....	67
1/12.	Use of the terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities”	72
1/13.	Administration of the Convention	73
II.	PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING	75
	INTRODUCTION	75
A.	Background.....	75
B.	Attendance	75
I.	ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS	77
Item 1.	Opening of the meeting	77
Item 2.	Adoption of the agenda.....	81
Item 3.	Organization of work.....	83
II.	REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION	86
Item 4.	Review of progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	86
Item 5.	Review of progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 on the Nagoya Protocol.....	89
Item 6.	assessment and Review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Protocol	90
III.	STRATEGIC ACTIONS TO ENHANCE IMPLEMENTATION.....	91
Item 7.	Strategic Actions to enhance implementation, including the mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors	91

IV.	STRENGTHENING SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION	93
	Item 8. Capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer	93
	Item 9. Resource mobilization	94
	Item 10. Financial mechanism	95
	Item 11. Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives: enhancing synergies among biodiversity-related conventions	96
V.	OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS: IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES	97
	Item 12. Modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and mechanisms to support review of implementation	97
	Item 13. National Reporting	100
	Item 14. Options for enhancing integration among the Convention and its Protocols and organization of meetings.....	101
	Item 15. Administration of the convention, including the Functional Review of the Secretariat	102
VI.	FINAL MATTERS	104
	Item 16. Other matters	104
	Item 17. Adoption of the report	104
	Item 18. Closure of the meeting.....	104

I. RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION

1/1. Progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

1. *Takes note* of the analysis of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;¹

2. *Emphasizing* that the effective review of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 depends on the timely submission of information from Parties, and *recalling* decisions XI/3 and XII/2 A, *urges* those Parties that have not yet submitted their fifth national report to do so as a matter of urgency, and no later than 30 June 2016;

3. *Recalling* decisions IX/8 and XII/2 A, *urges* those Parties that have not yet updated their national biodiversity strategies and action plans to do so as soon as possible;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to update the analysis of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 on the basis of information contained in additional national biodiversity strategies and action plans and fifth national reports, and taking into account comments by Parties on the analysis referred to in paragraph 1 above that are received by 30 June 2016, and to make the updated analysis available for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting.

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation recommends that the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions X/2 and XII/1,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the [180]² Parties, listed in annex I, that have submitted their fifth national reports;

2. *Congratulates* the [89] Parties, listed in annex II, that have updated their national biodiversity strategies and action plans since 2010;

3. *Takes note* of the analysis of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets based on the information provided in the revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the fifth national reports;³

¹ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/2](#) and addenda.

² Numbers in brackets to be updated ahead of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in the light of additional submissions.

³ To be updated on the basis of documents [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/2](#) and addenda to reflect information in additional national biodiversity strategies and action plans and fifth national reports that are received by 30 June 2016.

4. *Also takes note* of the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and the updated report on progress towards the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation;⁴

5. *Welcomes* the contribution by Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora⁵ and by the Secretariat of that Convention to the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, as reported to the Convention's Plants Committee;⁶

6. *Notes* that [most⁷] of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans developed or revised since 2010 contain targets related to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, *also notes*, however, that only [a minority of⁸] Parties have established targets with a level of ambition and scope commensurate with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

7. *Notes with concern* that Aichi Biodiversity Target 17 was not met by the target date of 2015 and, recalling decision XII/1, paragraph 8, and decision XII/23, *reiterates* its great concern that Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 was not achieved by its 2015 target date, and *further urges* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to pursue their efforts to achieve these targets as soon as possible;

8. *Also notes* with concern the limited progress made towards Aichi Biodiversity Targets 18 and 14 at the national level and in mainstreaming Article 8(j) and related provisions into various areas of work under the Convention, including capacity development and the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention;

9. *Recalls* decision XII/2 A and, in this regard, *urges* those Parties that have not already done so to update their national or regional biodiversity strategies and action plans using a participatory approach and to develop national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets as a flexible framework, in accordance with national priorities and capacities and taking into account the various elements of the global targets and the status and trends of biological diversity within the country, and the resources provided through the strategy for resource mobilization, with a view to contributing to collective global efforts to reach the global targets;

10. *Recommends*, in view of recommendation XX/2 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, that Parties, in the process of updating their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, consider, as appropriate, the indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and, once available, the indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals;

11. *Encourages* Parties that have updated their national or regional biodiversity strategies and action plans to review these strategies and action plans, and the national or regional targets contained therein periodically and, as appropriate and in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capacities, to consider increasing the level of ambition and/or scope of the national or regional targets and to integrate the targets across different sectors, including in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁹ and the Sustainable Development Goals, so as to make a greater contribution to collective global efforts to achieve the global targets;

⁴ See [UNEP/SBI/1/INF/32](#).

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

⁶ See [UNEP/SBI/1/INF/33](#).

⁷ To be updated in line with the updated analysis referred to in footnote 3.

⁸ To be updated in line with the updated analysis referred to in footnote 3.

⁹ [General Assembly resolution 70/1](#), annex.

12. *Recalling* decision X/22, in which it invited Parties to involve subnational governments, cities and other local authorities when revising their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, *encourages* Parties to facilitate subnational governments, cities and other local authorities to develop subnational biodiversity strategies and action plans to contribute to the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

13. *Encourages* Parties to undertake the activities referred to in paragraphs 9, 10 and 11 above with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, in accordance with national circumstances, recognizing the contribution of the collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities, and the role of their holistic systems for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;

14. *Encourages* Parties, when establishing or reviewing their national targets under the Convention, and when implementing their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, to take into account relevant national and international targets under other processes, as appropriate, including targets of other relevant conventions and the Sustainable Development Goals;

15. *Encourages* Parties to ensure that national biodiversity strategies and action plans are adopted as policy instruments, as appropriate, with a view to enabling the mainstreaming of biodiversity at all relevant levels across political, economic and social sectors;

16. *Encourages* Parties to reinforce and strengthen efforts to mainstream Article 8(j) and Article 10(c), including the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity¹⁰ and capacity development, in the development, updating and implementation of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

17. *Recalling* decision XII/1, *notes* that, while there has been significant progress towards the achievement of some elements of some of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, for most targets the progress to date is insufficient to achieve them by 2020, and therefore *urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to intensify their efforts to achieve their national targets, thereby contributing to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

18. *Requests* the financial mechanism, and *invites* other donors in a position to do so, to continue to provide support, based on the expressed needs of Parties, especially for developing countries and in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, for the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in line with the strategy and targets for resource mobilization agreed to in decision XII/3;

19. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, and relevant international organizations to submit updated information, including on the use of existing indicators and data sets, on progress towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, through the voluntary online reporting tool preferably by 31 December 2017, to allow the Executive Secretary to synthesize and make available the information for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting;

20. *Also invites* Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, and relevant organizations to submit updated information on progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biodiversity, including on the various elements of the target, as well as implementation of the plan of action on customary sustainable use, in

¹⁰ [Decision XII/12 B](#), annex.

time to allow the Executive Secretary to synthesize and make available the information for consideration by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its tenth meeting and by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting;

21. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to report on: (a) progress in mainstreaming Article 8(j) and related provisions across the areas of work of the Convention; (b) the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Secretariat; and on (c) strengthening the work on Article 8(j) and related provisions through ongoing capacity-building efforts, in partnership with indigenous peoples and local communities.

Annex I

**LIST OF NATIONAL REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CONVENTION
ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY BY 3 MARCH 2016**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 25. Burkina Faso |
| 2. Albania | 26. Burundi |
| 3. Algeria | 27. Cambodia |
| 4. Andorra | 28. Cameroon |
| 5. Angola | 29. Canada |
| 6. Antigua and Barbuda | 30. Cabo Verde |
| 7. Argentina | 31. Chad |
| 8. Armenia | 32. Chile |
| 9. Australia | 33. China |
| 10. Austria | 34. Colombia |
| 11. Azerbaijan | 35. Comoros |
| 12. Bahrain | 36. Congo |
| 13. Bangladesh | 37. Costa Rica |
| 14. Belarus | 38. Côte d'Ivoire |
| 15. Belgium | 39. Croatia |
| 16. Belize | 40. Cuba |
| 17. Benin | 41. Cyprus |
| 18. Bhutan | 42. Czech Republic |
| 19. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 43. Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| 20. Bosnia and Herzegovina | 44. Denmark |
| 21. Botswana | 45. Djibouti |
| 22. Brazil | 46. Dominica |
| 23. Brunei Darussalam | 47. Dominican Republic |
| 24. Bulgaria | 48. Ecuador |

49. Egypt
50. El Salvador
51. Equatorial Guinea
52. Eritrea
53. Estonia
54. Ethiopia
55. European Union
56. Fiji
57. Finland
58. France
59. Gambia
60. Georgia
61. Germany
62. Ghana
63. Greece
64. Grenada
65. Guatemala
66. Guinea
67. Guinea-Bissau
68. Guyana
69. Honduras
70. Hungary
71. India
72. Indonesia
73. Iran (Islamic Republic of)
74. Iraq
75. Ireland
76. Israel
77. Italy
78. Japan
79. Jordan
80. Kazakhstan
81. Kenya
82. Kiribati
83. Kuwait
84. Kyrgyzstan
85. Lao People's Democratic Republic
86. Latvia
87. Lebanon
88. Liberia
89. Liechtenstein
90. Luxemburg
91. Madagascar
92. Malawi
93. Malaysia
94. Maldives
95. Mali
96. Malta
97. Mauritania
98. Mauritius
99. Mexico
100. Micronesia (Federated States of)
101. Monaco
102. Mongolia
103. Montenegro
104. Morocco
105. Mozambique
106. Myanmar
107. Namibia
108. Nauru
109. Nepal
110. Netherlands
111. New Zealand
112. Nicaragua
113. Niger
114. Nigeria
115. Niue
116. Norway
117. Oman
118. Pakistan

119. Palau
120. Panama
121. Paraguay
122. Peru
123. Philippines
124. Poland
125. Portugal
126. Qatar
127. Republic of Korea
128. Republic of Moldova
129. Romania
130. Russian Federation
131. Rwanda
132. Saint Kitts and Nevis
133. Saint Lucia
134. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
135. Samoa
136. San Marino
137. Sao Tome and Principe
138. Saudi Arabia
139. Senegal
140. Serbia
141. Seychelles
142. Sierra Leone
143. Singapore
144. Slovakia
145. Slovenia
146. Solomon Islands
147. Somalia
148. South Africa
149. South Sudan
150. Spain
151. Sri Lanka
152. State of Palestine
153. Sudan
154. Suriname
155. Swaziland
156. Sweden
157. Switzerland
158. Tajikistan
159. Thailand
160. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
161. Timor-Leste
162. Togo
163. Tonga
164. Tunisia
165. Turkey
166. Turkmenistan
167. Tuvalu
168. Uganda
169. Ukraine
170. United Arab Emirates
171. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
172. United Republic of Tanzania
173. Uruguay
174. Uzbekistan
175. Vanuatu
176. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
177. Viet Nam
178. Yemen
179. Zambia
180. Zimbabwe

Annex II

**LIST OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS RECEIVED BY
THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY BETWEEN
OCTOBER 2010 AND 3 MARCH 2016**

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 33. Greece |
| 2. Antigua and Barbuda | 34. Guatemala |
| 3. Armenia | 35. Guyana |
| 4. Australia | 36. Hungary |
| 5. Austria | 37. India |
| 6. Belarus | 38. Iraq |
| 7. Belgium | 39. Ireland |
| 8. Benin | 40. Italy |
| 9. Bhutan | 41. Japan |
| 10. Botswana | 42. Jordan |
| 11. Burkina Faso | 43. Kyrgyzstan |
| 12. Burundi | 44. Latvia |
| 13. Cameroon | 45. Liechtenstein |
| 14. Chad | 46. Madagascar |
| 15. Colombia | 47. Malawi |
| 16. Congo | 48. Malaysia |
| 17. Côte d'Ivoire | 49. Maldives |
| 18. Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 50. Mali |
| 19. Denmark | 51. Malta |
| 20. Dominica | 52. Mauritania |
| 21. Dominican Republic | 53. Mongolia |
| 22. Egypt | 54. Myanmar |
| 23. El Salvador | 55. Namibia |
| 24. Equatorial Guinea | 56. Nepal |
| 25. Eritrea | 57. Netherlands |
| 26. Estonia | 58. Nicaragua |
| 27. European Union | 59. Niger |
| 28. Finland | 60. Nigeria |
| 29. France | 61. Niue |
| 30. Gambia | 62. Norway |
| 31. Georgia | 63. Peru |
| 32. Germany | 64. Poland |

65. Qatar
66. Republic of Korea
67. Republic of Moldova
68. Saint Kitts and Nevis
69. Senegal
70. Serbia
71. Seychelles
72. Slovakia
73. South Africa
74. Spain
75. Sudan
76. Suriname
77. Switzerland
78. Timor-Leste
79. Togo
80. Tuvalu
81. Uganda
82. United Arab Emirates
83. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
84. United Republic of Tanzania
85. Uruguay
86. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
87. Viet Nam
88. Zambia
89. Zimbabwe

1/2. Review of progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 on the Nagoya Protocol

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

1. *Notes with appreciation* that the first part of Aichi Target 16 has been met, and *invites* Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that have not yet done so to deposit their instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval or their instrument of accession at the earliest opportunity with a view to taking part in decision-making at the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to update the document on progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 on the Nagoya Protocol¹¹ to reflect any additional developments related to ratification and implementation of the Protocol, on the basis of information received from Parties and non-Parties to the Protocol as well as information made available to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, and to make the document available for the information of the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol at its second meeting;

3. *Invites* Parties and non-Parties to the Nagoya Protocol to provide the Secretariat with information regarding any additional developments related to ratification and implementation of the Protocol, as appropriate, in time for its inclusion in the revised document referred to in paragraph 2 above;

4. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol at its second meeting adopt a decision, along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol,

1. *Urges* Parties to the Nagoya Protocol to take further steps towards the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, including by establishing institutional structures and legislative, administrative or policy measures for implementing the Nagoya Protocol and, without prejudice to the protection of confidential information, to make all relevant information available to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, in accordance with the Protocol;

2. *Reiterates* the need for capacity-building and development activities, including technical training and support, as for example provided by the ABS Capacity Development Initiative, as well as financial resources to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in accordance with decision NP-1/8 on measures to assist in capacity-building and capacity development (Article 22), which contains the strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol;

3. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to implement the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture¹² and the Nagoya Protocol in a mutually supportive manner, as appropriate.

5. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

¹¹ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/3](#).

¹² [United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 2400, No. 43345](#).

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by Parties and non-Parties to the Nagoya Protocol in achieving Aichi Target 16 and making the Nagoya Protocol operational;

2. *Invites* Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that have not yet done so to deposit their instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval or their instrument of accession to the Nagoya Protocol as soon as possible, and to take steps towards its implementation, including by establishing institutional structures and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, and to make relevant information available to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue providing technical assistance for Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, subject to the availability of financial resources, with a view to supporting ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, in accordance with decision X/1, and to making relevant information available to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House;

4. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to take note of and to apply, as appropriate, the *Elements to Facilitate Domestic Implementation of Access and Benefit-Sharing for Different Subsectors of Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*,¹³ which were developed by the Team of Technical and Legal Experts on Access and Benefit-sharing and welcomed by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and are aimed at assisting Governments in taking into account, in the development and implementation of access and benefit-sharing measures, the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture, their special role for food security and the distinctive features of the different subsectors of genetic resources for food and agriculture.

¹³ [Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Rome, 2016.](#)

1/3. Assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Protocol

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

1. *Welcomes* the input of the Compliance Committee and the contribution of the Liaison Group on Capacity-Building to the third assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol and the mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020;¹⁴

2. *Takes note* of the comparative analysis of third national reports against the baseline of the status of implementation and the summary of the emerging trends;¹⁵

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to, as appropriate, prepare and make available as an information document, a more in-depth analysis examining potential correlations, if any, among indicators, such as a correlation between countries that have operational regulatory frameworks in place and those that have taken decisions on living modified organisms;

4. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety at its eighth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation in undertaking the third assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol and the mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020;

2. *Notes with concern* the lower rate of submission of the third national reports in comparison with the previous reporting cycle, and *urges* the Parties that have not yet submitted their third national report to do so as soon as possible;

3. *Notes* the absence of clear linkages between some of the outcomes and indicators in the current Strategic Plan, and *agrees* to reflect such linkages in the follow-up to the present Strategic Plan;

4. *Notes also* that, in the follow-up to the current Strategic Plan, indicators should be simplified, streamlined and made easily measurable with a view to ensuring that progress towards achieving operational objectives can be easily tracked and quantified;

5. *Notes further* the slow progress in: (a) the development of modalities for cooperation and guidance in identifying living modified organisms or specific traits that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health; (b) capacity-building for risk assessment and risk management; (c) socioeconomic considerations; and (d) capacity-building to take appropriate measures in cases of unintentional release of living modified organisms;

6. *Notes with concern* that, to date, only approximately half of the Parties have fully put in place legal, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the Protocol,

¹⁴ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/4](#), annexes I and II.

¹⁵ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/4/Add.1](#).

and *urges* Parties that have not yet fully done so to put in place their national biosafety frameworks, in particular biosafety legislation, as a matter of priority;

7. *Urges* Parties, for the remaining period of the Strategic Plan, to consider prioritizing the operational objectives relating to the development of biosafety legislation, risk assessment, detection and identification of living modified organisms, and public awareness, education and training in view of their critical importance in facilitating the implementation of the Protocol;

8. *Also urges* Parties to undertake targeted capacity-building activities on biosafety and to share relevant experiences and lessons learned from these activities through the Biosafety Clearing-House in order to facilitate further development and implementation of the Protocol;

9. *Encourages* Parties to make use of Biosafety Clearing-House to share experiences on national processes and best practices related to socioeconomic considerations in decision-making related to living modified organisms, as appropriate, and in accordance with national legislation;

10. *Encourages* those Parties that have not yet done so to become Party to the Nagoya–Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress as soon as possible;

11. *Encourages* Parties to continue to enhance capacity for public awareness, education and participation regarding the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms, including for indigenous and local communities, and to integrate training, public awareness, education and participation into national initiatives for communication, education and public awareness, initiatives for the Sustainable Development Goals, initiatives for climate change [mitigation and] adaptation and other environmental initiatives;

12. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties, in adopting its guidance to the financial mechanism with respect to support for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, invite the Global Environment Facility to continue to assist eligible Parties that have not yet done so to put in place a national biosafety framework and to make funding available to this end;

13. *Notes* that a lack of awareness and political support for biosafety issues contributes to limited access to and uptake of funding for biosafety, and *urges* Parties to enhance efforts to raise awareness of key biosafety-related issues among policy- and decision makers;

14. *Urges* Parties to strengthen national consultative mechanisms among relevant government institutions regarding the programming of national Global Environment Facility allocations with a view to ensuring appropriate funding for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol;

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To undertake regional and subregional workshops and other relevant activities, subject to the availability of resources, in order to enhance the capacity of Parties to promote the integration of biosafety considerations into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national development plans and national strategies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

(b) To carry out further capacity-building activities, subject to the availability of resources, on risk assessment, risk management, detection and identification of living modified organisms, liability and redress, and, as appropriate, socioeconomic, cultural and related health considerations, including the possible impact of living modified organisms on indigenous and local communities;

(c) To propose questions for the fourth national reporting format that provide further clarity or explanation and eliminate redundancy observed in the questions used for the third national report with a view to ensuring that complete and accurate information is captured while striving to maintain continuity with past reporting formats;

(d) To further enhance cooperation and collaboration in biosafety with relevant organizations;

(e) To take into account items (a) and (b) above in implementing the short-term action plan (2017-2020) to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

1/4. Strategic actions to enhance implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 including the mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,

Recognizing the need to strengthen efforts to implement the Convention, and any strategic plan adopted under it,

Recalling paragraph 9 of recommendation XIX/1 and *taking into account* recommendation XX/15 adopted by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

1. *Recognizes* that, in addition to agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture and tourism, other sectors, including extractive industries such as oil and gas and mining, energy, urban and regional planning, infrastructure, manufacturing, and commercial and residential construction, also impact biodiversity, and *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting consider addressing, at a subsequent meeting, the mainstreaming of biodiversity into these other sectors as well as addressing any further work on mainstreaming;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources and in line with paragraph 1 of recommendation XX/2 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice regarding the development of proposals for the next scientific assessment of progress towards selected Aichi Biodiversity Targets, to take into consideration the potential effects on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and on the customary sustainable use of biological resources by indigenous peoples and local communities, from the productive, extractive and business sectors, taking into account the work of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services;

3. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Article 6(b) of the Convention, which requires Contracting Parties 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,

Also recalling paragraph 19 of United Nations General Assembly resolution 65/161 in which the General Assembly declared 2011-2020 the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity,

Further recalling paragraphs 10(a) and (b) of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,¹⁶ which call for initiating action to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss through mainstreaming and for decreasing the direct pressures on biodiversity by engagement of key sectors,

Recalling decision XII/1, paragraph 7(c), in which Parties noted that the attainment of most of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets will require the implementation of a package of actions, typically including: legal or policy frameworks; socioeconomic incentives aligned with such frameworks; public and stakeholder engagement; monitoring; and enforcement; while ensuring the coherence of policies across sectors and corresponding government ministries,

Also recognizing that integrating biodiversity considerations into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, plans and programmes at all levels is critical for harnessing the benefits

¹⁶ [Decision X/2](#), annex.

of enhanced synergies and policy coherence, and *recalling* decision X/30, paragraph 9, and decision X/44, paragraph 12,

Recognizing the following:

(a) The opportunities that arise from an integrated and mutually supportive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁷ the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,¹⁸ the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (2008-2018),¹⁹ and the Reviewed Strategic Framework 2010-2019 of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations²⁰ for the achievement of internationally agreed goals and targets;

(b) The role and relevance of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, as well as the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, in contributing to sustainable food systems and agriculture;

(c) That agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture depend heavily on biodiversity and its components, as well as on the ecosystem functions and services that they underpin, that these sectors also impact on biodiversity through various direct and indirect drivers, and that the consequent loss of biodiversity can impact these sectors negatively, potentially threatening food security and the provision of ecosystem functions and services that are vital to humanity;

(d) That the benefits from agriculture, forestry and fisheries to biodiversity conservation can be significant beyond biodiversity for food and agriculture;

Recalling decision V/6 and decision VII/11, in which it recommended that Parties and other Governments promote the application of the ecosystem approach in all sectors with potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems,

Recognizing that the mainstreaming of biodiversity across forests, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, among other sectors, is essential for halting the loss of biodiversity and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,

Recalling that relevant guidance in this regard is provided in the programmes of work under the Convention, in particular the programmes of work on agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity and marine and coastal biodiversity,

Noting the relevance of the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity²¹ in enabling indigenous peoples and local communities to further address biodiversity considerations in agriculture, forests, fisheries and aquaculture,

¹⁷ General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015 on “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, annex.

¹⁸ Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, [Conference of the Parties decision X/2](#), annex.

¹⁹ United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Conference of the Parties, eighth session, Madrid, 3-14 September 2007 (see [ICCD/COP\(8\)/16/Add.1](#), decision 3/COP.8).

²⁰ Conference of FAO, Thirty-eighth Session, Rome, 15-22 June 2013, [C 2013/7](#).

²¹ [Decision XII/12, annex](#).

Recognizing that fundamental changes in consumption and production patterns to ensure sustainable production methods, as well as mutually supportive policy, legal, technical and financial measures in the agriculture, forests, fisheries and aquaculture among other sectors, are critical to meeting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Further recognizing that Sustainable Development Goal 15, target 9, calls for integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts,

Also recognizing that the ecosystem services generated in protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures contribute to the productivity of many sectors, including agriculture, forests, fisheries and aquaculture, and that collaboration with these sectors is required in order to increase connectivity in protected area systems and to avoid or minimize potential adverse impacts of these sectors on protected areas,

Recognizing the need for additional action with respect to mainstreaming biodiversity in the tourism sector, in all of its segments,

Recognizing that other sectors, including such extractive industries as oil and gas and mining, as well as manufacturing and commercial and residential construction, have the potential to impact adversely on biodiversity,

Further recognizing the importance of engaging with all relevant stakeholders, including the business sector, and with indigenous peoples and local communities, to achieve the objectives of the Convention,

Recognizing the need for engaging all levels of government to achieve the objectives of the Convention,

Taking into account the report and the conclusions of the International Expert Workshop on Biodiversity Mainstreaming²² held in Mexico City from 17 to 19 November 2015, and *expressing* appreciation to the Government of Mexico for hosting the workshop and Switzerland for its support,

1. *Urges* Parties, and *invites* other Governments to strengthen their efforts to mainstream conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within and across various sectors, including agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, and tourism at all levels and scales, including by involving relevant stakeholders and by taking into account relevant standards and best practice guidance related to biodiversity in these sectors;

Strengthening the mainstreaming of biodiversity through relevant international processes

2. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Paris Agreement by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,²³ the outcomes of the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification,²⁴ and the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals,²⁵ the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

²² [UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/INF/52](#).

²³ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Conference of the Parties, twenty-first session, decision 1/CP.21 (see [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#)).

²⁴ See [ICCD/COP\(12\)/20/Add.1](#).

²⁵ [General Assembly resolution 70/1](#) of 25 September 2015 entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.

2015-2030,²⁶ and relevant policy frameworks, guidance, and tools on agriculture, fisheries, and forestry developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other relevant internationally agreed frameworks;

3. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to use, as appropriate, existing guidance relating to the Food and Agriculture Organization's Sustainability Assessment of Food and Agriculture Systems Guidelines and the Policy Support Guidelines for the Promotion of Sustainable Production Intensification and Ecosystem Services;²⁷ *takes note* of the voluntary guidance on Building a Common Vision for Sustainable Food and Agriculture,²⁸ and *encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to apply this guidance, as appropriate;

4. *Takes note* of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security,²⁹ endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security and *encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to make use of this guidance, as appropriate, to promote secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests;

5. *Takes note* also of the global plans of action adopted by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and endorsed by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on plant, animal and forest genetic resources;

6. *Recognizes* the strong interdependence between the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Sustainable Development Goals in which biodiversity is included in numerous goals and targets;

7. *Also recognizes* that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a major opportunity for the mainstreaming of biodiversity, and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

8. *Calls upon* Parties and *invites* other Governments to take measures to support and ensure close linkages and reinforce synergies between biodiversity-related and other international processes, to implement their various goals and commitments in a coherent, clear, and mutually supportive manner, and to include biodiversity considerations in their engagement in these various processes, where relevant, and to implement goals and commitments under the Convention and relevant international processes in a coherent manner;

9. *Calls for* further work on Sustainable Development Goal indicators to take into account the work of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnerships on indicators for biodiversity, so as to solidly embed biodiversity mainstreaming in the reporting on Sustainable Development Goals;

10. *Urges* Parties, when implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to mainstream biodiversity in the implementation of all relevant Sustainable Development Goals, thus promoting linkages between efforts to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans and Sustainable Development Goal strategies and plans;

²⁶ [General Assembly resolution 69/283](#), annex II.

²⁷ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Integrated Crop Management, Vol.19-2013*. Available at <http://www.fao.org/ag/ca/CA-Publications/ICM19.pdf>.

²⁸ [UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/INF/54](#).

²⁹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2012. Available at <http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/i2801e/i2801e.pdf>.

11. *Calls upon* Parties and *invites* other Governments to consider utilizing an integrated approach towards achieving the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and actions plans;

12. *Welcomes* the work carried out by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development on mainstreaming biodiversity in development policy and *encourages* the Organisation to continue this work;

Cross-sectoral mainstreaming

13. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, as appropriate:

(a) To reduce and reverse biodiversity loss, through the implementation, as appropriate, of sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies and integrated landscape and seascape management that foster sustainable practices, identify potential measures to contribute to the health and resilience of ecosystems and consider spatial and regional approaches as well as appropriate measures to promote the conservation and restoration of areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, habitats of threatened species, and recovery of endangered species;

(b) To create and strengthen cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms that enable biodiversity mainstreaming across agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, tourism and other sectors, and to establish milestones for the mainstreaming of biodiversity in national agendas;

(c) To enhance monitoring of the use of natural resources, such as land, soil and water in all sectors, including agriculture, forests, fisheries and aquaculture, among others, and to improve public access to monitoring data;

(d) [To make use of voluntary certification schemes for sustainably produced goods and services, including in public procurement, as appropriate and in accordance with multilateral trade rules, and, together with relevant organizations, to promote the further development of certification schemes, encouraging that the three pillars of sustainable development be reflected in certification criteria, taking into account the specificities of developing countries;]

14. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, in collaboration with relevant national and international organizations and initiatives, and within their national capacity, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation:

(a) To introduce or strengthen measures to raise awareness of the multiple values of biodiversity by, for example, fostering accounting and/or valuation of ecosystems, tailoring communication tools to take into account the scale of the problem and the potential benefits of positive action, and making use of evidence-based communication transmitted in a compelling and effective way to decision makers, stakeholders, indigenous peoples and local communities, and the private sector;

(b) To introduce or scale up the use of environment economic accounting and natural capital accounting, and of other tools to assess the multiple values of biodiversity, as appropriate, including the contributions of collective actions from indigenous peoples and local communities;

(c) To take measures to improve the effectiveness of environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments, including by strengthening the application of strategic environmental assessment methodologies, by using tools to evaluate potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, including on resilience;

(d) To review, in line with the milestones for implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 3, national policy and legislation in order to encourage the identification of provisions that have positive implications and those that have adverse implications for implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to consider amending provisions that have adverse implications, including with respect to the transparency of decision-making and access to information;

(e) To review the implementation of cross-sectoral mainstreaming measures undertaken at the national level, including national institutional mechanisms to support the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and to identify gaps, if any, and to strengthen such measures, as needed;

Sector-specific mainstreaming

Agriculture

15. *Recognizes* the importance of biodiversity to food security and nutrition and its role in human health and well-being, including through the production of food, fibers, biofuels, and medicinal plants, as well as through their contribution to ecosystem processes and mitigation and adaptation to climate change;

16. *Also recognizes* that agriculture depends on biodiversity, as well as on the ecosystem functions and services that it underpins, but also *recognizes* that some agricultural and rangeland management practices maintain habitats in a variety of agricultural areas that support biodiversity;

17. *Further recognizes* that there are currently many unsustainable agricultural practices that can have significant impacts on biodiversity and habitats;

18. *Recognizes* Sustainable Development Goal 2, which refers to ending hunger, achieving food security, and improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture, and its targets 4 and 5, which refer to sustainable food production systems, and the maintenance of the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species;

19. *Recalls* that, in decision IX/1, it was agreed that the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity, including its three international initiatives on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators, sustainable use of soil biodiversity and biodiversity for food and nutrition continues to provide a relevant framework for achieving the objectives of the Convention;

20. *Also recalls* that one of the conclusions of the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*³⁰ and its supporting assessments that addressing the pressures on

³⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/gbo4/>.

biodiversity resulting from food systems will be crucial in the success of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020,³¹ and that urgent action to achieve sustainable food systems is needed;

21. *Notes* that the growing demand for food and agricultural commodities will increase the pressures on biodiversity unless those pressures are appropriately addressed;

22. *Encourages* Parties to recognize the importance of the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities for the sustainability of agriculture and to promote community and family farming, alongside agroecology, that is aligned with the world view (*cosmovisión*) of indigenous peoples and local communities, which upholds diversification and ecological rotation that promotes sustainable production and improving nutrition;

23. [*Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to develop and/or enforce, as appropriate, clear legal frameworks for land use that secure conservation and sustainably use biodiversity and national habitats;]

24. [*Also encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to develop, as appropriate, policy frameworks for land use that reflect the national biodiversity objectives, that guide decision making at various scales and levels of governance to, inter alia, promote sustainable increases in the productivity [and diversification of production] of existing agricultural land and rangeland while enhancing ecosystem functions and services, including those services that contribute to agricultural production (such as pollination, pest control, water provision and erosion control), while also protecting, restoring and sustainably using biodiversity natural habitats and promoting connectivity in the landscape;]

25. [*Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to promote and support, as appropriate, the sustainable and ecological intensification and diversification of agriculture and agro-ecological approaches, including the enhanced use of a diverse range of well-adapted crops and livestock, and their varieties and breeds, and of associated biodiversity in agricultural systems, including pollinators, pest-control organisms and soil organisms that promote nutrient cycling, thereby reducing or replacing the need for chemical inputs;]

26. *Also encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, as appropriate to use an appropriate mix of regulatory and incentive measures aligned with national biodiversity objectives, including the elimination, phasing out and reform of incentives harmful to biodiversity in order, inter alia, to reduce habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation and to increase the efficiency of use of water, fertilizer and pesticides and to avoid their inappropriate use, and to encourage public and private sources of finance to be channelled into practices that improve the sustainability of production while reducing biodiversity loss, and to promote and support the restoration of ecosystems that provide essential services in a way that provides for the needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, does not cause harm to other ecosystems, and consistent with national legislation and international obligations;

27. *Further encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, to reduce loss and waste at all stages of production and consumption in the food system, including reducing post-harvest losses;

³¹ [Decision X/2, annex.](#)

28. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments and stakeholders to promote lessons learned and best practices from various sectors, such as campaigns to reduce food waste, and promote sustainable consumption, production and supply chains;

29. *Also encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to maintain genetic diversity of resources for food and agriculture and their landraces and wild relatives as a key pathway to achieving sustainable productivity and nutritional gains, in particular in centres of genetic diversity;

30. *Further encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, as appropriate, to support agricultural development models that are consistent with the Reviewed Strategic Framework 2010-2019 of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations³² and apply, as appropriate, the voluntary principles for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems approved by the Committee on World Food Security in October 2014,³³ noting in particular the importance of small-scale family farming, and pastoralism in view of its dominance in terms of food security and nutrition, poverty reduction, social equity in farming and biodiversity conservation efforts;

31. *Welcomes* the private sector initiatives to eliminate deforestation from the production of agricultural commodities and operations across their supply chains, *encourages* more companies to adopt and implement similar commitments, and *invites* Parties, as appropriate, to support these companies to achieve their initiatives;

32. *Welcomes* the assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production carried out by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and *notes* the relevance of decision XIII/--,³⁴

33. *Notes* the preparation of the “TEEB for Agriculture and Food Interim Report”³⁵ and of the first *State of the World’s Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* report by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

34. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and its Committee on Agriculture:

(a) To further support the development and implementation of measures, guidance and tools to promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the crop, livestock and food and nutrition sectors, with a view to supporting member countries in the transition to sustainable food and agricultural systems;

(b) To consider developing a global plan of action on the basis of the *State of the World’s Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* report;

(c) To provide information on progress to relevant bodies under the Convention;

35. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to implement the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Nagoya

³² Conference of FAO, Thirty-eighth Session, Rome, 15-22 June 2013, [C 2013/7](#).

³³ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-ml291e.pdf>.

³⁴ As per Subsidiary Body recommendation XX/9 on the IPBES assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production.

³⁵ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/INF/18](#).

Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, in a mutually supportive manner;

Forests

36. *Recognizes* the role of forest biodiversity for the maintenance of ecosystem functions that contribute to sustainable development, poverty eradication and human well-being, including through the provision of food, feed, clean water, wood, fibre, fuel, medicine, recreation, as well as the mitigation and adaptation to climate change;

37. *Also recognizes* that there remain forests managed under practices that are not sustainable, with significant negative impacts on biodiversity and habitats;

38. *Further recognizes* Sustainable Development Goal 15 and its target 2, which refers to sustainable management of all types of forests, halting deforestation, restoring degraded forests and substantially increasing afforestation and reforestation;

39. *Notes* Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/33 on the international arrangement on forests beyond 2015, which emphasizes the economic, social and environmental contributions of all types of forests to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in which the Council acknowledged the progress made by countries and stakeholders towards sustainable forest management, taking into account different visions, approaches, models and tools to achieve sustainable development;

40. *Also notes* United Nations General Assembly resolution 62/98, which describes sustainable forest management, and refers to its seven thematic elements, adopted by the United Nations Forum on Forests;

41. *Further notes* the elements of the Durban Declaration,³⁶ from the XIV World Forestry Congress, which promote the need for a deeper understanding of the integral role of biodiversity in forest ecosystem functioning;

42. *Notes* the Voluntary Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests, the 2009 ITTO/IUCN guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical timber production forests, as well as other relevant tools and guidelines prepared by member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to operationalize sustainable forest management, ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

43. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to give due consideration to biodiversity when implementing actions set out in Article 5 of the Paris Agreement³⁷ of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

44. *Also encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, as well as relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, to make use of the United Nations forest instrument,³⁸ and to contribute to the preparation of the 2017-2030 Strategic Plan of the international arrangement on forests, under the United Nations Forum on Forests, ensuring

³⁶ http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/wfc2015/Documents/Durban_Declaration_1.pdf.

³⁷ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Conference of the Parties, twenty-first session, decision 1/CP.21 (see [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](https://unfccc.int/essential/implementation/items/decisions/CP_21/items/1cp21.html)).

³⁸ See [General Assembly resolution 70/199](https://www.un.org/press/en/2015/ga-res701992015022.shtml) of 22 December 2015.

that due consideration is given to biodiversity, with a view to promoting a coherent and coordinated approach to support the achievement of forest-related multilateral commitments and goals, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

45. *Further encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to strengthen efforts to enhance the awareness of all stakeholders and their involvement in the development and implementation of policies and strategies for sustainable forest management, including on measures for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity, recognizing the importance of the practices of indigenous peoples and local communities and the role of natural regeneration in living systems;

46. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to strengthen participation of indigenous peoples and local communities as part of a strategy for forest protection, sustainable use of biodiversity and the welfare and livelihoods of these communities;

47. *Also encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to create enabling conditions and incentivize the adoption of sustainable forest management practices in the forest sector, and *encourages* forest enterprises and forest owners to appropriately integrate sustainable use, conservation and restoration of biodiversity into the development and use of forest management plans, certification schemes or other voluntary mechanisms;

48. *Further encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to develop or enhance monitoring of the impacts of forest activities on biodiversity and to verify progress, through different monitoring methodologies, such as forest monitoring systems that demonstrate the integral health of forest ecosystems;

49. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to strengthen their efforts to establish and maintain and/or develop well-managed and connected national or regional forest protected area networks, giving priority to existing ones, and, where appropriate, to apply spatial and land-use planning tools to identify areas of particular importance to the sustainable use and conservation of forest biodiversity, including in buffer zones;

50. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Committee on Forestry to further support the development and implementation of measures, guidance and tools to promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the forest sector and to consider, on a regular basis, ways and means to further enhance contributions to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and relevant Sustainable Development Goals;

Fisheries and aquaculture

51. *Recognizes* that healthy marine, coastal and inland waters ecosystems and biodiversity are essential to achieving sustainable increases and improved resilience in the provision of food and livelihoods;

52. *Also recognizes* that there are currently a number of fisheries that are not sustainably managed and aquaculture operations and practices with significant negative impacts on biodiversity and habitats;

53. *Further recognizes* Sustainable Development Goal 14 and its targets 2, 4 and 6, which refer to sustainable management and restoration of marine ecosystems, to effective

regulation of harvesting, and to prohibition of certain forms of perverse incentives in fisheries, respectively;

54. *Recalls* decision XI/18, and *encourages* fisheries management organizations to further consider biodiversity-related matters in fisheries management in line with the ecosystem approach, including through inter-agency collaboration and with the full and meaningful participation of indigenous peoples and local communities;

55. *Also recalls* decisions X/29 and XI/18, in which it emphasized the importance of collaborating with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, regional fisheries bodies and the regional seas conventions and action plans with regard to addressing biodiversity considerations in sustainable fisheries and aquaculture;

56. *Recognizes* that various relevant international instruments, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,³⁹ the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement,⁴⁰ the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks,⁴¹ with respect to their Contracting Parties, and the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries,⁴² together with accompanying guidelines and plans of actions, represent, for their Contracting Parties, a comprehensive global framework for fisheries policy and management and support mainstreaming of biodiversity in fisheries and aquaculture;

57. *Encourages* Parties, and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations to use available instruments to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 6;

58. *Recalls* paragraph 55 of decision X/29, *encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to ratify the FAO Agreement on Port States Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, adopted in 2009, which provides a means of addressing such fishing activities;

59. *Also recalls* decisions X/29, XI/17 and XII/22, and *calls for* further collaboration and information-sharing among the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and regional fishery bodies regarding the use of scientific information on areas meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and vulnerable marine ecosystems in support of achieving various Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

60. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to use, as appropriate, existing guidance related to the ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture;

61. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to improve synergies in managing pressures in marine and freshwater environments, including through the implementation of the Priority Actions to Achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for Coral Reefs and Closely Associated Ecosystems;⁴³

³⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

⁴⁰ <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/003/x3130m/X3130E00.htm>.

⁴¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2161, No. 37924.

⁴² <http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/v9878e/v9878e00.htm>.

⁴³ See [decision XII/23](#).

62. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to establish, if necessary, or strengthen existing mechanisms of governance of fisheries, and take biodiversity considerations, in particular the precautionary approach, in line with the preamble of the Convention, fully into account when designing and implementing policies for fishing capacity management and reduction, including measures and regulations with a view to promoting the conservation and recovery of endangered species;

63. *Also urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and, if appropriate, markets;

64. *Encourages* competent intergovernmental organizations to further strengthen collaboration regarding marine biodiversity and fisheries;

65. *Welcomes* the ongoing cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the Executive Secretary, to improve reporting and support for the implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 6;

66. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Committee on Fisheries to consider and further support the development and implementation of measures, guidance and tools for promoting and supporting the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors;

67. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and *invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to compile, in collaboration, the experiences in mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries, including through the ecosystem approach to fisheries, and make this compilation available prior to the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting;

Tourism

68. *Calls upon* Parties and *invites* other Governments, taking into account relevant work of international organizations and initiatives, including the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Tourism Organization, and the International Union for Conservation of Nature to make use of, and implement, on a voluntary basis, the guidelines on biodiversity and tourism development adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting⁴⁴ and the manuals on their application, as further updated by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting;⁴⁵

69. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, to consider taking the following actions, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation:

(a) To develop and adopt coherent policies, programmes and frameworks for sustainable tourism, or strengthen such frameworks, engaging all relevant institutions and stakeholders including indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational and local governments, and the private sector;

(b) To generate, integrate and use information on the benefits and values of sustainable tourism in decision-making on the planning, operation and expansion of the tourism

⁴⁴ [Decision VII/14](#), annex.

⁴⁵ [Decision XII/11](#).

sector, including with respect to tourism investments, development of infrastructure, job creation, and in considering mechanisms for the reinvestment of parts of tourism revenues on biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration at the local or community level;

(c) To promote capacity-building, in particular for national and subnational park agencies, including those working with coastal and marine ecosystems, and involving, as appropriate and in accordance to national legislation, the private sector, on development and implementation of financial instruments, such as entrance and service fees, concessions and licences, as appropriate, to complement and support public/private investment in the establishment and maintenance of protected area systems and support sustainable tourism;

(d) To take measures to further develop and use various communication, education and public awareness tools for the general public, and particularly tourists, on sustainable tourism programmes and practices, including sustainable travel and voluntary standards and certification systems;

(e) To promote rural community tourism as an activity that can influence the sustainable use of biological diversity and diversification of livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities, promoting the creation of capacity and the transfer of technology;

(f) To include information on pertinent activities undertaken, and measures adopted, in the voluntary online reporting system on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and sixth national reports;

Engagement of key actors to enhance mainstreaming

Business engagement

70. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Executive Secretary for preparing the typology of actions for encouraging business reporting on their actions related to biodiversity and for increasing the transparency and comparability of such reporting;

71. *Invites* Parties and other Governments that have not yet done so to adopt, or participate in, as appropriate, national or regional initiatives on business and biodiversity as part of the Global Partnership on Business and Biodiversity;

72. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, as appropriate, to encourage businesses to generate and assess information on the impacts of their activities and operations, including in their supply chains and facilities, that have impacts on biodiversity and associated ecosystem functions and services, and to utilize, as appropriate, such approaches as the Biodiversity Business and Offset scheme, as well as preventive, restorative and remedial measures taken, and the expenditures associated therewith;

73. *Calls upon* Parties to encourage businesses to take into account, as appropriate, various tools, [such as the soon to be released Natural Capital Protocols], as well as other approaches for determining the multiple values of biodiversity, that support better understanding and measurement of dependencies and impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, and to share this information as appropriate;

74. *Invites* the business sector to initiate or strengthen activities relevant to paragraph 72 above, and to take measures, as appropriate, to integrate the information compiled into decision-making, including decisions on operations, location, sourcing and use;

75. *Calls upon* and *invites* other Governments to include or strengthen biodiversity considerations in sustainable consumption and production policies, plans and programmes;

76. *Encourages* and *invites* other Governments to engage with the public and private sectors to promote sustainable consumption and behavioural changes in production and consumption patterns, and to reduce resource waste at all stages of production and consumption in food systems, including through educational and public awareness campaigns;

77. *Invites* relevant international and national organizations and initiatives to support the activities related to the business sector included in the present decision, including activities that promote sustainable consumption and production patterns;

78. *Invites* relevant organizations and initiatives to submit to the Executive Secretary information on existing frameworks for implementing biodiversity-related valuation and accounting schemes in businesses, such as natural capital valuation, as well as on programmes that seek to encourage, promote and/or support the application of such frameworks by the business sector and requests the Executive Secretary to make these submissions available via the clearing-house mechanism;

79. *Invites* Parties to promote various consumer-based approaches, such as utilizing eco-labels for eco-friendly products, to encourage or promote the application by the business sector of approaches specified in paragraph 78 above;

80. *Also invites* Parties to take, or continue to take, policies and measures to promote mainstreaming biodiversity in business-related decision-making and to raise awareness of the business case for mainstreaming biodiversity in business-related decision-making, and to enhance transparency and public awareness of such actions by businesses, including by encouraging the use of the typology of actions;

81. *Invites* businesses to engage in the actions specified in the paragraphs above related to business engagement, including by participating in national or regional business and biodiversity initiatives, using the typology of actions for reporting on biodiversity-related actions, including in their supply chains and facilities, and providing any suggestions for improving or enhancing the use of the typology;

Subnational and local governments

82. *Calls upon* Parties and *invites* other Governments, in view of the need for more effective engagement of subnational and local governments and in accordance with national circumstances:

(a) To enhance their efforts to engage subnational and local governments in order to strengthen their contribution to the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan;

(b) To raise the awareness of subnational and local governments of the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems services and of the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in the holistic conservation, preservation, sustainable use and management of

biodiversity, and consider establishing strategies for the strengthening of contributions of subnational and local governments to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the respective national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(c) To include consideration of biodiversity related to subnational and local governments in relevant international process;

Gender

83. *Recognizing* Sustainable Development Goal 5, *requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to continue the work with respect to gender mainstreaming to support the implementation of the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action, taking into account the vision and perspective of indigenous women, including by support to Parties in integrating gender considerations into their revised national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, as well as in integrating biodiversity in national gender policies and actions plans;

Further work

84. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to continue to engage in the international processes identified in paragraph 2 herein, and other relevant international processes, particularly as these proceed into the implementation phase, and to support Parties in their efforts pursuant to paragraphs 3 and 8 to 11 above;

85. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, in collaboration with relevant organizations and initiatives, and avoiding duplication of existing work:

(a) To enhance multi-stakeholder partnerships, in cooperation with relevant international organizations and initiatives, to provide support for the implementation of Goal A of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

(b) To identify best practices and successful models of institutional mechanisms in place at the national level, drawing from information available in the fifth national reports, the clearing-house mechanism, and other existing sources of information, to support implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and to report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting;

86. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, in cooperation with other relevant organizations, businesses and initiatives, to seek views through the Global Business and Biodiversity Partnership as well as relevant partners on how the provision of data and information on biodiversity-related issues could be harmonized with a view to increasing the consistency of data and information across and within various business sectors;

87. *Requests*, subject to the availability of funds, further work by the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties, on the typology of actions for reporting on business-related actions, with a view to providing draft guidance, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting;

88. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To strengthen collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant partners in all areas relevant to the implementation of the present decision;

(b) To transmit the present decision for the attention of the Conference and Committees on Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Committee on World Food Security, the United Nations Forum on Forests and other relevant bodies;

(c) To prepare and disseminate to Parties, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant partners, further guidance on the concept of “sustainability” in food and agriculture with regard to biodiversity, and to promote and strengthen support for relevant information-sharing and technology transfer among Parties, in particular for developing countries, building on existing initiatives, where feasible, such as the Satoyama Initiative, consistent with decisions X/32 and XI/25, and consistent with international obligations;

(d) To make existing guidance and tools relevant to addressing biodiversity considerations in relevant sectors, including agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention;

(e) To develop, as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources, messaging approaches on biodiversity mainstreaming for specific target groups related to these sectors, as part of the delivery on the global communication strategy and messaging approaches as set out in decision XII/2;

89. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in cooperation with other relevant partners, to support the implementation of the present decision;

90. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To analyse the information provided by Parties in their sixth national reports related to tourism activities, complemented by information provided by relevant international organizations and initiatives;

(b) To provide Parties, prior to the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, with information compiled through the activities described in paragraph 69 above, to support Parties in decision-making for sustainable tourism development;

91. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility and other donor and funding agencies to provide financial assistance for country-driven projects that address cross-sectoral mainstreaming when requested by developing country Parties, in particular the least developed among them, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition.

1/5. Capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and the clearing-house mechanism

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

1. *Takes note* of the draft short-term action plan (2017-2020) to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets;⁴⁶

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, to further streamline and focus the draft short-term action plan (2017-2020), with a particular focus on priority capacity-building needs submitted by Parties and identified in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and on activities linked to the facilitation of collaboration and coordination among Parties, other Governments and international organizations so as to avoid duplication, and to include, in the process of revision of the short-term action plan, the following;

- (a) Streamlining activities to remove duplications;
- (b) Taking into account activities facilitated by the Secretariat that are already funded;
- (c) Taking into account the evaluation of the effectiveness and analysis of gaps in capacity-building activities supported and facilitated by the Secretariat;
- (d) Taking into account the Aichi Biodiversity Targets with less progress towards their achievement;
- (e) Identifying capacity-building activities based on inputs from Parties, especially developing country Parties;
- (f) Identifying the capacity-building activities likely to be the most effective, based on inputs from Parties;
- (g) Prioritizing based on the needs of Parties;
- (h) Indicating the activities to be facilitated by the Secretariat and/or by others;

3. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to submit a revised draft short-term action plan (2017-2020) to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting;

4. *Takes note* of the draft web strategy for the Convention and its Protocols prepared by the Executive Secretary⁴⁷ and requests the Executive Secretary to align it with the communication strategy that is being prepared for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting;

5. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Articles 12 and 13 of the Convention as well as decisions XII/2 B, XI/2, X/5, VII/29, VIII/12, IX/14, X/16 and XI/13,

⁴⁶ See [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/6/Add.1](#) and [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/38](#).

⁴⁷ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/6/Add.2](#).

Recognizing the need for a more integrated and coherent approach to capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation in supporting the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols as well as with the other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements,

Noting with appreciation efforts by various national, regional and international organizations and initiatives, and the support provided by the Global Environment Facility, to support Parties in the effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets,

Taking note of the evaluation of the effectiveness of capacity-building activities supported and facilitated by the Secretariat and the analysis of gaps in capacity-building activities supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,⁴⁸

Noting with concern that a number of capacity-building activities which the Conference of the Parties requested in its previous decisions have not been implemented for a number of reasons, such as the difficulty of mobilizing resources from all sources,

Taking into account the special and diverse needs of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, as well as their limitations in accessing online tools,

Recalling the work programme for the clearing-house mechanism in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,⁴⁹

Noting with appreciation the progress made by the Executive Secretary on the implementation of paragraphs 8, 9 and 18 of decision XII/2 B, including the progress on capacity-building, on technical and scientific cooperation, including the further development of the Bio-Bridge Initiative, and the further development of the central clearing-house mechanism and national clearing-house mechanisms,⁵⁰

1. *[Endorses][Adopts][Takes note]* of the short-term action plan (2017-2020) to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to contribute to the implementation of the action plan referred to in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Also invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to consider taking the following complementary measures to enhance the implementation of Article 12 of the Convention:

(a) Encourage and support relevant educational and training institutions to play a key role in organizing and delivering education and training programmes to assist Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, and relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols as well as other biodiversity-related conventions where possible;

⁴⁸ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/6](#) and [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/29](#).

⁴⁹ [UNEP/CBD/COP/11/31](#).

⁵⁰ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/6](#), [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/19](#) and [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/29](#).

(b) Encourage relevant institutions to develop new or update existing courses and programmes to address specific education and training needs for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols as well as other biodiversity-related conventions where possible, prioritizing topics that have not been adequately covered to date and considering, as appropriate, national circumstances and Parties with similar needs and a common language;

(c) Organize targeted training courses and workshops, tailored to the needs of specific countries, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and other target groups;

(d) Provide short-term fellowships and on-the-job training opportunities to enable participants from developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to acquire specialized skills and gain exposure to new scientific and technological innovations;

(e) Develop and exchange additional relevant education and training materials at the national, regional and international levels and make them available through the clearing-house mechanism;

(f) Incorporate biodiversity-related education in their broader education, professional training and capacity-building programmes;

(g) Set up mechanisms to facilitate networking and sharing of experiences, best practices and lessons learned in promoting biodiversity-related education and training at all levels;

(h) Promote partnerships between Governments and academic institutions, as well as relevant organizations and centres of excellence to deliver tailored training programmes for government officials, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders;

(i) Further implement relevant activities under components 1 (education) and 3 (training) of the implementation plan for the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness;⁵¹

(j) Develop online courses, as appropriate, and taking into account national circumstances, and consider inviting participants from other Parties with similar needs to enhance South-South and other forms of cooperation;

(k) Share relevant information and lessons learned through the clearing-house mechanism, national reports and other relevant means and mechanisms;

4. *Invites* Parties to contribute to technical and scientific cooperation by, inter alia, providing information on priority needs, offering examples of effective practices/bright spots for replication, identifying synergies with their plans, programmes and activities on science, technology, and technical and scientific cooperation, and facilitating the linking of the needs of Parties with available support for technical and scientific cooperation and share this information through the central clearing-house mechanism, and through national clearing-house mechanisms, as appropriate, and national reports;

5. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to encourage and support the engagement of relevant national or regional institutions, including scientific, technical and policy institutes,

⁵¹ [Decision VIII/6](#), annex III.

and indigenous peoples and local communities to contribute to technical and scientific cooperation;

6. *Recalling* paragraph 7 of decision XII/2 B, *urges* Parties, in particular developed country Parties, and *invites* other Governments and international financial institutions, regional development banks, and other multilateral financial institutions to support the establishment and maintenance of programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its components and support such education and training to address specific needs of developing countries;

7. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the informal advisory committee to the clearing-house mechanism, as defined by its operational guidelines, and to undertake a further review of that mandate at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

8. *Encourages* Parties to continue their efforts to establish, sustain and further develop effective national clearing-house mechanisms in support of the implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

9. *Takes note* of the web strategy for the Convention and its Protocols⁵² and the communication strategy, prepared by the Executive Secretary;

10. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations in a position to do so to provide financial, technical and human resources to support capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation for developing country Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities, and the further development of national clearing-house mechanisms;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To continue work to promote a more integrated and coordinated approach to capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation, through multiple partnerships, including with biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant conventions;

(b) To invite relevant international organizations, including United Nations bodies, to strengthen coherent action on capacity-building and through an integrated support platform of the clearing-houses of the Convention for identifying the needs of Parties and of indigenous peoples and local communities and linking them with available expertise and knowledge, using the clearing-house mechanism;

(c) To continue efforts to take a more strategic approach in identifying and establishing partnerships with organizations and other entities that have comparative advantages in terms of expertise, resources and networks and ability to add considerable value to capacity-building efforts;

(d) To catalyse and facilitate implementation, in collaboration with Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, other relevant conventions, international organizations, universities and other relevant organizations, the implementation of the short-term action plan referred to in paragraph 1 above and to report on progress at the second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

⁵² [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/6/Add.2](#).

(e) To undertake monitoring and evaluation of the outcomes and effectiveness of ongoing capacity-building activities supported and facilitated by the Secretariat, with a view to better targeting and improving future capacity-building activities, and to report on the results to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for consideration at its second meeting;

(f) To commission, before the end of the year 2020, an independent evaluation of the impacts, outcomes and effectiveness of the action plan in facilitating and supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including recommendations for improvement, to be submitted to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for its consideration;

(g) To continue efforts to facilitate capacity development activities for indigenous peoples and local communities;

(h) To implement the web strategy for the Convention and its Protocols, in line with the communication strategy;

(i) To further develop the clearing-house mechanism, in line with the web strategy and with the work programme for the clearing-house mechanism in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

(j) To submit a progress report for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting on the above elements, taking into account information provided through the national reports, the clearing-house mechanism and the Traditional Knowledge Portal.

1/6. Resource mobilization

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,

Recalling paragraphs 1 and 25 of decision XII/3,

Noting the limited number of completed financial reporting frameworks received in time for consideration by the Subsidiary Body at its first meeting,

Aware of the various ongoing challenges that many Parties face in their financial reporting, in particular in identifying their funding needs, gaps and priorities, and in developing and reporting their national finance plans, and *recognizing* the need for further work towards indicative methodological guidance, building on the conclusions of the International Technical Expert Workshop on Identifying, Accessing, Compiling and Aggregating Domestic and International Biodiversity-Related Investments and Impacts, held in Mexico City from 5 to 7 May 2015,

Recalling Article 20 of the Convention,

1. *Urges*, in accordance with decision XII/3, Parties that have not yet done so to report, using the financial reporting framework, where feasible by 31 August 2016, in time for the preparation of documentation for the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

2. *Invites* Parties, with a view to improving transparency and enabling replicability and the development of methodological guidance, to make available, through the financial reporting framework, any additional national methodological information and definitions used;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting:

(a) To update, in the context of paragraph 3 of decision XII/3, the analysis of financial reports received,⁵³ in the light of new submissions received by 31 August 2016;

(b) To compile and analyse the methodological information and definitions as provided by Parties through the financial reporting framework and other relevant sources, and, based on this analysis, identify options on how to advance further work towards indicative methodological guidance, building on the conclusions of the Mexico workshop;

4. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Taking note of the report of the International Technical Expert Workshop on Identifying, Accessing, Compiling and Aggregating Domestic and International Biodiversity-related Investments and Impacts,⁵⁴ held in Mexico City from 5 to 7 May 2015, as well as the report of the co-chairs of the Dialogue Workshop on Assessment of Collective Action of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Mobilization,⁵⁵ held in Panajachel, Guatemala, from 11 to 13 June 2015,

⁵³ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/7/Add.1.](#)

⁵⁴ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/20.](#)

⁵⁵ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/6.](#)

Expressing its appreciation to the Biodiversity Finance Initiative of the United Nations Development Programme as well as SwedBio for co-organizing the Mexico workshop and the Guatemala workshop, to the Governments of Mexico and Guatemala, respectively, for hosting the workshops, and to the European Union and the Governments of Germany, Japan, Sweden and Switzerland for their financial support,

Welcoming the financial contributions of the Government of Japan and the European Union, the in kind contributions of the Governments of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Belarus, Cabo Verde, Cook Islands, Gabon, Georgia, India, Jordan, Namibia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Uganda, and the cooperation of the ASEAN Center for Biodiversity and the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community, to the provision of capacity-building and technical support on financial reporting and resource mobilization,

Recalling the important role of revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans as a basis for identifying national funding needs and priorities, and for the effective mobilization of financial resources from all sources, including, as appropriate, for the implementation of the Protocols under the Convention, and for the synergistic implementation of other biodiversity-related conventions,

Recognizing the importance of biodiversity mainstreaming for resource mobilization and the effective use of financial resources,

Recognizing also that existing approaches for the monitoring and assessment of the contribution of collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities require further methodological work, including pilot projects and associated studies, to refine methodologies and to develop good practice cases, and *recalling*, in this connection, paragraph 30 of decision XII/3,

Also recognizing the potential contribution of implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 for the mobilization of financial resources,

Financial reporting

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the information provided by Parties through the financial reporting framework;

2. *Takes note* of the analysis of the information provided by Parties through the financial reporting framework, in particular the progress towards the targets adopted in decision XII/3;⁵⁶

3. *Urges* Parties that have not yet done so to provide the necessary baseline information and report progress against the targets for resource mobilization by 1 July 2017, using the financial reporting framework, and *also invites* Parties to update, as appropriate, their financial reporting frameworks as confirmed/final data for 2015 becomes available, with a view to improving the robustness of the data;

4. *Urges* Parties that have finalized the revision and update of their national biodiversity strategy and action plans to identify their funding needs, gaps, and priorities, on the basis, as appropriate, of the revised national biodiversity strategy and action plans and other

⁵⁶ To be completed in the light of the updated analysis referred to in paragraph 3 (a) above.

complementary information, and to develop their national finance plans for the effective implementation of revised national biodiversity strategy and action plans, as a matter of priority, and to report thereon by 1 July 2017, where feasible;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in line with paragraphs 26 and 28 of decision XII/3, to make the financial reporting framework for the second round of reporting⁵⁷ available online by 1 July 2017, and invites Parties to report, using the online financial reporting framework, on their further contribution to the collective efforts to reach the global targets for resource mobilization, against the established baseline, in conjunction with their sixth national reports, by 31 December 2018;

Capacity-building and technical support

6. *Invites* relevant organizations and initiatives, including the Biodiversity Finance Initiative, to provide technical support and capacity-building for interested and eligible Parties, in particular developing and least developed country Parties, including small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, on the identification of funding needs, gaps and priorities, the development and implementation of national resource mobilization strategies, and of financial reporting;

7. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and donors in a position to do so to provide financial support to such capacity building and technical support;

Strengthening biodiversity finance information systems

8. *Takes note* of the work of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to refine the Rio marker methodology, and *encourages* the Committee to continue and intensify this work on monitoring Aichi Target 20 in cooperation with the Organization's Environmental Policy Committee, with a focus on the biodiversity marker and on private flows;

9. *Takes note* of the work of multilateral development banks, led by the European Investment Bank, to develop a methodology for tracking and reporting multilateral biodiversity finance flows, and encourages them to finalize this work and apply the methodology expeditiously;

10. *Invites* Parties to consider, as appropriate, establishing or enhancing cooperation with regional or national statistical offices, or other national organizations recognized as statistical authorities, with a view to generating synergy, in financial reporting to the Convention, with existing national and international processes on compiling and reporting financial data, and avoid duplication of work;

11. *Also invites* Parties, with a view to improving transparency and enabling replicability and the development of methodological guidance, to make available, through the financial reporting framework, any additional methodological information and definitions used;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

⁵⁷ [Decision XII/3](#), annex II, section III.

(a) To explore, through the Inter-agency Task Force on Financing for Development, the feasibility of linking financial reporting under the Convention with the emerging monitoring process for the follow-up and review of the commitments of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, with a view to reduce the overall reporting burden for Parties;

(b) To update, as appropriate, the guidance provided in the report of the Mexico workshop with any new methodological information received pursuant to paragraph 11 above and other relevant sources, with a view to providing Parties with up-to-date voluntary guidance in order to facilitating financial reporting, as foreseen in paragraph 32(c) of decision XII/3;

Collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities

13. *Welcomes* the guiding principles on assessing the contribution of collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities, contained in annex I to the present draft decision;

14. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant stakeholder organizations to consider establishing pilot projects on the contribution of collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities by making use of existing work processes such as the work on indicators relevant to traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use⁵⁸ or the implementation of the plan of action on customary sustainable use,⁵⁹ and *further invites* Parties to submit related information through the financial reporting framework to the Executive Secretary;

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile and analyse the information on collective action received by Parties through the financial reporting framework and other relevant sources, and, taking into account the guiding principles in annex I to the present decision as well as the report of the Guatemala workshop,⁶⁰ to develop elements of methodological guidance for identifying, monitoring, and assessing the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to the achievement of the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, for consideration by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its tenth meeting, and with a view to finalizing the methodological guidance at the second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and adopting it at the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting;

Milestones for the full implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3

16. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to implement measures for the full implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3, taking into account, as a flexible framework, the milestones adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, and taking into account national socioeconomic conditions;⁶¹

17. *Recalls* its invitation to Parties to report progress in achieving these milestones, as well as any additional milestones and timelines established at the national level, through their national reports or, as appropriate, through the online reporting framework on implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and *invites* Parties

⁵⁸ [Decision XII/12 A](#), paras. 6-9.

⁵⁹ [Decision XII/12 B](#), para. 1.

⁶⁰ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/6](#).

⁶¹ [Decision XII/3](#), para. 21 and annex I.

to also include information on national analytical studies that identify candidates for elimination, phase-out or reform of incentives, including subsidies, that are harmful for biodiversity, and that identify opportunities to promote the design and implementation of positive incentive measures, such as appropriate recognition and support for indigenous peoples and local communities that conserve territories and areas, and other effective community conservation initiatives;

18. *Takes note* of the work of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development on developing indicators to monitor Aichi Biodiversity Target 3, and *invites*, inter alia, the Organisation's Environmental Policy Committee to continue and intensify this work to support the implementation of this target by Parties;

19. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile and analyse relevant information, including the information submitted pursuant to paragraph 17 above as well as relevant studies from international organizations and initiatives, including an analysis of how the implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 also contributes to the implementation of Target 20, and to submit the compilation and analysis to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for consideration at its second meeting;

Safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms

20. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile and analyse information, including good practices or lessons learned, on how, in accordance with paragraph 16 in decision XII/3, Parties, other Governments, international organizations, business organizations and other stakeholders take the voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms into account when selecting, designing and implementing biodiversity financing mechanisms, and when developing instrument-specific safeguards for them;

21. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to make the information requested in paragraph 20 above available to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its tenth meeting, with a view to developing recommendations, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting, on how the application of safeguards can ensure that the potential effects of biodiversity financing mechanisms on the social and economic rights and livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities are addressed effectively;

22. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, at its second meeting to consider the analysis compiled under paragraph 20 and the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, and to develop recommendations for the implementation of the voluntary guidelines on safeguards, adopted in decision XII/3, to address effectively the potential impacts of biodiversity financing mechanisms on different elements of biodiversity, as well as their potential effects on the rights and livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting.

Annex I

Guiding principles on assessing the contribution of collective action by indigenous peoples and local communities

1. *Importance of collective action.* The collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities can contribute to achieving the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the

Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In particular, traditional knowledge can provide an important contribution to decision-making and reporting processes. It is important for the ways and means of holding and transmitting traditional knowledge to be recognized and fully included when reporting on the contribution of collective action by indigenous peoples and local communities.

2. *Context specificity.* The monitoring and assessment of the contribution of collective action is highly context specific, requiring a broad range of methodological approaches which can be applied in a tailored manner in accordance with local circumstances. An indicative, non-exhaustive list of possible methodological approaches is provided in the appendix below.

3. *Multiplicity of values.* The multiple perspectives and world views on value, as articulated through social roles and social-biological relationships that are specific to each territory and knowledge system need to be recognized in assessing the contribution of collective action.

4. *Methodological pluralism and complementarity.* Different methodologies may generate different data which can be used as complementary sources of information. Bridging methodologies could bring together data on larger scales with bottom-up assessments that transmit significant aspects of the local cultural contexts and world views. Pilot projects could be established to test multiple methodologies.

5. *Process orientation.* Indigenous peoples and local communities need to be fully involved in the process of developing and applying methodologies for assessing their collective actions.

6. *Linkages to work on customary sustainable use.* Assessing the contribution of collective action can contribute to protect and promote the intergenerational transfer of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, as this transfer is based on collective actions related to customary sustainable use and the conservation of biodiversity.

Appendix

Indicative, non-exhaustive list of methodologies for assessing the contribution of collective action

- The “Conceptual and Methodological Framework for Evaluating the Contribution of Collective Action to Biodiversity Conservation”, developed by the Government of Bolivia with the support of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), proposes a three-module approach, linking geospatial modelling, institutional analysis and ecological assessment.⁶²
- The Multiple Evidence Base approach sets out a process of knowledge mobilization that can bring together scientific and traditional knowledge systems.
- Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems (CBMIS) are a bundle of methods, developed by local communities based on their own monitoring needs, which is used for monitoring the indicators for traditional knowledge under the Convention.
- The Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCA) Consortium has many tools and methods for capturing the contribution of collective action, such as participatory mapping and GIS, video and photo stories, bio-cultural community protocols, and toolkits for environmental monitoring and assessment of threats to indigenous and community conserved areas.

⁶² See [UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/7](#).

1/7. The financial mechanism

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,

Recalling Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention,

Also recalling the Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility,⁶³

Further recalling decisions X/24, X/25, XI/5 and XII/30,

Taking note of the submissions from the biodiversity-related conventions in accordance with decision XII/30, section A, the preliminary report of the Global Environment Facility,⁶⁴ and the draft report of the expert team on a full assessment of the funds needed for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility,⁶⁵

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to undertake the following, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its thirteenth meeting:

(a) To prepare, in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility, a draft four-year framework of programme priorities for the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, taking into account, inter alia, the biodiversity strategy for the sixth replenishment period, potential synergies across the biodiversity-related conventions and the conventions for which the Global Environment Facility serves as a financial mechanism, potential synergies between achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals, the global assessment of progress and the need to prioritize activities to fill gaps, the needs expressed by Parties through the Financial Reporting Framework, and the responses to the questionnaire from the expert team on funding needs for the seventh replenishment period, as well as the report of the expert team;⁶⁵

(b) To prepare, in consultation with the Independent Evaluation Office of the Global Environment Facility, draft terms of reference for the fifth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism;

2. *Notes* the progress made by the expert team in preparing the report on a full assessment of the funds needed for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for the seventh replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the information provided by Parties through the questionnaire circulated by the expert team, and *urges* recipient Parties that have not done so to submit their response as well as updates, if any, of the existing submissions by 31 August 2016;

4. *Encourages* the expert team to take into account the comments emanating from the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and further submissions from recipient Parties, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities, and other relevant organizations, including women's organizations, and to finalize the assessment report in time for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting;

5. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting adopt a decision that addresses the following elements:

⁶³ Conference of the Parties [decision III/8](#), annex.

⁶⁴ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/8/Add.1](#).

⁶⁵ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/8/Add.2](#).

(a) Consolidated draft guidance to the financial mechanism, including the four-year framework for programme priorities and advice received from the biodiversity-related conventions in line with decision XII/30, section A;

(b) The report on assessment of needs for the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund and an invitation to the Global Environment Facility to give due consideration, in the process of the seventh replenishment period, to all aspects of the expert team's needs assessment report on the levels of funding for biodiversity, and report back on its responses;

(c) The report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility;

(d) Draft terms of reference for the fifth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism.

1/8. Options to enhance synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Workshop on Synergies among the Biodiversity-related Conventions held in Geneva in February 2016;⁶⁶
2. *Also welcomes* the options identified by the Workshop on Synergies among the Biodiversity-related Conventions, and *takes note* of views expressed by Parties at the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;
3. *Recognizing* the importance of undertaking further prioritization of options for action in a manner that continues to enable the full and equal involvement of all the biodiversity-related conventions in the process;
4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to draw the attention of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora at its seventeenth meeting to the synergies process established under decision XII/6, and *invites* the Secretariat and the Parties to that Convention to participate in that process;
5. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to undertake further analysis of the outcomes of the workshop on synergies and actions as presented in the note by the Executive Secretary on possible recommendations arising from the options for action identified by the Workshop on Synergies among the Biodiversity-related Conventions⁶⁷ and, in consultation with the Informal Advisory Group established under decision XII/6 of the Conference of the Parties, in collaboration with the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions and in consultation with Parties to the biodiversity-related conventions through appropriate channels, to refine, consolidate and streamline the outcomes of the workshop, including synergies that may be relevant between two or more of the biodiversity-related conventions as well as the Protocols to the Convention, including:
 - (a) Options for actions by Parties which may include voluntary guidelines for synergies at the national level;
 - (b) Options for action at the international level that includes a road map for the period 2017-2020 that prioritizes and sequences actions and identifies actors and potential mechanisms involved;
6. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to present the result of the collaborative work outlined in paragraph 5 above, for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting;
7. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

⁶⁶ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/21](#).

⁶⁷ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/9/Add.1](#).

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision XII/6,

1. *Appreciates* the work of the governing bodies and their bureaux, standing committees and equivalent bodies in contributing to the Party-led process established under decision XII/6;

2. *Recognizes*, in the context of the ongoing work on synergies, the importance of the strategic plans of the conventions, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and any follow-up, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁶⁸ and the Sustainable Development Goals, and related reporting and indicators;

3. *Acknowledges* the work done by the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre and their valuable contribution and inputs provided to the workshop held in February 2016 in Geneva on promoting synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions;⁶⁹

4. [*Takes note* of the resolution XX of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme at its second session];

5. *Welcomes* the options for action to enhance cooperation and synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions elaborated by the workshop held in Geneva in February 2016;

6. [*Welcomes* the refined options for actions by Parties and *endorses* the road map elaborated through consultations pursuant to recommendation 1/--, paragraph 5, of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation];

7. *Invites* the governing bodies of the biodiversity-related conventions to further strengthen cooperation at the global level within their respective mandates and enhance synergies among them, to encourage mutually supportive decisions, pursue their efforts to align their own strategies with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, where appropriate[, and to endorse the options for action by Parties and the road map referred to in paragraph 6 of the present decision];

8. [*Invites* Parties to implement options for action at the national level resulting from the work mentioned in paragraph 6 of the present decision and to establish or strengthen, at national level, mechanisms to enhance the effective coordination among national biodiversity authorities and focal points and support mainstreaming;]

9. [*Invites* the Secretariats of the biodiversity-related conventions, the governing bodies of the conventions, and the international organizations that provide the secretariats for these conventions, as well as representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, global non-governmental organizations and other relevant international organizations, to

⁶⁸ [General Assembly resolution 70/1](#) of 25 September 2015 entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", annex.

⁶⁹ The results of the United Nations Environment Programme project on "improving the effectiveness of and cooperation among biodiversity-related conventions and exploring opportunities for further synergies": Sourcebook of opportunities for enhancing cooperation among the Biodiversity-related Conventions at national and regional levels (UNEP, 2015) and Elaboration of options for enhancing synergies among biodiversity-related conventions.

implement, where appropriate, the road map at the international level resulting from the work mentioned in paragraph 6 of the present decision];

10. [*Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to implement the relevant actions of the road map resulting from the consultative process referred to in paragraph 6 of the present decision];

11. *Calls* on the Biodiversity Liaison Group, in close collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Union for Conservation of Nature, to continue and strengthen its work to enhance coherence and cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions, including in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and any follow-up to this strategic plan, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to provide information on progress made to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting and the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting, including any proposals to further advance this work.

1/9. Modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and mechanisms to support review of implementation

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,

Recalling decisions X/2 and XII/26,

Recognizing the need to enhance the review of implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,

1. *Welcomes* the draft modus operandi for the Subsidiary Body on Implementation prepared by the Executive Secretary,⁷⁰ and *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting adopt the modus operandi on the basis of the annex to the draft decision below;

2. *Takes note* of the progress made in the development of a voluntary peer review mechanism for national biodiversity strategies and action plans,⁷¹ especially the development of a draft methodology for the review, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to facilitate further work on the draft methodology, paying special attention to procedures for approval of the final reports, and submit a revised draft to the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting for its consideration;

3. *Welcomes* the progress made in the development of a decision tracking tool and *takes note* of the results to date of the application of the tool on a pilot basis to review the decisions of the eighth and ninth meetings of the Conference of the Parties;⁷²

4. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Adopts* the modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation as annexed to the present decision;

2. *Welcomes* the progress made in the development of a voluntary peer review mechanism, especially the development of a draft methodology for the review, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to facilitate the further testing, and development of the methodology, including applying it through a pilot phase and report on progress to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting;

3. *Invites* Parties to develop, enhance and make use of national processes to review the measures that they have taken for the implementation of the Convention and related strategic plans, including, as appropriate, participatory approaches and engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, women and youth, to identify obstacles that may exist to such implementation, and to share this information through the clearing-house mechanism;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to prepare, in consultation with Parties and relevant stakeholders, information on the obstacles

⁷⁰ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/10](#).

⁷¹ See [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/10/Add.1](#).

⁷² See [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/10/Add.2](#).

identified in paragraph 3 above, as well as to identify effective practices related to the implementation of national and global targets, based on national reports, including consideration of possible elements of mechanisms for review of implementation, such as the voluntary peer review mechanism for national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and taking into account the views expressed by Parties and observers at the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and additional views provided by Parties and observers, including indigenous peoples and local communities, to be considered by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting;

5. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to further develop the decision-tracking tool, taking into account any views or comments provided by Parties and other Governments, and to continue reviewing the decisions of the Conference of the Parties taken from the first to the seventh meetings, as well as the decisions of the tenth and eleventh meetings, and to provide the Subsidiary Body on Implementation with an update at its second meeting;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of ensuring complementarity and avoiding duplication in its requests to its subsidiary bodies, as specified in paragraph 3 of the terms of reference of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;⁷³

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to identify options to strengthen processes for integrating matters related to indigenous peoples and local communities into the work of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

5. *Also recommends* that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol adopt, at its eighth meeting, a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol

Endorses the modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and *decides* that the modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation should apply, mutatis mutandis, when the Subsidiary Body serves the Cartagena Protocol.

6. *Further recommends* that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to Nagoya Protocol adopt, at its second meeting, a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol

Endorses the modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and *decides* that the modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation should apply, mutatis mutandis, when the Subsidiary Body serves the Nagoya Protocol.

⁷³ [Decision XII/26](#), annex.

Annex

MODUS OPERANDI OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION

A. Functions

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation will perform its functions under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols for items referred to it by them. The functions of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation are those contained in its terms of reference (decision XII/26, annex).

B. Areas of work

The functions of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, as contained in its terms of reference, reflect the four interrelated areas of work described below. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation undertakes work in these areas, *mutatis mutandis*, for matters referred to it by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol.

1. *Review of progress in implementation*

This will include items related to the review of progress in the implementation of the Convention and related strategic plan, including review of progress in the provision of support for implementation, and in particular progress by Parties in the setting and achievement of their national targets and actions as well as the outcomes of these actions, the progress of individual Parties, as well as the contribution of the national targets communicated by Parties towards the objectives of the Convention, taking into account scientific assessments, recommendations and advice provided by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

2. *Strategic actions to enhance implementation*

This will include items related to the identification of strategic actions and the provision of guidance to enhance implementation based on the review of progress in implementation and other relevant information, including consideration of the future direction of implementation of the Convention. These may include, as appropriate: actions related to mainstreaming; the development and implementation of coherent and effective measures and supporting institutional frameworks; synergies with other biodiversity-related conventions, partnerships with other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; and the enhancement of the role of relevant actors, including indigenous peoples and local communities, the private sector and subnational governments in implementation.

3. *Strengthening means of implementation*

This will include items related to resource mobilization, the financial mechanism, and the general and strategic aspects and institutional mechanisms for technical and scientific cooperation, the clearing-house mechanism, capacity-building, technology transfer and communication, education and public awareness.

4. *Operations of the Convention: improving the effectiveness of processes and activities*

This will include items related to ways and means to increase efficiencies of processes, including an integrated approach to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, especially containing items that are common to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, any procedures that

support the other three areas of work of the Subsidiary Body, and matters related to the administration of the Convention, including the operations of the Secretariat.

C. Procedural matters

1. The work of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation will be conducted in accordance with the relevant provisions of decision XII/26, including the following:

(a) In line with paragraph 5 of rule 26 of the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation with the exception of rule 18, which will not apply;

(b) The Subsidiary Body on Implementation should meet in each intersessional period. The number and length of the meetings and activities of the Subsidiary Body and its organs should be reflected in the budget adopted by the Conference of the Parties or other sources of extrabudgetary funding;

(c) When the Subsidiary Body on Implementation serves a Protocol of the Convention, decisions under the Protocol shall be taken only by the Parties to the Protocol;

(d) The Subsidiary Body on Implementation should undertake any tasks that fall within the scope of its terms of reference and those that are referred to it by the Conference of the Parties or the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the respective Protocols, and should report on its work to these bodies.

2. The Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, consisting of the President and vice-presidents as per the rules of procedures (annex to decisions I/1 and V/20), will serve as the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. The Chairperson of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation will, however, be elected by the Conference of the Parties to ensure active participation in the preparatory process as well as facilitation of the meeting. The Chairperson will be nominated by the regional groups and elected at an ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and shall take office from the end of that meeting of the Conference of the Parties and remain in office until his/her successor takes office at the end of the next ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties. As a general rule, the chairing of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation shall rotate among United Nations regional groups.⁷⁴ Candidates for the Chair of the Subsidiary Body should have experience in the processes of the Convention and competence in matters related to the Convention. The regional groups, when identifying a candidate, should take into account the availability of time by the candidates for the work of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. In the event that the Chair is from a country that is not a Party to one or both Protocols, a substitute would be assigned from among members of the Bureau representing a Party to the Protocol to chair items related to one or the other Protocol. The Chair of the Subsidiary Body shall be a member of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties *ex officio*. The President of the Conference of the Parties will invite the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to preside over the sessions of the Bureau on matters related to the Subsidiary Body.

⁷⁴ Following the practice of the election of the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and avoiding that, at any one time, a regional group provides both the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the order of regions from which the Chair will be elected is as follows: Africa, Western Europe and others, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Central and Eastern Europe.

3. Upon a decision of the Conference of the Parties and subject to the availability of resources, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation may establish an open-ended forum to further support the review of implementation of the Convention and related strategic plans with a view to facilitating the exchange of information and experience among Parties. This forum may take place in session during meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and of the Conference of the Parties.

4. Upon a decision by the Conference of the Parties considering it necessary to carry out its mandate, and subject to the availability of resources, regionally balanced ad hoc expert groups may be established to help prepare for the work of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. The Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, will select the experts from among the nominations submitted by Parties. The ad hoc expert groups shall normally be composed of no more than fifteen experts nominated by Parties, with due regard to geographical representation, gender balance and to the special conditions of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition. Where relevant, a limited number of experts from organizations may also be selected. The number of experts from organizations shall not exceed the number of experts nominated by Parties.

5. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation may, within the budgetary resources approved by the Conference of the Parties or the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena or Nagoya Protocols in respect to a specific decision by these bodies within the mandate of the Subsidiary Body, make requests to the Executive Secretary and utilize mechanisms under the Convention or its Protocols, as appropriate.

6. The work of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation will be conducted in plenary sessions or, where the necessary budgetary resources have been approved by the Conference of the Parties, in open-ended sessional working groups, as appropriate. Up to two open-ended sessional working groups of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation could be established and operate simultaneously during meetings of the Subsidiary Body. The working groups would not meet in parallel to the plenary. The working groups shall be established on the basis of well-defined terms of reference, and will be open to all Parties and observers.

D. Focal points

The primary national focal point for the Convention will usually serve as the national focal point for the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. Parties may also designate, as appropriate, an additional national focal point for the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

E. Documentation

1. The Secretariat will make best endeavours to make the documentation for meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation available three months before the opening of each meeting, and in any case at least six weeks before the opening of the meeting, in accordance with rule 10 of the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

2. The number and length of documents, including information documents, should be kept to a minimum and documentation should include proposed conclusions and recommendations for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

1/10. National reporting

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

1. *Takes note* of the draft guidelines, including draft reporting templates, for the sixth national report contained in the annex to the present recommendation;
2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to arrange for peer review by Parties of the draft reporting guidelines, including draft reporting templates, for the sixth national report and the draft resource manual, and to revise them in the light of comments received, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting, also taking into account any suggestions from other biodiversity-related conventions;
3. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to make the draft guidelines including draft reporting templates and the draft resource manual available to the secretariats of other biodiversity-related conventions and to the Liaison Group of biodiversity-related conventions and to invite their input on potential synergies in reporting in order to facilitate the harmonization of reporting processes through common data sources, indicators and other relevant information;
4. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Adopts* the guidelines, including the reporting templates, for the sixth national report;
2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:
 - (a) To make the guidelines, including the reporting templates, for the sixth national report available to Parties in the six official languages of the United Nations no later than 31 March 2017, including through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and the voluntary online reporting tool;
 - (b) To further develop the voluntary online reporting tool with a view to fully aligning it with the reporting templates for the sixth national report, by 31 March 2017 at the latest;
 - (c) To finalize the resource manual for the sixth national report, taking into account, among other relevant elements, guidance on common data sources, indicators and other relevant information provided by the secretariats of other biodiversity-related conventions and to the Liaison Group of biodiversity-related conventions, and to make it available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and other means;
3. *Encourages* Parties to submit their sixth national report by 31 December 2018, taking into account preparations for the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, and *encourages* Parties to submit elements of their sixth national report as soon as they are ready, as appropriate, through the voluntary online reporting tool;
4. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to provide adequate funding for the preparation of the sixth national report in a timely and expeditious manner to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States as well as Parties with economies in transition;

5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to provide, including through the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, where possible, support for developing countries in the preparation of their sixth national reports, in particular with regard to the development of indicators and the use of scientifically sound data for reporting and the assessment of progress in the achievement of national targets;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, and, where possible and appropriate, in collaboration with relevant partners and related processes, to organize capacity-building activities to support developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States as well as Parties with economies in transition, in the preparation of their sixth national reports, including the use of the voluntary online reporting tool;

7. *Invites* Parties to facilitate, as appropriate, the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, including focal points for other biodiversity-related conventions and Rio conventions, in the preparation of the sixth national report to ensure that national reports reflect national implementation, and to increase alignment and coordination in reporting to the Convention and its Protocols and synergies in reporting among related conventions;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, to develop, subject to subsequent endorsement by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, proposals for the alignment of national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols, and to report on progress to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting, taking into account the following elements:

(a) Synchronized reporting cycles for the Convention, the Cartagena Protocol and the Nagoya Protocol, with common deadlines for submission of the reports after the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, in 2020;

(b) A common approach to the format of the national reports under the Convention and its Protocols;

(c) Gradual integration of the reporting facilities available in the clearing-house mechanism, the Biosafety Clearing-House and the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House, including unified user accounts, a single portal to access the reports for each of the three instruments, a common branding and design for all national reports, and a common system to analyse and display national report submissions;

(d) Appropriate cross-linkages between future strategic plans of the Convention and its Protocols with a view to facilitating alignment in reporting to the Convention and its Protocols;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, in collaboration with the secretariats of the biodiversity-related conventions and Rio conventions, and the United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre, to

explore options for enhancing synergy on national reporting among these conventions, including consideration of the following possibilities:

- (a) Common sets of indicators, where appropriate;
- (b) Common reporting modules on shared issues;
- (c) Interoperability of information management and reporting systems;
- (d) Harmonization of tools for national reporting;

10. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to submit a report on the progress of the activity referred to in paragraph 9 above to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting.

Annex

DRAFT REPORTING TEMPLATES FOR THE SIXTH NATIONAL REPORT

Section I. Information on the targets being pursued at the national level

If your country has set and/or adopted national targets or equivalent commitments related to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 please use the following template to describe them. Please complete this template for each of your country's national targets. If your country has not set or adopted any national target related to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 please indicate so in the first box and move on to section II.

National targets entered in this section will be linked with Section III so that progress in their implementation can be assessed.

<p>I. Information on the targets being pursued at the national level</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> My country has adopted national biodiversity targets or equivalent commitments in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets</p> <p>or</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> My country has not adopted national biodiversity targets. I wish to use the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. (Move to section II. In section III, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets should be considered national targets and progress should be assessed towards their achievement in the national context.)</p>
<p>National Target (Please use the official title, if available):</p> <p><Text entry></p>

Rationale for the National Target

<Text entry>

Level of application (Please specify the level to which the target applies):

Select level of application

- Regional/multilateral – please indicate area concerned <Text entry>
 National/federal
 Subnational – please indicate area concerned <Text entry>

Relevance of National Targets to Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Links between national targets and Aichi Biodiversity Targets.)

Main related Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Note: Please tick one or more Aichi Targets to which your national target is wholly or partially related. Parties can select an entire target or a target component (not shown))

- 1 6 11 16
 2 7 12 17
 3 8 13 18
 4 9 14 19
 5 10 15 20

Other related Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Please tick one or more Aichi Biodiversity Targets to which your national target is related indirectly.)

- 1 6 11 16
 2 7 12 17
 3 8 13 18
 4 9 14 19
 5 10 15 20

or

- National target has no corresponding Aichi Biodiversity Target or relates to other parts of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity – please explain <Text entry>

Other relevant information (Please use this field to provide any other relevant information, such as the process of developing and adopting national targets, stakeholders involved and the strategies and plans in which this national target has been included.)

<Text entry>

Relevant websites, web links, and files (Please provide below websites or web links by which information related to this national target can be accessed or found, or attach documents related to this national target.)

<Add link> <Add file>

Section II. Implementation measures taken and assessment of their effectiveness, and scientific and technical needs

Using the template below, please indicate the actions your country has taken to achieve its national targets and/or to implement its national biodiversity strategy and action plan. Please also provide an assessment of the effectiveness of these actions. The template should be replicated for each of your country's national targets.

II. Implementation measures taken and assessment of their effectiveness, and scientific and technical needs

Actions or measures undertaken to achieve this national target, including actions in implementation of the updated NBSAP, mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors, and legislative measures taken (Parties can describe below all the actions taken to contribute to the implementation of this national target, including relevant actions taken to implement the updated NBSAP, mainstreaming of biodiversity and relevant legislations, policies, strategies and plans.)

<Text entry>

Relevant websites, web links and files (Please provide below websites, web links or documents where more information related to the implementation of this national target can be found).

<Add link> <Add file>

For each action or measure, please indicate to which national target or targets the action contributes significantly

<Please select one or several targets> The list of targets entered in Section I will be displayed here automatically for selection

Assessment of the effectiveness of actions or measures taken in achieving desired outcomes:

- Measures taken are highly effective
- Measures taken are partially effective but will need time to take effect
- Measures taken are partially effective but insufficient in scale
- Measures taken are partially neutralized by other factors
- Measures taken are ineffective
- Unknown

Please explain the selection and where possible indicate the tools or methodology used for the assessment

<Text entry>

Relevant websites, web links and files. (Please provide below websites, web links or documents where more information can be found in relation to the assessment made above).

<Add link> <Add file>

Relevant documents and information, including case studies⁷⁵ to illustrate how the actions taken have resulted in (or are expected to result in) outcomes in the implementation of national targets, including relevant cases from the implementation of the updated NBSAP or the mainstreaming of biodiversity into relevant sectors:

Relevant information

<Text entry>

Relevant websites, links and files (Please provide below websites, web links or documents where such information including cases can be found)

<Add link> <Add file>

⁷⁵ Proposed criteria or possible elements for cases or case studies will be included in a resource manual for the sixth national report.

Scientific and technical needs: Are there any obstacles that may be overcome by technical and scientific cooperation, capacity development activities or the development of guidance materials?

Please describe these obstacles and needs as specifically as possible

<Text entry>

If there is documentation on these obstacles and needs assessments, please provide relevant websites, links and files

<Add link> <Add file>

Section III. Assessment of progress towards each national target

Using the template below, please assess the level of progress made towards each of your country's national targets or similar commitments. The template should be replicated for each national target. If your country has not set national targets please use the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

III. Assessment of progress towards each national target
Target <Please select one target> The list of targets entered in Section I will be displayed here automatically for selection
Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target: <input type="checkbox"/> On track to exceed target <input type="checkbox"/> On track to achieve target <input type="checkbox"/> Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate <input type="checkbox"/> No significant change <input type="checkbox"/> Moving away from target
Date the assessment was done: <Date>
Summary of evidence used (Please provide information on the evidence you have used to support your assessment, drawing upon relevant information provided in Section III). <Text entry>

Indicators and other tools used in this assessment

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

<Indicator(s) used> Please provide a list of indicators used for the assessment above.

Or:

No indicator used

Please describe any other tools or means used for assessing progress

<Text entry>

Please provide relevant web links and/or files where additional information can be found to support the assessment.

<Add link> <Add file>

Level of confidence of the above assessment

- Based on comprehensive evidence
- Based on partial evidence
- Based on limited evidence

Please provide an explanation for the level of confidence indicated above.

<Text entry>

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

- Monitoring related to this target is adequate
- Monitoring related to this target is partial (e.g. only covering part of the area or issue)
- No monitoring system in place
- Monitoring is not needed

Please describe the monitoring system (if it exists)

<Text entry>

Relevant websites, web links and files (please provide below websites, web links or documents related to the monitoring system described above)

<Add link> <Add file>

Section IV. Assessment of the national contribution to the achievement of each Aichi Biodiversity Target

Using the template below, please indicate your assessment of your country's contribution towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This template should be replicated for each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. For assessment of progress towards *Aichi Target 20*, Parties should use the financial reporting framework contained in annex II to decision XII/3: <http://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-12> and accessible online at <https://chm.cbd.int>.

In this section, please report on actions taken and progress made in the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and assess your Party's contributions to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Target.

IV. National contribution to the achievement of each Aichi Biodiversity Target

Aichi Biodiversity Target 1: Awareness increased

List of national targets with main link to this Aichi Biodiversity Target (generated automatically for each Aichi Biodiversity Target)

List of national targets also related to this Aichi Biodiversity Target (generated automatically for each Aichi Biodiversity Target)

Please refer to relevant information provided in Section I. Countries that have not adopted national targets can skip this box.

Please describe how your country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target and the evidence used to support this description:

(For Parties with national target(s) related to this target, please provide a description of national contributions to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target, drawing upon relevant information in Sections II and III.

For Parties that have adopted all or some of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as national targets or that have worked towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets without necessarily having adopted them as national targets, please report here on actions taken to achieve this Aichi Biodiversity Target)

<Text entry>

Date the assessment was done:

<Date>

Indicators and other tools used

Indicator(s) used

<Indicator(s) used> Please provide a list of indicators used for the description above.

Or:

No indicator used

Section V. Assessment of the national contribution to the achievement of each target of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation⁷⁶

Using the template below, please indicate your assessment of your country's contribution towards the achievement of the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. This template should be replicated for each of the 16 targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.

⁷⁶ This section of the sixth national report is voluntary.

<p>V. Assessment of the national contribution to the achievement of each target of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation</p>
<p>Assessment of progress made towards related target of the updated Global Strategy for Plant Conservation</p> <p>Does your country have a national target related to this GSPC Target?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please provide details:</p> <p><Text entry></p> <p>Or:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, there is no related national target</p>
<p>Please describe the extent to which your country has contributed to the achievement of this target (Parties can report on actions taken to implement this target if they are not covered in sections II, III or IV):</p> <p><Text entry></p>
<p>Category of progress towards the target of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation at the national level:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> On track to exceed target at national level <input type="checkbox"/> On track to achieve target at national level <input type="checkbox"/> Progress towards target at national level but at an insufficient rate <input type="checkbox"/> No significant change <input type="checkbox"/> Moving away from target</p> <p>Please explain the selection above:</p> <p><Text entry></p>

Section VI. Updated biodiversity country profiles

Using the template below, please provide an update of your country's biodiversity profile using the text provided as a starting point and guide regarding length and level of detail. Where relevant, you can summarize information provided in previous sections. Biodiversity country profiles, which will be uploaded on the Convention's website, provide an overview of information relevant to the country's implementation of the Convention and its Protocols.

VI. Updated biodiversity country profile (update information from the version currently displayed at <https://www.cbd.int/countries>. *Note:* the text of the current version will be displayed for updating. A time stamp will be added to each section to indicate the date when the update was published.)

Biodiversity facts

Status and trends of biodiversity, including benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions:

<Text provided for possible update>

Main pressures on and drivers of change to biodiversity (direct and indirect):

<Text provided for possible update>

Measures to enhance implementation of the Convention

Implementation of the NBSAP:

<Text provided for possible update>

Overall actions taken to contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020:

<Text provided for possible update>

Support mechanisms for national implementation (legislation, funding, capacity-building, coordination, mainstreaming, etc.):

<Text provided for possible update>

Mechanisms for monitoring and reviewing implementation:

<Text provided for possible update>

Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and related obligations under the Convention (Note: this will draw on the country profiles from the Biosafety Clearing-House <http://bch.cbd.int/protocol/parties/>)

<Text entry> or <Text provided for possible update>

Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and related obligations under the Convention (Note: this will draw on the country profiles from the ABS Clearing-House <https://absch.cbd.int/search/countries>)

<Text entry> or <Text provided for possible update>

1/11. Enhancing integration among the Convention and its Protocols and the organization of meetings

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

1. *Welcomes* the plan and the organization of work for holding concurrently the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol;⁷⁷

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to undertake the necessary preparations for the concurrent meetings in accordance with the plan and in consultation with the Bureau and the Government of Mexico, the host of the meetings;

3. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to finalize the organization of work in consultation with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties and Mexico, the host Government, taking into account the views expressed and the outcomes of the present meeting as well as the outcomes of the nineteenth and twentieth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

4. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to follow up, with a view to ensuring the implementation of paragraph 5 of decision XII/27, regarding the full and effective participation of representatives from developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition as well as representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, in the concurrent meetings;⁷⁸

5. *Takes note* of the interest of the Governments of Egypt and Turkey in hosting the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, and of the Governments of China and Peru in hosting the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to consult with these Governments in order to clarify the requirements for hosting such meetings, including logistical requirements, such as security, technical and financial, and requirements related to privileges and immunities and facilitation of the issuance of visas, with a view to confirming, at least three months prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the offers to host the meetings;

7. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

⁷⁷ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/12/Add.1](#), annexes I and II.

⁷⁸ The Subsidiary Body on Implementation has also called upon Parties in a position to do so and on a voluntary basis to provide financial support for the participation of representatives of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, as well as countries with economies in transition, in the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the concurrent meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, noting that early contributions can allow for early travel arrangements and reduced costs (recommendation 1/13, paragraph 5(a)).

The Conference of the Parties

Integrated approaches to issues under the Convention and the Protocols

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare a note on possible ways and means to promote integrated approaches to issues at the interface between the biosafety-related provisions of the Convention and the provisions of the Cartagena Protocol, taking into account Article 8(g) and Article 19, paragraph 4, of the Convention, and other issues of relevance to both the Convention and the Cartagena Protocol, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting and the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting;

2. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to continue using, where appropriate, integrated approaches in proposing agenda items and organizations of work, in the preparation of documents, and in planning and implementation of intersessional activities, and especially in addressing common cross-cutting areas, such as capacity-building, national reporting, the administration of clearing-house mechanisms, communication, education and public awareness, resource mobilization and financial mechanisms, with a view to achieving synergies in the consideration of issues and efficiency in processes related to these areas under the Convention and the Protocols;

Concurrent meetings

3. *Decides* to use the following list of criteria as identified in decision XII/27, paragraph 6, and as further developed, for reviewing, at the fourteenth and fifteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties, experience in holding meetings concurrently:

(a) Full and effective participation of representatives of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, in the meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol;

(b) Effective development of outcomes of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol;

(c) Increased integration among the Convention and its Protocols;

(d) Cost-effectiveness;

(e) The number of Parties reporting improved consultations, coordination and synergies among their national focal points for the Convention and the Protocols;

(f) Evaluation by the host Governments of the logistical and technical burdens of the concurrent meetings they hosted;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare a preliminary review of the experience in concurrent meetings, using the criteria referred to above, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting;

Regional preparatory meetings

5. *Welcomes* the collaboration between the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna in organizing regional meetings to prepare for the thirteenth meeting of the

Conference of the Parties to the former and the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the latter, *requests* the Executive Secretary to enhance similar collaboration with others, and *invites* donors to make a further financial contribution to enable the organization of such regional preparatory meetings;

Hosting meetings

6. *Welcomes* the generous offer of the Government of [Egypt][Turkey] to host the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol;

7. *Welcomes also* the generous offer of the Government of [China][Peru] to host the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol;

8. *Decides* that the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, as well as the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol will be held in [Egypt][Turkey] in the last quarter of 2018;

9. *Decides also* that the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, as well as the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol will be held in [China][Peru] in the last quarter of 2020;

10. *Decides* to take into account (a) rotation among regional groups, (b) logistical requirements, such as security, technical and financial requirements, for hosting such meetings and requirements related to privileges and immunities and facilitation of the issuance of visas, as may be verified by the Executive Secretary, in determining the hosting of future meetings of the Conference of the Parties;

11. *Invites* interested Parties to notify the Executive Secretary, taking into account the elements specified in paragraph 8 above, of their offer to host the sixteenth or the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties as soon as possible but no later than the end of 2017 and 2019, respectively, and *encourages* the regional groups concerned to hold consultations to determine which country from their region will make an offer to host on behalf of the group;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to make, in consultation with the Bureau, recommendations to the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting with regard to offers made to host the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and at its fifteenth meeting with regard to offers made to host the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

8. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol at its eighth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol

1. *Decides* to use the following criteria for reviewing experience with the holding of concurrent meetings in accordance with decision BS-VII/9, paragraph 5:

(a) Full and effective participation of representatives from developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, in the meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol;

(b) Effective development of outcomes of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol;

(c) Increased integration among the Convention and its Protocols;

(d) Cost-effectiveness;

(e) Number of Parties reporting improved consultations, coordination and synergies among their national focal points of the Convention and the Protocols;

(f) Evaluation by the host Governments of the logistical and technical burdens of the concurrent meetings they hosted;

2. *Reiterates* its call to developed country Parties to increase their contributions to the relevant voluntary trust funds in order to ensure the full and effective participation of representatives of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, in the concurrent meetings.

9. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol at its second meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol

1. *Decides* to use the following criteria for reviewing, at its fifth meeting, experience with the holding of concurrent meetings:

(a) Full and effective participation of representatives from developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, in the meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol;

(b) Effective development of outcomes of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol;

(c) Increased integration among the Convention and its Protocols;

(d) Cost-effectiveness;

(e) Number of Parties reporting improved consultations, coordination and synergies among their national focal points for the Convention and the Protocols;

(f) Evaluation by the host Governments of the logistical and technical burdens of the concurrent meetings they hosted;

2. *Calls upon* developed country Parties to increase their contributions to the relevant voluntary trust funds in order to ensure the full and effective participation of representatives of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, in the concurrent meetings.

1/12. Use of the terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities”

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

Recommends that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety consider the possibility of applying, *mutatis mutandis*, decision XII/12 F of the Conference of the Parties on the use of the terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities”.

1/13. Administration of the Convention

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

1. *Takes note* of the progress of the functional review of the Secretariat,⁷⁹ and *requests* the Executive Secretary, in accordance with decision XII/32, paragraph 7, to report on the adjustments made to the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting for its consideration;

2. *Also takes note* of the Medium-term Operational Results Framework of the Secretariat and of the new organizational structure of the Secretariat;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To ensure that the main functions of the Secretariat, as established in Article 24 of the Convention, Article 31 of the Cartagena Protocol and Article 28 of the Nagoya Protocol, remain firmly at the core of the completion of the functional review and are reflected in the structure of the Secretariat;

(b) To share with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties the full report of the independent consultant on the analysis of individual posts of programme staff in an appropriate manner and consistent with the relevant rules and regulations of the United Nations;

(c) To notify the Parties when the remaining steps of the functional review, as set out in the annex to the note submitted by the Executive Secretary for the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties,⁸⁰ are completed and to consult the Bureau on progress;

(d) To improve the flow of information on the activities of the Secretariat through the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties;

4. *Requests* Parties to ensure that they meet their operational commitments, including the designation of the required focal points, timely delivery of their assessed contributions, regular attendance at meetings of the Conference of Parties and its subsidiary bodies, and compliance with the rules of procedure concerning credential requirements as well as timely submission of national reports and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

5. *Calls upon* Parties in a position to do so and on a voluntary basis:

(a) To provide financial support for the participation of representatives of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, as well as countries with economies in transition, in the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the concurrent meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, noting that early contributions can allow for early travel arrangements and reduced costs;

(b) To prepare for the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the concurrent meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols on the basis of information to be provided in advance by the Secretariat, with a view to making, during those meetings, pledges of financial support for voluntary activities envisaged in the draft decisions of the meetings, in order to assist the Secretariat in planning more effectively and utilizing the resources more efficiently;

⁷⁹ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/13/Add.1](#).

⁸⁰ [UNEP/CBD/COP/12/28](#).

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting and the concurrent meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, the following:

(a) A proposal for the review and updating of the guidelines for the apportionment of funds for the participation of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States as well as countries with economies in transition, in the meetings of the Convention and its Protocols with a view to promoting full and effective participation in meetings of the Conference of the Parties, concurrent meetings of the Parties of the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols and meetings of subsidiary bodies;

(b) A proposal for the review of the manner in which the costs of the core budgets of the Secretariat are shared among the Convention, the Cartagena Protocol and the Nagoya Protocol in order to develop cost scenarios in the light of the functional review of the Secretariat, including the increased integration of work and proportional to the number of Parties to the respective instruments and their respective contributions.

II. PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

1. At its twelfth meeting, the Conference of the Parties established the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI) to replace the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention ([decision XII/26](#), para. 1), and provided its terms of reference as contained in the annex to the decision. In paragraph 2(b) of the same decision, the Conference of the Parties decided that the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of Parties would apply, mutatis mutandis, to the meetings of SBI, with the exception of rule 18 (credentials of representatives).

2. The first meeting of SBI was held at the headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), from 2 to 6 May 2016.

B. Attendance

3. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following Parties and other Governments:

Albania	Democratic Republic of the	Marshall Islands
Angola	Congo	Mauritania
Argentina	Denmark	Mexico
Australia	Dominica	Micronesia (Federated States
Austria	Ecuador	of)
Azerbaijan	Egypt	Morocco
Bangladesh	Estonia	Myanmar
Barbados	Ethiopia	Namibia
Belarus	European Union	Nepal
Belgium	Finland	Netherlands
Benin	France	New Zealand
Bhutan	Georgia	Niger
Bolivia (Plurinational State	Germany	Norway
of)	Ghana	Pakistan
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Guatemala	Palau
Botswana	Guinea	Peru
Brazil	Guinea-Bissau	Philippines
Cabo Verde	Haiti	Poland
Cambodia	Iceland	Portugal
Cameroon	India	Republic of Korea
Canada	Indonesia	Republic of Moldova
Central African Republic	Ireland	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Chad	Israel	Samoa
China	Italy	Sao Tome and Principe
Colombia	Japan	Saudi Arabia
Cook Islands	Kenya	Senegal
Costa Rica	Madagascar	Seychelles
Croatia	Malawi	Singapore
Cuba	Malaysia	Slovakia
Czech Republic	Maldives	Solomon Islands
	Mali	South Africa

South Sudan	Thailand	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Spain	Timor-Leste	Ireland
Sri Lanka	Togo	United States of America
Sudan	Tonga	Uruguay
Suriname	Tunisia	Yemen
Sweden	Turkey	Zambia
Switzerland	Uganda	
Syrian Arab Republic	Ukraine	

4. Observers from the following United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, convention secretariats and other bodies also attended: Global Environment Facility; GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP); International Plant Protection Convention Secretariat; International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture; Ramsar Convention on Wetlands; UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme; United Nations Office of Legal Affairs; United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Environment Programme; United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability.

5. The following organizations were also represented by observers:

ABS Capacity Development Initiative	Concordia University
Amerindian People's Association	Conservation International
Andes Chinchasyo	Design and Environment Inc.
ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Assembly of First Nations	Ecological Movement "BIOM"
Atelier Phusis	ECOROPA
Biodiversity Institute of Ontario	ETC Group
Biodiversity Matters	European Environment Agency
BirdLife International	Federation of German Scientists
CBD Alliance	Forest Peoples Programme
Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North/Russian Indigenous Training Centre	Fridtjof Nansen Institute
Centre for International Sustainable Development Law	Friends of the Earth International
Centro para la Investigación y Planificación del Desarrollo Maya-SOTZ'IL	Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena
CEPA Japan	Future Earth
Chibememe Earth Healing Association	George Mason University
CIRAD	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)	Global Forest Coalition
Community Resource and Development Center	Global Youth Biodiversity Network
	ICCA Consortium
	ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability

Indian Institute of Management	Neighbour Organization Nepal
Indigenous Information Network	North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance Ltd
Institut de la Francophonie pour le développement durable	Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie
Institute for Biodiversity Network	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
International Development Law Organization	PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency
International Fund for Animal Welfare	Quebec Centre for Biodiversity Science
International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity	Ramsar Network Japan
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Rare
International University Network on Cultural and Biological Diversity	Tebtebba Foundation
Jabalbina Yalanji Aboriginal Corporation	TENTERA
Japan Biodiversity Youth Network	The Nature Conservation Society of Japan
Japan Civil Network for the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity	United Nations University - Institute of Advanced Studies
Japan Committee for IUCN	Université de Sherbrooke
Japan Wildlife Research Center	Université Laval
McGill University	University of British Columbia
Mundo Afro	University of Sussex
Naga Women's Union	Wildlife Institute of India
	WWF International

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

6. The meeting was opened at 10.10 a.m. on Monday, 2 May 2016, by Mr. Jae Choe, representing Mr. Yoon Seong-kyu, Minister of Environment of the Republic of Korea and President of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its twelfth meeting. He welcomed the participants and reminded them that, at its twelfth meeting, the Conference of the Parties had established SBI to replace the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, and, through decision XII/26, paragraph 1, had mandated SBI to undertake four major functions: the review of progress in implementation; strategic actions to enhance implementation; strengthening support for implementation; and improving the efficiency of structures and processes in the operations of the Convention and its Protocols. It had also decided that SBI and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) should carry out their respective functions with a view to ensuring complementarity in their work and avoiding any overlap.

7. The agenda of the current meeting matched the challenges faced in implementing the Convention, its Protocols, and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Parties were required to pursue credible policies to reverse biodiversity loss at the local, national and global levels based on good

economic and scientific analysis. In that context, many good practices had been developed by Parties that could be used by SBI. The organization of work therefore included opportunities for Parties to share the lessons learned in the implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as mechanisms to review implementation, in supporting the main functions of SBI. Allocating time for those sessions would help improve the way in which the Parties worked together to achieve the collective aim of strengthening the implementation of the Convention.

8. The first session would hear presentations from four Parties, and the Global Environment Facility's Independent Evaluation Office, on the lessons learned in implementing Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 20. It would be followed, later during the meeting, by presentations from four Parties on their experiences related to voluntary peer review of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), as a follow-up to decision XII/29, and would be preceded by brief presentations from the secretariats of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) highlighting their experiences with mechanisms to review implementation.

9. In closing, Mr. Choe thanked the members of the Bureau and Secretariat for their excellent work done in preparing for the first meeting of SBI, and conveyed his appreciation to all the delegates and observers for their attendance at the meeting. He also observed that the current year marked the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Secretariat of the Convention in Montreal and he thanked the Governments of Canada and Quebec for their generous support in hosting the Secretariat.

10. Opening statements were made by Mr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity; Ms. Elizabeth Mrema, Director, Division of Environmental Law and Conventions (DELIC) of the United Nations Environment Programme, on behalf of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Mr. Achim Steiner; Mr. Basile van Havre, Director General of Domestic and International Biodiversity Policy at Environment and Climate Change Canada; and Ms. Christine St-Pierre, Minister of International Relations and la Francophonie of Quebec, on behalf of Mr. Philippe Couillard, Premier of Quebec.

11. The Executive Secretary began by observing that the opening of the first meeting of SBI fell on the day that the Secretariat was celebrating 20 years in the city of Montreal, hosted by Canada. He welcomed Ms. St-Pierre and Mr. van Havre and expressed appreciation to the Governments of Quebec and Canada for their ongoing support.

12. Looking back over the accomplishments of the past 20 years, he reported that there had been 27 major meetings of the subsidiary bodies, with the Parties agreeing on comprehensive thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work and adopting two protocols, a supplementary protocol and numerous principles and guidelines, including the ecosystem approach, which was now widely applied around the world. Moreover, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, adopted in Nagoya in 2010, had been formally recognized as the global biodiversity framework across the United Nations system, for all the biodiversity-related conventions and for major non-governmental organizations, and its twenty Aichi Biodiversity Targets and related indicators were the focus for action on biodiversity worldwide. The United Nations General Assembly had declared the decade from 2011 to 2020 as the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity and had recognized the important role of biodiversity in its 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, which incorporated the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The role of ecosystems in reducing vulnerability was recognized in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the role of forests and other ecosystems in climate change mitigation and adaptation was recognized in the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the need to reduce ecosystem degradation and increase restoration efforts had been reinforced by the recent decision by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification to adopt a goal on land degradation neutrality. The Convention itself had near-universal participation, with 196 Parties.

13. The Convention had thus been very successful in consolidating the international framework for biodiversity and national frameworks for biodiversity in all countries, had established itself as one of the most progressive intergovernmental forums in protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, and had prompted the establishment of many biodiversity initiatives and the creation and consolidation of several partner global organizations, such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

14. Nevertheless, implementation at the national level remained a challenge. SBI constituted a new tool to advance implementation and support to the Conference of the Parties in its overall task of keeping the implementation of the Convention under review, as required under Article 23.

15. During the current meeting, SBI would review the progress made to date in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 on the Nagoya Protocol, and assessing the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol, including the mid-term evaluation of its strategic plan.

16. The review by SBI of the implementation of the Strategic Plan was based on information contained in the revised NBSAPs and national reports submitted by Parties. Only 87 NBSAPs, representing only about 45 per cent of the Parties, had been submitted to date, although 180 Parties, a record number, had submitted their fifth national reports. The Executive Secretary stressed that based on the NBSAPs received to date, the overall level of ambition of national targets was insufficient and the global targets collectively agreed in Nagoya in 2010 would not be met. Already, Aichi Biodiversity Target 17 had not been met by the 2015 deadline. The fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* had also concluded that achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets was not currently sufficient; the current meeting would therefore include a discussion of ways to enhance implementation in the next five years and further support the achievement of the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

17. SBI would also focus on means of supporting implementation, including mainstreaming and resource mobilization. With respect to the latter, SBI would assess the progress in achieving the targets set at the previous meeting of the Conference of the Parties. However, only 36 Parties had reported on resource mobilization to date, and the Executive Secretary urged the others to submit their reports by the end of July to allow for a meaningful review of progress at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. SBI would also consider an assessment of the funds needed to implement the Convention and its Protocols, and Parties that had not yet provided input to the assessment by responded to the relevant questionnaire were urged to do so in order to provide the Conference of the Parties with a complete assessment for its thirteenth meeting.

18. The Executive Secretary also reported on the in-depth functional review of the Secretariat, which, among other things, had produced a new structure allowing for more efficient use of scarce human and financial resources and better integration of work on the Convention and its Protocols, and noted that the administration of the Convention would also be taken up at the second meeting of the United Nations Environment Assembly.

19. In closing, the Executive Secretary thanked the Governments of Australia, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Sweden and Switzerland for their financial contributions, which had enabled representatives from developing countries and indigenous peoples and local communities to participate in the meeting, ensuring broader participation in the decision-making process of the Convention.

20. Ms. Mrema greeted the meeting on behalf of Mr. Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director, and renewed his invitation to Governments to attend the second United Nations Environment Assembly, to be held in Nairobi from 23 to 27 May 2016. She reminded the participants that the Convention on Biological Diversity was halfway to realizing the goals and targets set under its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity

2011-2020, which included the twenty Aichi Biodiversity Targets. It was time to reflect on what had been achieved, and what remained to be done to achieve the Strategic Plan. There had been successes, such as progress on protected areas (Target 11) and on the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing (Target 16). However, efforts had to be redoubled with respect to the targets, especially those related to cross-cutting issues, such as those on communicating biodiversity (Target 1), traditional knowledge (Target 18) and designing a financing strategy (Target 20), among others.

21. There were four issues for the consideration by the current meeting: the need to identify options to overcome the challenges and roadblocks in achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets; the need to raise adequate finances to achieve the goals and targets under the Convention at the national level, which included the most effective ways to deploy those resources; the struggle to collect and collate robust data and information which would stand up to statistical scrutiny, support decisions, and link the actions taken under the Convention to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; and finally the need to enhance cooperation and synergies among conventions at a time when conservation and development finance was being directed to humanitarian support. With less money and increasing needs, no one agency could deliver the results needed to achieve the Convention's goals and targets. Cooperation and the creation of synergies required both dialogue and decisions that were innovative, and UNEP had embarked on a programme that focused on enhancing cooperation and synergies among the biodiversity related conventions. Through that programme, an "Options paper" had been prepared, as well as a "Source Book" on the topic, which contained a series of case studies and the actions currently being undertaken by countries on synergies. She thanked the European Union and the Governments of Finland and Switzerland for the funding that had made that possible.

22. UNEP was also currently developing a range of mechanisms to deliver the synergies-related agenda at the national level by supporting, inter alia, countries to mainstream biodiversity within their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and their national roll-out plans for the Sustainable Development Goals. She commended the workshop on synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions, held in Geneva from 8 to 11 February 2016, that had developed a set of recommendations on synergies, and said that the deliberations at the current meeting would inform the discussions and resolutions being tabled at the second United Nations Environment Assembly, and help its deliberations when discussing its overarching theme "Delivering on the environmental dimension of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" and the theme for the High-level Ministerial Discussion on "Healthy Environment, Healthy People".

23. Mr. van Havre recalled the report of the Brundtland Commission, which had recommended a tripling of protected areas, a target that had already been surpassed; it appeared that Parties were collectively on track to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Target for terrestrial protected areas by 2020. He was optimistic that significant progress would also be made for marine protected areas and noted the effort of the Convention to identify ecologically and biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs), which created the foundation for global tools to safeguard marine biodiversity. With the international efforts to limit the rise in global average temperature to 1.5° C, the role of biodiversity would come to the forefront, which would include deciding how mitigation and adaptation strategies could best factor in biodiversity requirements.

24. The Convention on Biological Diversity had built a universal understanding of the ecosystem approach and the need to take into account the views of those that relied on, had an impact on, and benefited from biodiversity. By inspiring a wide range of stakeholders, and sectors, to consider the impacts their activities, the Convention had been successful in mainstreaming biodiversity. Its most visible accomplishment had been the recognition of the importance of biodiversity to indigenous peoples, and the essential role that traditional and local knowledge played in making decisions to: conserve biodiversity, sustainably use it, and find a better way to share in its benefits; but its most remarkable accomplishment had been the action that it had catalysed at the national level.

25. Inspired by the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Canada had adopted its own set of 2020 biodiversity goals and targets, requiring collective action from the federal, provincial and territorial governments, public and private stakeholders, and the effective participation of indigenous peoples. Since completion of the Canadian biodiversity strategy in 1995, Canada's terrestrial protected areas network had nearly doubled and now covered over a million square kilometres; Canada was committed to reaching the target of 17 per cent for terrestrial, and 10 per cent for marine, protected areas by 2020. It had adopted the Species at Risk Act and had continued to develop recovery plans for species at risk of extinction; it had developed economic instruments, such as tax incentives, to encourage donations of ecologically sensitive land, and had funded programmes to encourage on-the-ground actions on biodiversity conservation and stewardship; it had developed an invasive alien species strategy for Canada, had studied the value of nature to Canadians and had made significant investments in conserving and restoring wetlands. The current year marked the centennial of the Migratory Birds Convention which had helped Canada to implement its commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and had led to a unique civil society partnership that had resulted in the conservation of millions of hectares of habitat and a sustainable, continent-wide, system of conservation.

26. Canadians had a special and symbiotic relationship with Nature, one that engaged both indigenous people and new Canadians, and included sustainable use, respect and conservation; Canada reaffirmed its support for the Convention on Biological Diversity and its pride at hosting the Secretariat of the Convention in Montreal.

27. Ms. St-Pierre said that Quebec was proud to host the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity as it had done for twenty years. She said that among the numerous multilateral environmental agreements, the Convention on Biological Diversity was the one that placed the most importance on the active involvement of federated States and regions. Since 1992, Quebec had undertaken to adhere to the principles and objectives of the Convention and had adopted two strategies to put into action the work of the Convention. More recently, and in response to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Quebec had developed the *Government Biological Diversity Guidelines 2013* to assure a greater integration of biological diversity in the planning and the putting into place of the laws, regulations and strategies of the government. It had also undertaken important commitments with regard to biodiversity: in its *Plan Nord*, Quebec had engaged in an ambitious programme of sustainable development of its northern resources and had engaged to protect 50 per cent of its northern territory, which represented approximately 600,000 square kilometres, with 20 per cent of that forming protected areas; and its maritime strategy, which had a goal of protecting 10 per cent of Quebec's maritime area as protected areas by 2020.

28. Quebec also supported the role that subnational governments could play in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and had actively participated in the Global Partnership for Local and Subnational Action for Biodiversity, and its Advisory Board, and thanked the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity for his support of the activities of the Advisory Board. Quebec would be represented at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, where it expected to help enhance the role of subnational governments in the work of the Convention. That would also be an occasion to present the decentralized cooperation platform for biodiversity that was being developed by Quebec, the network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (nrg4SD), the Executive Secretary, as well as other federated States and regions. A pilot project had been developed for that platform and had been submitted to the Bio-Bridge Initiative, for which pilot projects would soon be announced, and Quebec would cooperate in the platform by supplying information on the experience of Quebec.

ITEM 2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

29. Consistent with the rules of procedure, the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties served as the Bureau of SBI. Accordingly, the meeting was chaired by the representative of the President of the

Conference of the Parties. It was agreed that Ms. Natalya Minchenko (Belarus) would serve as Rapporteur.

30. At the 1st session of the meeting, on 2 May 2016, SBI took up consideration of the agenda of the meeting.

31. SBI adopted the following agenda on the basis of the revised provisional agenda prepared by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Bureau (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/1/Rev.1):

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Organization of work.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION

4. Review of progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.
5. Review of progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 on the Nagoya Protocol.
6. Assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Protocol.

III. STRATEGIC ACTIONS TO ENHANCE IMPLEMENTATION

7. Strategic actions to enhance implementation, including the mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors.

IV. STRENGTHENING SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION

8. Capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer.
9. Resource mobilization.
10. Financial mechanism.
11. Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives: enhancing synergies among biodiversity-related conventions.

V. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS: IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES

12. Modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and mechanisms to support review of implementation.
13. National reporting.
14. Options for enhancing integration among the Convention and its Protocols and the organization of meetings.
15. Administration of the Convention, including the functional review of the Secretariat.

VI. FINAL MATTERS

16. Other matters.
17. Adoption of the report.
18. Closure of the meeting.

ITEM 3. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

32. At the 1st session of the meeting, on 2 May 2016, the Chair drew the attention of SBI to the proposed organization of work contained in annex I to the annotated provisional agenda (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/1/Add.1) and said that that all sessions of the meeting would be held in plenary.

33. In the absence of the Chair, Ms. Mette Gervin Damsgaard (Denmark) acted as chair for the 7th, 8th and 9th sessions of the meeting, on 5 May 2016.

34. Ms. Sujata Arora (India) acted as chair at the 11th session of the meeting, on 6 May 2016, for the adoption of documents UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.8, UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.11 and UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.14.

Opening statements and general statements

35. The representative of Japan, speaking on behalf of the Asia-Pacific region, expressed that region's appreciation to the Executive Secretary and the Government of Canada for the preparation of the meeting. Biodiversity on earth, especially in her region, which was a reservoir of biological diversity, was in a critical state and there was an urgent need to take action to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020. She said that implementation was the most important part of the Convention and that SBI had been established in order to improve the efficiency of the structures and processes of the Convention by keeping implementation under review. The countries of the Asia-Pacific region were excited to take part in the first meeting of SBI. They had already made significant contributions to the implementation of the Convention, had hosted the tenth, eleventh and twelfth meetings of the Conference of the Parties and had proposed initiatives such as the Bio-Bridge Initiative and the Satoyama Initiative. The Asia-Pacific region also believed that both capacity-building and the transfer of technology were crucial for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. They committed themselves to advancing the work of the Convention but regretted that because some of the documents under consideration at the current meeting had not been distributed in a timely manner, it had been difficult to prepare for the meeting. Consequently, she requested that the Secretariat ensure the timely distribution of documents at future meetings.

36. The representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, speaking on behalf of the African Group, welcomed the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals as an important milestone for the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Much remained to be done, however, to achieve the goals within the allotted timeframe, and a concerted effort would be needed to mobilize the resources required to effectively implement the Convention and its Protocols. While recognizing the efforts made to achieve resource mobilization objectives, the African Group was calling for greater commitment to resource mobilization, as well as noting an urgent need for capacity-building. Mainstreaming was essential for integrated implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and NBSAPs could serve as valuable tools for integrating biodiversity into national sectoral policies. The members of the African Group considered the present meeting very important and were looking forward to contributing their collective wisdom to a positive outcome.

37. The representative speaking on behalf of the European Union and its 28 member States expressed confidence that SBI would contribute to the vision of the Strategic Plan, namely "Living in harmony with nature", to which the European Union and its member States were fully committed. The thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties would be an important opportunity to review the implementation of the Convention and raise the level of ambition; the current task of SBI, which was to provide recommendations to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties for the guidance to be developed at that meeting, was therefore important. Although Parties had made great efforts to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, progress to date was insufficient. While there was a general

commitment to the Targets, individual Parties would always be able to make greater contributions in some areas than in others, and the European Union and its member States looked forward to discussing how the Aichi Targets could be used as a flexible framework. Mainstreaming biodiversity within and across sectors was also important, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development would provide major opportunities in that regard, including the use of ecosystem-based approaches, and the growing involvement of business in achieving the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals. He recalled the shared interest of the European Union and its member States and reiterated their commitment to the Convention.

38. The representative of Saint Kitts and Nevis, speaking on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries, underscored that good implementation required collaboration among all sectors. She said that it was hoped that the outcomes of the current meeting would promote good dialogue, produce documents without brackets, and strengthen collaboration for the successful implementation of the Convention. She also reminded SBI that the theme for the thirteenth meeting for the Conference of the Parties was “Mainstreaming biodiversity for well-being”. The Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries was committed to a successful and meaningful meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Mexico which, it was hoped, would develop effective ways to mainstream biodiversity. It was also expected that the outcomes of that meeting would help in the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

39. She also pointed out that the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties would be the first time that meetings of three bodies of the Convention would be held concurrently during a reduced time period of two weeks. While it was hoped that those three concurrent meetings would promote greater integration among the three bodies of the Convention, there was concern that it would also place extra demands on developing countries with small delegations. She said that the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries was therefore requesting financial support for additional participants from developing countries to assist in their effective participation at those meetings.

40. Mr. Cuauhtémoc Ochoa, Vice-Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of Mexico, recalled that the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting had recognized that the objectives of the Convention could not be achieved until biodiversity was fully mainstreamed into other sectors. Fourteen years later, the challenge remained, and Mexico had therefore chosen “Mainstreaming biodiversity for well-being” as the theme of the forthcoming thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Mr. Ochoa went on to outline what mainstreaming biodiversity meant, including considering biodiversity conservation and sustainable use when planning and implementing production activities. The Parties were heading to Cancun, he said, with the intention of committing to integrating sustainable conservation and biodiversity into their development plans, sectoral and intersectoral public policies, and production activities. Private sector and civil society support was essential, as were the strengthening of the legal framework for mainstreaming biodiversity into political, economic, and social governance, and the alignment of biodiversity targets with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals. He urged Parties to take advantage of the current meeting to start making a difference in the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, and to lay the foundation for the political will needed for effective participation of the productive sectors. To that end, the Government of Mexico invited all Parties to attend the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to send their environment, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and tourism ministers to its high-level segment, and to ensure its success by doing sufficiently forceful work at the present meeting.

41. The representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, speaking on behalf of the countries of the Central and Eastern European region, expressed her region’s gratitude to the Executive Secretary, the host country and the donors, for making possible the participation of countries from her region in the first meeting of SBI. She said that SBI, as a new body, needed to have a clear, but simple modus operandi to

define the ways it would work in the future. Good preparation, and support, from the Secretariat was of the greatest importance in enabling both the current meeting and the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to assess the achievement of national, regional and global goals, and the identification of those actions needed to achieve that. She said that mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors, including agriculture, forests and fisheries, was the principal issue for countries with economies in transition and that they would actively work, together with the Government of Mexico, in the preparation of the Cancun Declaration.

42. The representative of Canada, asking that her statement be included in the report of the meeting, said that the Government of Canada was committed to a renewed nation-to-nation relationship with indigenous peoples based on recognition, rights, respect, cooperation and partnership, and to engaging with indigenous and non-indigenous Canadians on how to implement its commitments. Noting that such work took time, he said that the Canadian delegation was not currently in a position to engage in discussion on issues relating to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, but expected to be able to do so at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties later in the year.

43. The representative of Egypt reiterated the offer of Egypt to host the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol. He said that his Government had allocated considerable resources to prepare for the meetings and that his country's offer had received the unanimous support of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) in the declaration issued at their meeting held in Cairo from 16 to 19 April 2016, and the support of the expert meeting of the Arab League on biodiversity-related conventions, which had also been held in Cairo, from 11 to 14 April 2016. The representative of Turkey also highlighted Turkey's offer to host the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol. He stated that the offer by Turkey to host the same meetings had also received the support of an important number of countries in both Africa and the Arab League.

44. Speaking on behalf of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), a representative drew attention to the need for consistent use of the term "indigenous peoples and local communities" pursuant to a decision taken at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. That decision, which had not yet been endorsed by the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, should be included in the recommendations forwarded by SBI to the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol. Indigenous peoples and local communities played a critical role in the implementation of the work of the Convention and IIFB was recommending that Article 8(j) and related provisions be enhanced to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. She also voiced a plea for sufficient time for indigenous peoples and local community organizations to make their statements at the meeting and obtain the support of Parties. She closed by thanking Australia, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Sweden and Switzerland for their financial support for the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities in the meetings of the various bodies of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

45. The representative of the CBD Alliance welcomed the establishment of SBI but cautioned that much work lay ahead to implement the objectives of the Convention, including the establishment of a robust compliance mechanism. He hoped that Parties would focus on generating the political will required for transformational change and not resort to market-based approaches and mechanisms that led to the monetization of nature. The rights of indigenous peoples, local communities and women had to be at the heart of implementation. The input of civil society was also needed for balanced decisions, and the

civil society organizations attending the meeting would raise specific suggestions for each matter on the meeting agenda.

46. The representative of the Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN) said that the clock was ticking. Every day, there were reports of increasingly degraded ecosystems; every day, ecosystem goods and services were put at risk. He gave, as an example, the Great Barrier Reef of Australia. At least 90 per cent of it had been affected, threatening marine life and putting lives at risk. While recognizing, and appreciating, the decisions that had already been adopted, and the ambitious targets that had been set to safeguard biodiversity, the information currently available clearly showed that more needed to be done to achieve those targets. Global Youth stood ready to support the work of the Convention and do its part to help.

47. He commended all Parties that had submitted their NBSAPs, especially those countries that had revised their NBSAPs in order to reflect the goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. He urged Parties that had not yet submitted a post-2010 NBSAP to revise and update their NBSAPs in line with the Strategic Plan as soon as possible. He also expressed concern with the overall level of ambition of NBSAPs. It was insufficient, and at its current level, would fail to meet the Aichi Biodiversity Targets; developed countries needed to stand in solidarity with developing countries and provide support for the development and implementation of their NBSAPs. The NBSAP was an important first step to effectively implement the objectives of the Convention at the national level; all Parties had committed to developing them and he urged that the 12 Parties that had not yet submitted their NBSAPs do so. He also called upon all Parties to ensure the full and effective participation of all sectors of civil society, including youth, in all stages of the development and implementation of the NBSAPs, with special attention being given to the full involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities.

48. In closing, he commended the leadership of the government of Northern Ireland for its “Eco Schools Programme”, which was an excellent example of what could be done to engage children and youth. He invited Parties to develop initiatives along the same lines to engage children, and youth, in a collective effort to implement the objectives of the Convention. The representatives of the Parties were urged to think of their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and the future that they wanted to give to them.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION

ITEM 4. REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AND THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020

49. At the 1st session of the meeting, on 2 May 2016, SBI took up agenda item 4. In considering the item, SBI had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/2), an update on progress in revising/updating and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including national targets (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/2/Add.1), an analysis of the contribution of targets established by Parties and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/2/Add.2), a note on progress in implementing Article 8(j) and related provisions, including the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/2/Add.3), and a note on resource mobilization (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/7). It also had before it, as information documents, a progress report on capacity-building and development and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/1), a compilation of views and information received on national implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions and the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/2), a note on

progress in implementation of the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/32), a note under the same topic on the contribution of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/33), a document entitled “Protected areas: facilitating achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11” (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/41), an updated assessment of progress Towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 12 (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/42), “Outlooks on biodiversity: indigenous peoples and local communities’ contributions to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 - a complement to the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*” (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/51), “Review of progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: Antarctica and the Southern Ocean” (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/52), a note on the analysis of progress on Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5 and 15 (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/53), a note on the progress of implementation of the capacity-building strategy for the Global Taxonomy Initiative (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/54), and a note on the contribution of the United Nations Environment Programme to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/57).

Progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 11

50. At the 1st session of the meeting, on 2 May 2016, presentations were made by: Mr. Alejandro del Mazo Maza, National Commissioner of the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) of Mexico, Mr. Alan John Boyd, Director, Biodiversity and Coastal Research, Department of Environmental Affairs of South Africa and Mr. Juha Uitto, Director, Independent Evaluation Office, Global Environment Facility (GEF).

51. Mr. Mazo Maza recalled that more than 12 per cent of Mexico, the fourth most biodiverse country in the world, consisted of natural protected areas, which covered six of the seven protected area categories of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), including five World Heritage sites. Proposed new marine protected areas would increase the surface area covered by more than six times. High-level management had been recognized at 58 sites. An active monitoring system was in place, resulting in a good state of conservation, which had minimized the impact of Hurricane Patricia in 2015. The strategic financial action plan included cost-effective investment for national development, and attainment of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 would contribute to reducing poverty, ensuring a sustainable food supply and meeting education targets.

52. Mr. Boyd said that progress made in South Africa towards achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 stemmed from legislation passed in 2003-2004 that ensured community involvement in environmental protection. A strategy adopted in 2008 had been an integrated, coordinated, harmonized, uniform approach to the expansion and consolidation of protected areas to achieve cost-effective ecological sustainability and adaptation to climate change. Currently, marine protected areas covered less than 0.5 per cent of South Africa’s exclusive economic zone, which was insufficient to maintain sustainable benefits from the marine ecosystem. Operation Phakisa was a Presidential project to speed up the development of the ocean economy by creating a viable network of marine protected areas, while considering socioeconomic factors. Ecologically and biologically sensitive areas had been identified at regional workshops organized by the Secretariat of the Convention, and 22 areas had been identified, with stakeholder consultation, taking account of plans for development, such as ports, industrial zones and oil and gas extraction but also small-scale fisheries and marine ecotourism.

53. Mr. Uitto reported on the results of an impact evaluation of GEF-supported projects for protected areas, with case studies in seven countries. GEF had provided US\$ 3.4 billion in grants to 137 countries and US\$ 12 billion in co-financing for 618 projects. As an example, he said that there had been only 0.9 per cent forest loss in GEF-supported areas and 2.3 per cent loss in other protected areas between 2001 and 2012. GEF had concluded that essential factors were support for local populations, sustainable financing and creation of protected area systems rather than of specific areas; engagement of government

staff had proved important. Use of advanced geospatial techniques had resulted in targeted site selection, and unequal distribution of costs and benefits had been mitigated by application of social safeguards. Environmental sectors should coordinate with other sectors, such as agriculture, tourism, transport and energy, to ensure progress.

Progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 20

54. At the 1st session of the meeting, on 2 May 2016, SBI discussed progress towards achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 20. Presentations were made by Mr. Mike Ipanga Mwaku, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Ms. Laure Ledoux, representing the European Union.

55. Mr. Ipanga Mwaku described steps taken in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to mobilize resources for attaining the target. Biodiversity had been added to the priorities of national growth and development plans, and domestic spending on biodiversity had increased, albeit unevenly. An analysis had been made of the gaps for financing, and possible sources for filling the gaps from international and national sources had been identified. A need had been identified to strengthen national statistical capacity in order to report on indicators for following up on sustainable development goals.

56. Ms. Ledoux reported progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 in the European Union. The mid-term review of the European Union's Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 had shown that strong partnerships and full engagement were required, as well as effective integration into a wide range of policies, in particular agriculture and forestry, supported by coherent financing. Tracking climate change and biodiversity-related expenditure into the European Union's budget had helped towards mainstreaming those areas in other policy goals. The LIFE instrument played a key role for biodiversity, including through integrated projects and with a new financial instrument to leverage funding from the private sector. She described both qualitative and quantitative mainstreaming of biodiversity in international financing flows, including policy dialogue with countries, the Green Diplomacy Network, "biodiversity-proofing" cooperation, and the new Biodiversity for Life Flagship Initiative (B4Life). Regarding the private sector, the Business and Biodiversity Platform had been established to provide a forum for exchange on strategic issues with business, and included a workstream on financing. The Natural Capital Financing Facility had been established to demonstrate to private investors the attractiveness of revenue-generating or cost-saving natural capital projects. The European Investment Bank aimed to invest €100-125 million during 2015-2017 for 9 to 12 operations, to provide proof of concept.

57. SBI continued its discussion of agenda item 4 at the 2nd session of the meeting, on 2 May 2016.

58. Statements were made by representatives of Albania, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, the European Union and its member States, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Yemen and Zambia.

59. Further statements were made by a representative of BirdLife International (also on behalf of Conservation International, Rare, and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF)), the Global Forest Coalition, IIFB, IUCN and local communities in South-East Zimbabwe.

60. Following the interventions, the Chair said that he would take time to consult and decide on how to proceed with the item.

61. At the 6th session of the meeting, on 4 May 2016, the Chair introduced a revised draft recommendation for the consideration of the meeting.

62. At the 7th session of the meeting, on 5 May 2016, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by SBI as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.5.

63. At the 11th session of the meeting, on 6 May 2016, the Subsidiary Body adopted UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.5 as recommendation 1/1. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

ITEM 5. REVIEW OF PROGRESS TOWARDS AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 16 ON THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL

64. At the 2nd session of the meeting, on 2 May 2016, SBI took up agenda item 5. In her introduction to the item, the representative of the Secretariat recalled that Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 provided that the Nagoya Protocol would be in force and operational, consistent with national legislation, by 2015. The first part of Target 16 had thus been successfully achieved when the Nagoya Protocol entered into force on 12 October 2014. For the second part to be achieved, Parties had to take a number of steps to make the Nagoya Protocol operational, consistent with national legislation. Most notably, they had to establish institutional structures and develop or revise access and benefit-sharing measures to implement the Nagoya Protocol. SBI had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on progress made in that regard (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/3). The note was based on information submitted by Parties and non-Parties prior to 12 February 2016, as well as information available from the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House and national reports and NBSAPs. SBI also had before it a compilation of the submissions received on progress towards Target 16 prior to 12 February 2016 (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/7).

65. Since the preparation of the note by the Executive Secretary, Senegal and Germany had ratified the Nagoya Protocol, bringing to 74 the total number of Parties to the Convention that had ratified or acceded to the Nagoya Protocol. In addition, Guatemala, India and South Africa had recently published information on permits or their equivalents for the constitution of internationally recognized certificates of compliance, with a total of 27 certificates now published in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House. It had also been brought to the attention of the Secretariat that, further to the establishment of checkpoints by a European Union regulation, a number of European Union member States had designated competent authorities to operationalize checkpoints in their countries.

66. The representative of the Secretariat took the opportunity to urge Parties to the Nagoya Protocol to make relevant information available to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House promptly, and invited non-Parties, international organizations, and indigenous peoples and local communities to do so as well. In that regard, the Secretariat was offering technical support for registering or finding information on the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House, with financial support from the European Union and the Japan Biodiversity Fund, and was also developing capacity-building materials.

67. Following the introductory remarks, statements were made by representatives of China, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the European Union and its member States, Guatemala (on behalf of the Group of Like-minded Megadiverse Countries), Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda and Zambia.

68. At the 3rd session of the meeting, on 3 May 2016, SBI resumed its consideration of the agenda item.

69. Statements were made by representatives of Belarus, Benin, Guinea, Malawi, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Republic of Moldova, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uruguay and Yemen.

70. Statements were also made by representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA).

71. Additional statements were made by representatives of the ABS Capacity Development Initiative, the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC), IIFB and IUCN.

72. Following the expression of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text for the consideration of SBI, taking into account the views expressed orally and the comments received in writing.

73. At the 7th session of the meeting, on 5 May 2016, SBI considered the revised draft recommendation on progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 on the Nagoya Protocol, submitted by the chair of the session, Ms. Mette Gervin Damsgaard (Denmark).

74. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by SBI as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.8.

75. At the 11th session of the meeting, on 6 May 2016, the Subsidiary Body adopted UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.8 as recommendation 1/2. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

ITEM 6. ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY AND MID-TERM EVALUATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE PROTOCOL

76. At the 3rd session of the meeting, on 3 May 2016, SBI took up agenda item 6. In considering the item, SBI had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Protocol (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/4) and, under the same heading, a comparative analysis of third national reports with the baseline of the status of implementation (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/4/Add.1). It also had before it, as information documents, the input from the Compliance Committee to the third assessment and review of the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/34), the report of the eleventh meeting of the Liaison Group on Capacity-building (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/35) and a note on the progress of implementation of the capacity-building strategy for the Global Taxonomy Initiative (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/54).

77. In introducing the agenda item the representative of the Secretariat recalled that the mandate of SBI included supporting the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting to the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in keeping under review the implementation of the Protocol, and he introduced document UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/4, which aimed at assisting SBI in the task of undertaking the third assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol and the mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020. He said that section II of the document provided a summary of the input of the Compliance Committee and the contribution of the Liaison Group on Capacity-Building, while section III provided a summary of the emerging trends in the implementation of the Protocol.

78. The Liaison Group had organized its discussions around 12 broad areas and that Group, after extensive deliberations, had developed its conclusions and recommendations regarding the third assessment and review and the mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan which were available both in document UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/4, annex I, and in the full report of the Liaison Group. (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/35). The input of the Compliance Committee, which related to compliance with the Protocol was available as document UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/34, and as annex II to document UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/4.

79. Statements were made by representatives of Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the European Union and its member States, Indonesia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda and Uruguay.

80. Statements were also made by representatives of GYBN and IIFB.

81. Following the expression of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text for the consideration of SBI, taking into account the views expressed orally and the comments received in writing.

82. At the 7th session of the meeting, on 5 May 2016, the chair of the session, Ms. Mette Gervin Damsgaard (Denmark), introduced a revised draft recommendation for the consideration of the meeting.

83. Following the expression of views in which the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, the European Union, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Sudan, Switzerland and Tunisia took part, the Chair of the session said that she would prepare a revised text for the consideration of SBI, taking into account the views expressed orally and the comments received in writing.

84. At the 11th session of the meeting, on 6 May 2016, the Subsidiary Body adopted UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.4 as recommendation 1/3. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

III. STRATEGIC ACTIONS TO ENHANCE IMPLEMENTATION

ITEM 7. STRATEGIC ACTIONS TO ENHANCE IMPLEMENTATION, INCLUDING THE MAINSTREAMING OF BIODIVERSITY WITHIN AND ACROSS SECTORS

85. At the 3rd session of the meeting, on 3 May 2016, SBI took up agenda item 7. In considering the item, SBI had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on strategic actions to enhance implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/5), a note on mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors including agriculture, forests and fisheries (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/5/Add.1), and two addenda: “Strategic actions to enhance mainstreaming of biodiversity: cross-cutting issues” (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/5/Add.2) and “Mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors including agriculture, forests, fisheries and aquaculture” (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/5/Add.3). It also had before it, as information documents, a compilation of submissions on the progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 on the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/7), “Biodiversity impact indicators for commodity production: a CBD initiative to mainstream biodiversity into agricultural practices and policies” (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/11), a note on business reporting on biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/12), a report on progress related to the Global Partnership for

Business and Biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/13), a progress report on implementation of the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/14), an interim report of the initiative on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) on agriculture and food (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/18), a note on “OECD Environmental Performance Reviews – mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral policies” (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/25), the report of the International Expert Workshop on Biodiversity Mainstreaming (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/40), notes on voluntary guidance for mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors including agriculture, forestry and fisheries: tools, guidance, frameworks, standards and platforms to move towards more sustainable practices (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/44), on building a common vision for sustainable food and agriculture – principles and approaches (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/55), on actions to mainstream biodiversity into sustainable forest management (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/56), and a note on building a common vision for sustainable food and agriculture and the implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 7 (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/58).

86. The Chair said that the agenda item addressed one of the key functions of SBI: to prepare decisions enhancing implementation, and to identify, and develop recommendations to overcome, obstacles encountered in implementing the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The Conference of the Parties had decided at its twelfth meeting that its thirteenth meeting should focus on mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity, as well as on the related topic of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and other relevant international processes. He also recalled that the twentieth meeting of SBSTTA had already considered the issue of mainstreaming within three specific sectors: agriculture, forests, and fisheries and aquaculture.

87. The representative of the Secretariat said that the recommendation by SBSTTA had noted the close linkages between mainstreaming in the agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture sectors to the broader issues being taken up by SBI at its first meeting. With a view to removing duplication, SBSTTA had requested SBI to collate the recommendations on mainstreaming from both subsidiary bodies and integrate them into a single document containing a single set of recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting. Consequently, the recommendation of SBSTTA had been transmitted to SBI (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/5/Add.3) for its consideration when finalizing and adopting its recommendation to the Conference of the Parties on the topic of mainstreaming.

88. Statements were made by representatives of Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, the European Union and its member States, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Maldives, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, South Africa, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda and Zambia.

89. Statements were made by representatives of FAO and of the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

90. Further statements were made by representatives of BirdLife International, the Global Forest Coalition (also on behalf of Community Conservation Resilience Initiative (CCRI) and ICCA Consortium), GYBN and IIFB.

91. The Chair said that he had created a group of friends of the Chair, to be facilitated by Ms. Mette Gervin Damsgaard (Denmark).

92. At the 8th session of the meeting, on 5 May 2016, the chair of the session, Ms. Mette Gervin Damsgaard (Denmark), introduced a revised draft recommendation for the consideration of the meeting. She recalled that SBSTTA, at its twentieth meeting, had requested that SBI produce a draft decision on the topic of mainstreaming which integrated its recommendations into those being proposed by SBI into a

single document for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting. The chair of the session said that she had created a group of friends of the Chair, to be facilitated by Ms. Tia Stevens (Australia), to develop a revised draft recommendation that took into account recommendation XX/15, and relevant parts of recommendation XIX/1, of SBSTTA.

93. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, the European Union and its member States, Ghana, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Switzerland, Turkey and Zambia.

94. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 6 May 2016, SBI considered the revised draft recommendation on strategic actions to enhance implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 including the mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors, submitted by the Chair.

95. Following an exchange of views, in which representatives of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Japan, Mexico, Morocco and Norway took part, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by SBI as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.12.

96. At the 11th session of the meeting, on 6 May 2016, the Subsidiary Body adopted UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.12 as recommendation 1/4. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

IV. STRENGTHENING SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION

ITEM 8. CAPACITY-BUILDING, TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

97. At the 4th session of the meeting, on 3 May 2016, SBI took up agenda item 8. In introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat said that, in addition to a note by the Executive Secretary on capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and the clearing-house mechanism (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/6), SBI had before it the short-term action plan (2017-2020) to enhance and support capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/6/Add.1). He said that the second part of the short-term action plan was contained in an information document entitled “Short-term action plan (2017-2020) to enhance and support capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: list of capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation activities relating to the different Aichi Biodiversity Targets and relevant operational objectives of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2011-2020” (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/38). With respect to the clearing-house mechanism, the web strategy for the Convention and its Protocols was contained in document UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/6/Add.2, while information with respect to technical and scientific cooperation was contained in an information document entitled “Progress towards the implementation of the Bio-Bridge Initiative” (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/19). The meeting also had before it a note by the Executive Secretary with additional information on the web strategy (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/3), the report of the Informal Advisory Committee to the Clearing-house Mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity on its meeting of 30-31 October 2015 (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/8), the report of the Informal Advisory Committee to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/9), GEO BON national and regional biodiversity observation network development: supporting the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/16), the report on the progress made and results achieved by the Secretariat in promoting and facilitating capacity-building support to Parties for the effective implementation of the Convention and its Protocols (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/29), a note on remote sensing of essential

biodiversity variables (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/49), and a note on the progress of implementation of the capacity-building strategy for the Global Taxonomy Initiative (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/54).

98. Statements were made by representatives of Belarus, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Ethiopia, European Union and its member States, Ghana (on behalf of the African Group), Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland and Timor-Leste.

99. Statements were also made by representatives of GYBN and IIFB (supported by the representative of Ethiopia).

100. Following the interventions, the Chair said that he would take time to consult and decide on how to proceed with the item.

101. At the 6th session of the meeting, on 4 May 2016, the Chair said that he had created a group of friends of the Chair, to be co-facilitated by Ms. Tia Stevens (Australia) and Ms. Skumsa Mancotywa (South Africa), which would address a non-paper that he had prepared.

102. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 6 May 2016, SBI considered the revised draft recommendation on capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and the clearing-house mechanism, submitted by the Chair.

103. Following an exchange of views, in which representatives of Cameroon, Mexico and Switzerland took part, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by SBI as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.10.

104. At the 11th session of the meeting, on 6 May 2016, the Subsidiary Body adopted UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.10 as recommendation 1/5. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

ITEM 9. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

105. At the 4th session of the meeting, on 3 May 2016, SBI took up agenda item 9. In considering the item, SBI had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on resource mobilization (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/7), an analysis of the information provided through the Financial Reporting Framework, and options for strengthening biodiversity-related financial information systems (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/7/Add.1), a synthesis of information on existing policies and legislation governing biodiversity financing mechanisms and on the contribution of collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/7/Add.2), and, as information documents, a compilation of information on existing policies and legislation governing biodiversity financing mechanisms (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/4) and the report of the dialogue workshop on assessment of collective action in biodiversity conservation (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/6), the report on the capacity-building programme on financial reporting and resource mobilization (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/17), the report of the international technical expert workshop on identifying, accessing, compiling and aggregating domestic and international biodiversity-related investments and impacts (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/20) and the report on full assessment of the amount of funds needed for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for the seventh replenishment period of the trust fund of the Global Environment Facility (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/47).

106. Statements were made by representatives of Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ethiopia, the European Union and its member States, Guatemala,

Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Togo and Uganda.

107. Statements were also made by representatives of the Global Forest Coalition (also on behalf of CCRI and ICCA Consortium) and IIFB.

108. Following the expression of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text for the consideration of SBI, taking into account the views expressed orally and the comments received in writing.

109. At the 7th session of the meeting, on 5 May 2016, SBI considered the revised draft recommendation on resource mobilization submitted by the chair of the session, Ms. Mette Gervin Damsgaard (Denmark).

110. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by SBI as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.3.

111. At the 11th session of the meeting, on 6 May 2016, the Subsidiary Body adopted UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.3 as recommendation 1/6. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

ITEM 10. FINANCIAL MECHANISM

112. At the 4th session of the meeting, on 3 May 2016, SBI took up agenda item 10. In considering the item, SBI had before it notes by the Executive Secretary on guidance to the financial mechanism (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/8), a preliminary report of the Global Environment Facility (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/8/Add.1), a report of the expert team on a full assessment of the funds needed for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/8/Add.2) and the draft global monitoring report on financing for biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/46). A draft version of the expert team's full report was also made available (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/47).

113. At the invitation of the Chair, Mr. Mark Zimsky from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) briefly introduced the preliminary draft of its report to the Conference of the Parties, particularly focusing on the response of GEF to previous guidance from the Conference of the Parties. Following the introduction by GEF, Mr. Carlos Manuel Rodriguez and Mr. Günter Mitlacher, the chair and a member of the expert team, respectively, made a brief presentation on the draft report on full assessment of the funds needed for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility.

114. Statements were then made by representatives of Australia, Canada, China, the European Union and its member States, Guatemala, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, the Philippines, Senegal, Switzerland, Timor-Leste and Uruguay.

115. Statements were also made by representatives of the Global Forest Coalition (also on behalf of CCRI and ICCA Consortium), IIFB and ITPGRFA.

116. Following the expression of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text for the consideration of SBI, taking into account the views expressed orally and the comments received in writing.

117. At the 7th session of the meeting, on 5 May 2016, SBI considered the revised draft recommendation on the financial mechanism submitted by the chair of the session, Ms. Mette Gervin Damsgaard (Denmark).

118. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by SBI as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.2.

119. At the 11th session of the meeting, on 6 May 2016, the Subsidiary Body adopted UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.2 as recommendation 1/7. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

ITEM 11. COOPERATION WITH OTHER CONVENTIONS, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INITIATIVES: ENHANCING SYNERGIES AMONG BIODIVERSITY-RELATED CONVENTIONS

120. At the 6th session of the meeting, on 4 May 2016, SBI took up agenda item 11. In considering the item, SBI had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on options to enhance synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/9) and an addendum on possible recommendations arising from the options for action identified at a workshop on synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions held in Geneva, Switzerland, in February 2016 (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/9/Add.1), the report of the workshop on synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/21), the result of the UNEP project on “Improving the effectiveness of and cooperation among biodiversity-related conventions and exploring opportunities for further synergies”: Sourcebook of Opportunities for Enhancing Cooperation among the Biodiversity-related Conventions at National and Regional Levels (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/36) and the result of the UNEP project on “Improving the effectiveness of and cooperation among biodiversity-related conventions and exploring opportunities for further synergies”: Elaboration of options for enhancing synergies among biodiversity-related conventions (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/37).

121. At the invitation of the Chair, the co-chairs of the workshop on synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions, Mr. Vinod Mathur and Ms. Marina von Weissenberg, described the preparation of the workshop and the outcomes.

122. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Ethiopia, the European Union and its member States, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Switzerland and Turkey.

123. A statement was also made by the representative of the United States of America.

124. Further statements were made by representatives of FAO and UNEP.

125. Statements were then made by representatives of the Global Forest Coalition (also on behalf of CCRI and ICCA Consortium), IIFB (supported by the representatives of Ghana and Guatemala), ITPGRFA, IUCN and local communities of Latin America and the Caribbean.

126. Following the interventions, the Chair said that he would take time to consult and decide on how to proceed with the item.

127. At the 7th session of the meeting, on 5 May 2016, the chair of the session, Ms. Mette Gervin Damsgaard (Denmark), said that she had created a group of friends of the Chair, to be facilitated by Mr. Yousef Al-Hafedh (Saudi Arabia), which would address a non-paper that she had prepared.

128. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 6 May 2016, SBI considered a draft recommendation on options to enhance synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions, submitted by the Chair. The Chair read out a statement prepared by the facilitator of the group of friends of the Chair that provided background on the draft recommendation as agreed by the group.

129. In the context of discussion on options for action at the international level as reflected in the draft recommendation, the representative of Peru expressed the view that a global alliance for biological diversity could be considered as a potential mechanism. Following an exchange of views, in which representatives of Brazil, Canada, the European Union, Japan, Peru and Switzerland took part, it was agreed that the views of Peru would be reflected in the report of the meeting.

130. Accordingly, in a written statement, the representative of Peru said that her country had worked on creating synergies among multilateral environmental agreements since 2013 through the establishment of an internal coordination committee. The representative thanked Finland and Switzerland for their support to the intersessional work related to promoting synergies among biodiversity-related conventions. Peru requested the Executive Secretary to prepare a draft decision for the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties based on the possible recommendations arising from the options for action identified by the workshop on synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions contained in the note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/9/Add.1) that should accord priority to ensuring efficient, timely coordination between international organizations. In that regard, Peru considered that the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting should adopt a decision establishing a global alliance for biological diversity and to request the General Assembly of the United Nations and international organizations, in coordination with the Liaison Group of biodiversity-related conventions, to initiate the establishment of the alliance, including the necessary financial resources.

131. The draft recommendation was approved for formal adoption by SBI as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.13.

132. At the 11th session of the meeting, on 6 May 2016, the Subsidiary Body adopted UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.13 as recommendation 1/8. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

V. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS: IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES

ITEM 12. MODUS OPERANDI OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION AND MECHANISMS TO SUPPORT REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

133. At the 5th session of the meeting, on 4 May 2016, SBI took up agenda item 12. In considering the item, SBI had before it notes by the Executive Secretary on the modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and mechanisms to support review of implementation (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/10), on a voluntary peer-review mechanism for national biodiversity strategies and action plans (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/10/Add.1), on “Review of decisions: decision-tracking tool” (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/10/Add.2), on further options for mechanisms to support review of implementation (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/10/Add.3), a note on indicative allocation of items between the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/26), the report of the informal working group on the development of a methodology for voluntary peer review of the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/27), a methodology for voluntary peer review of the revision and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/30), the report of the testing of the provisional methodology for the voluntary peer review of the review and

implementation of national biodiversity strategy and action plans in Ethiopia (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/31) and the report of the workshop of the “Friends of the Convention on Biological Diversity” on mechanisms to support review of implementation of the Convention, Bogis-Bossey, Switzerland, 21-23 March 2016 (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/50).

Plenary consultation on experiences of other review mechanisms

134. At the 5th session of the meeting, on 4 May 2016, SBI discussed other experiences to review implementation. Presentations were made by Ms. Xuehong Wang, representing the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and Ms. Katia Karousakis, representing the Secretariat of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

135. Ms. Xuehong Wang, UNFCCC, described the system used for measurement, reporting and verification to track implementation of that Convention and of the Kyoto Protocol by Parties and to identify capacity-building needs. The system had helped to enhance the transparency and accountability of actions by Parties and thus build trust and confidence among them; it had also helped to improve reporting over time and the sharing of best practices. Reporting arrangements were different for developed and developing countries and differed in frequency. The reports were reviewed or analysed, and the outcomes informed the multilateral process and compliance. Under the Paris Agreement, reports indicated progress made in national implementation and the provision and receipt of support and, at global level, the contribution of country outcomes to overall targets. The resource implications of the system included secretariat time for coordinating reviews; compilation of reports, internal coordination of reviews and provision of experts by Parties; and time allocated at SBI for consideration of the reviews. Areas that required further improvement were the efficiency of the system, ensuring that national systems were in place to meet the reporting requirements of Parties and targeted capacity-building programmes.

136. Ms. Katia Karousakis, OECD, described the environmental performance reviews of her organization, which provided independent reviews by peer reviewers from other countries to help countries in assessing their progress in meeting national and international environmental commitments; they also encouraged greater accountability and improved the environmental performance of OECD members and partners. Performance was reviewed in the economic, institutional, social and environmental context of each country, and comparisons were made with the experience of other countries to derive lessons. She described the review cycle and mentioned that mid-term progress reports could be provided voluntarily. Of the 23 countries reviewed in 2010-2016, 12 had selected biodiversity as one of two themes for in-depth review. The biodiversity chapter of each report included trends, institutional and regulatory frameworks, policy instruments and mainstreaming of biodiversity into other sectors. The lessons to be drawn for peer review of NBSAPs were the importance of a clear objective, a template for the issues to be addressed, preparation of a preliminary review before country missions, and use of consistent questions in each country.

137. In response to a question, Ms. Wang said that some small economies found it difficult to organize the logistics of hosting review teams and completing inventories of greenhouse gases, and the UNFCCC was considering centralizing the reviews in Bonn. The advantages included improved reporting and technical capacity and the sharing of approaches to reducing greenhouse gases.

138. Ms. Karousakis said that the benefits of the OECD review system were that it represented an independent assessment of environmental performance and increased the visibility of the issues in discussions among ministries.

Plenary consultation on voluntary peer review of NBSAPs

139. At the 5th session of the meeting, on 4 May 2016, SBI also discussed the voluntary peer review process for the national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs). Presentations were made by Mr. Andreas Obrecht representing the Federal Office for Environment, Switzerland, Mr. Misikire Tessema Lemma representing the Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute, Ethiopia, Ms. Maja S. Aarønæs, representing the Norwegian Environment Agency, Norway and Ms Sujata Arora representing the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, India.

140. Mr. Andreas Obrecht, Switzerland, and Mr. Misikire Tessema Lemma, Ethiopia, described the study to test the method for voluntary peer review conducted in Ethiopia. The procedure by which Ethiopia and India were chosen as the test sites, the meetings and workshops and the preparation of questions were described in detail in documents UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/10/Add.1, UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/27, UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/30 and UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/31. The speakers itemized all the preparatory activities for the visit of the team to Ethiopia, the visit itself, which had included 17 meetings in 3.5 days, and preparation of the report. The test had shown the importance of a structured, focused desk study, clear responsibilities and willingness to consider evolving country realities in drafting the report. Mr. Tessema suggested that simpler guidelines be drawn up for meeting targets, for common global use.

141. Ms. Maja S. Aarønæs, Norway, described the case study in India. The desk study had begun with a review of information provided by India and the Secretariat. The review team had used the 2008 NBSAP of India, an addendum to that document in 2014 and the fifth national report to focus on implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including issues such as institutional organization and planning processes. The country visit had been prepared by the review team, the Secretariat and the national coordinator in India. Although the team had originally consisted of five members, two had been unable to participate in the country visit, in which 16 interviews had been conducted in five days. Proposed recommendations were discussed within the team and with the Secretariat each day. The report of the test visit was still being discussed with the national coordinator. The recommendations for refining the method for voluntary peer review of NBSAPs included a focused preliminary desk review, which should be shared with the national coordinator for factual verification before the country visit, familiarity with the governance, planning and budgetary processes in the country, identification of appropriate interviewees, and adequate time to complete the report, in consultation with the national coordinator.

142. Ms. Sujata Arora, India, said that a major challenge had been inadequate understanding of the governance system, planning processes and national circumstances of India by the review team. That problem could be overcome by ensuring the involvement of a reasonable, agreed number of experts (at least four) who had been involved in preparation of the NBSAP; a focused in-depth desk review of prioritized documents, which would require more time than had been available in the test review; sharing of the results of the desk study with the country for factual verification and correction if necessary; prior identification and prioritization of interviewees; identification of the issues to be considered by the review team on the basis of annex I provided by the country; timely review and finalization of the report; adequate time for engagement with the country at all stages of the review; and submission of draft recommendations for consideration by the country to avoid making theoretical rather than practical suggestions that were far removed from the realities of the country. A poorly managed, rushed review could be counterproductive.

143. Statements were made by representatives of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group), the European Union and its member States, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Switzerland and Zambia.

144. Statements were also made by representatives of the Global Forest Coalition (also on behalf of CCRI and ICCA Consortium) and IIFB (supported by the representatives of Ghana, Guatemala and the Philippines).

145. Following the expression of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text for the consideration of SBI, taking into account the views expressed orally and the comments received in writing.

146. At the 9th session of the meeting, on 5 May 2016, SBI considered the revised draft recommendation on the modus operandi of SBI and mechanisms to support review of implementation, submitted by the chair of the session, Ms. Mette Gervin Damsgaard (Denmark).

147. Following an exchange of views in which representatives of Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, the European Union, Ghana, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Switzerland and Uganda took part, the chair of the session created a group of friends of the Chair composed of the representatives of Ethiopia, the European Union, Ghana, Japan, Norway and Switzerland, as well as any other representatives who wished to participate, for the purpose of seeking a common understanding on a number of outstanding issues.

148. During the exchange of views, the representative of Mexico said that she would prefer that the chair of SBI be from a country that was a Party to both Protocols and asked that her statement be reflected in the report of the meeting.

149. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 6 May 2016, SBI considered the revised draft recommendation on the modus operandi of SBI and mechanisms to support review of implementation, submitted by the Chair.

150. Following an exchange of views, in which representatives of Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Ethiopia, the European Union, Ghana, Guatemala, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, South Africa, Switzerland and Turkey took part, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by SBI as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.14.

151. At the 11th session of the meeting, on 6 May 2016, the Subsidiary Body adopted UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.14 as recommendation 1/9. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

ITEM 13. NATIONAL REPORTING

152. At the 6th session of the meeting, on 4 May 2016, SBI took up agenda item 13. In considering the item, SBI had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on national reporting (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/11) and another on the proposed guidelines for the sixth national report (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/11/Add.1), as well as the following information documents: a note on OECD environmental performance reviews – mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral policies (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/25), an analysis of the national reporting processes in agreements relevant for biodiversity – with emphasis on the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/39) and a draft resource manual for the sixth national report (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/45).

153. During his introduction to the item, the representative of the Secretariat recalled that SBSTTA had also considered the proposed guidelines for the sixth national reports and had provided scientific and

technical inputs. He also drew the representatives' attention to the presence of kiosks outside the meeting hall providing demonstrations of the online reporting tool and the Aichi poster tool.

154. Statements were subsequently made by the representatives of Australia, Belarus, Bolivia, Canada, the European Union and its member States, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan and Switzerland.

155. Statements were also made by the representatives of BIOM Ecological Movement (Central Asia) (also on behalf of the Global Forest Coalition, CCRI and ICCA Consortium) and IIFB.

156. Following the expression of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text for the consideration of SBI, taking into account the views expressed orally and the comments received in writing.

157. At the 8th session of the meeting, on 5 May 2016, the chair of the session, Ms. Mette Gervin Damsgaard (Denmark), introduced a revised draft recommendation for the consideration of the meeting.

158. Following an exchange of views in which Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, the European Union, Ghana, Guatemala, Japan, Mexico, South Africa, Switzerland and Turkey took part, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by SBI as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.7.

159. At the 11th session of the meeting, on 6 May 2016, the Subsidiary Body adopted UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.7 as recommendation 1/10. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

ITEM 14. OPTIONS FOR ENHANCING INTEGRATION AMONG THE CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS AND ORGANIZATION OF MEETINGS

160. At the 6th session of the meeting, on 4 May 2016, SBI took up agenda item 14. In considering the item, SBI had before it notes by the Executive Secretary on enhancing integration among the Convention and its Protocols and the organization of meetings (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/12/Rev.1), on the plan for holding concurrently the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and respective meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/12/Add.1) and on hosting the meetings of the Conference of the Parties following the thirteenth meeting (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/12/Add.2) and information concerning matters related to agenda item 14: options for enhancing integration among the Convention and its Protocols and the organization of meetings (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/28).

161. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, China, the European Union and its member States, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey and Yemen.

162. A statement was also made by GYBN.

163. The representative of Turkey reiterated his country's offer to host the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol. He noted that Turkey had been the only country to make such an offer at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, which had taken note of this offer in its decision XII/35. Turkey was a United Nations hub and had hosted many important international meetings. Turkey had the logistical and financial needed capacity to host the meetings.

164. The representative of China thanked Peru for its expression of interest in hosting the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, and said that the competing offer would make China try even harder with its own offer to host the same meetings. SBI was then shown a video presentation in support of China's application to host the meetings.

165. The representative of Peru thanked the representative of China for her kind words and China's video. Peru was in a period of political transition but hoped to make its own application to host concurrent meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the Nagoya Protocol and the Cartagena Protocol in the near future.

166. Following the expression of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text for the consideration of SBI, taking into account the views expressed orally and the comments received in writing.

167. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 6 May 2016, SBI considered the revised draft recommendation on enhancing integration among the Convention and its protocols and the organization of meetings, submitted by the Chair.

168. The representative of Norway said that the criteria for new and emerging issues for both the Convention and the Cartagena Protocol should be updated scientifically on the basis of experience in applying the criteria. The relative roles of SBSTTA and SBI should be made clear from the beginning. She asked that her statement be reflected in the report of the meeting.

169. Following an exchange of views, in which representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Ethiopia (speaking on behalf of the African group), the European Union, Mexico, Namibia, Norway and Turkey took part, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by SBI as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.11.

170. At the 11th session of the meeting, on 6 May 2016, the Subsidiary Body adopted UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.11 as recommendation 1/11. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

ITEM 15. ADMINISTRATION OF THE CONVENTION, INCLUDING THE FUNCTIONAL REVIEW OF THE SECRETARIAT

171. At the 5th session of the meeting, on 4 May 2016, SBI took up agenda item 15. In considering the item, SBI had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on administration of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/13), the report on the functional review of the Secretariat (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/13/Add.1), a note on the medium-term operational results framework of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/22), a note on the new structure of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/23), the report of the individual programme post analysis (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/24), and further information on the trends of the budgets of the Convention and its Protocols (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/43).

172. The Executive Secretary reminded the meeting that the Conference of the Parties, at its eleventh and twelfth meetings, had requested an in-depth functional review of the Secretariat and, as provided for in the annex to decision XII/32, the functional review had been undertaken in a step-wise manner, with the major outputs leading to a new structure for the Secretariat. Three of the information documents contained the outputs of the process, while another information document (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/24)

contained a desk review and analysis of staff posts within the overall framework of the Secretariat's core functions as envisaged in Article 24 of the Convention, the medium-term operational results framework of the Secretariat, and its new structure. Part I of document UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/13 provided a brief report of the functional review of the Secretariat, which was more fully described in its addendum (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/13/Add.1). Part II of the document provided information on the trends in the voluntary budgets of the Convention and its Protocols, and the Executive Secretary expressed his concern that the trend was decreasing and had decreased four times since 2010; further information was provided in an information note (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/43). The Executive Secretary reminded the meeting that at its tenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties had been encouraged to make pledges before decisions had been taken on the voluntary budget and he suggested that it might be possible to return to such a practice. Finally, Part III of the document summarized how the Parties had been complying with their operational obligations, and the Executive Secretary hoped that the current meeting would use the information to encourage Parties to more fully implement those obligations.

173. The functional review aimed at increasing the efficiency and capacity of the Secretariat by having a more integrated team approach and by better integrating the work of the Convention and the Protocols within the Secretariat. That might have implications for cost-sharing between the budgets of the Convention and the Protocols, the details of which would only be clear after finalizing the terms of reference of each post. Change of management was challenging for any institution; the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity was no exception. In the operationalizing of the new structure, the Executive Secretary took full cognizance of paragraph 7 of decision XII/32. The programme to further implement, reorient and design the individual functions and job descriptions of the posts, as recommended by the consultant and according to the United Nations rules and regulations, would commence with an all staff retreat, followed by further consultations with each staff member and manager. The details would be provided to the Conference of the Parties under the administrative budget, but, the delays in finalizing the elements meant that while both the Bureau and UNEP had been kept informed about the process, the final set of proposals had not be transmitted to them in time for their guidance.

174. The Executive Secretary also said that the Secretariat's method of reporting on capacity-building might give the misleading impression that it was devoting too much time to that issue, but there had been a step-by-step change in the approach taken to capacity-building. Increasingly the Secretariat was using online capacity-building tools such as e-learning modules and electronic forums in the work on access and benefit-sharing, biosafety and protected areas, and that approach was being expanded into other areas of work of the Secretariat. The physical capacity of the Secretariat had also been addressed, making better use of video conferences, and enhanced cooperation to outsource capacity-building activities by transferring funds to partners that could deliver the actual capacity-building the Parties needed. He reminded the meeting that an Executive Secretary needed the freedom to make changes as needed during the two year interval between the meetings of the Conference of the Parties, and he urged the Parties to resist the temptation to micromanage the Secretariat as that might hinder the ability of future Executive Secretaries to respond to urgent issues in a timely way.

175. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, the European Union and its member States, Japan, Morocco, Peru and Switzerland.

176. Following the expression of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text for the consideration of SBI, taking into account the views expressed orally and the comments received in writing.

177. At the 7th session of the meeting, on 5 May 2016, the chair of the session, Ms. Mette Gervin Damsgaard (Denmark), introduced a revised draft recommendation for the consideration of the meeting.

Following an exchange of views the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by SBI as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.6.

178. At the 11th session of the meeting, on 6 May 2016, the Subsidiary Body adopted UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.6 as recommendation 1/13. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

VI. FINAL MATTERS

ITEM 16. OTHER MATTERS

179. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 6 May 2016, SBI considered a draft recommendation for the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol, on use of the terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities”, submitted by the Chair.

180. Following an exchange of views, in which Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ethiopia and the European Union, Indonesia and New Zealand took part, the draft recommendation was approved for formal adoption by SBI as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.9/Rev.1.

181. At the 11th session of the meeting, on 6 May 2016, the Subsidiary Body adopted UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.9/Rev.1 as recommendation 1/12. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

182. Also at the 11th session of the meeting, Gabon was selected through a draw, as per usual practice, to lead the plenary seating arrangement for the next biennium beginning at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

ITEM 17. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

183. The present report was adopted, as orally amended, at the 11th session of the meeting, on 6 May 2016, on the basis of the draft report prepared by the Rapporteur (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/L.1).

ITEM 18. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

184. After the customary exchange of courtesies, the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation was closed at 5.00 p.m. on Friday, 6 May 2016.
