



**CBD**



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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE  
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Items 11 and 12 of the provisional agenda\*

### **KEY ACTIONS TO ENHANCE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

#### **INTRODUCTION**

1. In its recommendation XVIII/1, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prepared a draft decision for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties, on the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, the mid-term review of progress towards the goals of Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and further actions to enhance progress (see UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2). The Subsidiary Body noted that the Conference of the Parties may consider incorporating such a decision as part of the “Pyeongchang Roadmap for the enhanced implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets”. It is envisaged that the decision would reflect the key messages from the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* (GBO-4) and also refer to an annex containing a list of possible key actions to enhance progress.
2. Accordingly, in recommendation XVIII/1, the Subsidiary Body also requested the Executive Secretary, taking into account comments made during the eighteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body and during the peer-review process for the draft GBO-4, in consultation with the GBO-4 Advisory Group and the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body, to prepare a concise list of potential key actions to enhance progress towards the the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, on the basis of the actions listed in the draft executive summary of GBO-4, ensuring consistency with the final version of the report, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting.
3. The present note has been prepared in response to this request. It contains, as an annex, possible key actions that countries can take, depending on national circumstances and priorities, to accelerate the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to facilitate the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The key actions are organized by the Strategic Goals of the Strategic Plan 2011-2020, and are drawn from the Executive Summary of GBO-4. Additional actions specific to each Aichi Biodiversity Target are provided in the main report of GBO-4 (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/9).<sup>1</sup>

\* UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Rev.1.

<sup>1</sup> To facilitate preparations by Parties for the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, an advance copy of GBO-4 has been made available from <https://www.cbd.int/gbo4advance/>

4. The actions identified in this note should be viewed in relation to the guidance already developed by the Conference of the Parties, including decision X/2 on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its technical rationale (UNEP/CBD/COP/27/Add.1), as well as the implementation needs identified by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in recommendation XVII/1. Tools available to support actions towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the attainment of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets are listed in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2 and its four addenda.

*Annex*

**LIST OF POTENTIAL KEY ACTIONS TO ENHANCE PROGRESS TOWARDS THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011 2020 AND THE  
ACHIEVEMENT OF THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS**

***A. Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society***

1. Key potential actions that could accelerate progress towards this goal, if more widely applied, include:
  - (a) Developing and implementing coherent, strategic and sustained communication efforts, strategies and campaigns to increase awareness of biodiversity and its values, and of ways to support its conservation and sustainable use;
  - (b) Better use of the social sciences, including an understanding of the social, economic and cultural drivers motivating behaviour and their interplay, in order to improve the design of communication and engagement campaigns and of relevant policies;
  - (c) The further compilation of environmental statistics and building environmental-economic accounts, including developing and maintaining national accounts of biodiversity-related natural resource stocks (such as forests and water) and where possible, integrating these into national financial accounts;
  - (d) Developing and implementing policy plans, including priorities and timelines, leading to the removal, phasing out, or reform of harmful subsidies in cases where candidate incentives and subsidies for elimination, phase-out or reform are already known, taking timely action;
  - (e) Better targeting and integration of agri-environmental schemes and other policy instruments towards desired biodiversity outcomes; and
  - (f) Strengthening partnerships among companies and industry associations, civil society and government agencies, in an accountable and transparent manner, to promote sustainable practices that address biodiversity.

***B. Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use***

2. Key potential actions that could accelerate progress towards this goal, if more widely applied, include:
  - (a) Developing integrated policies to address habitat loss and degradation, covering positive and negative incentives; engagement with sectoral groups, indigenous and local communities, landowners, other stakeholders and the general public; effective protected area networks and other area based conservation measures; and enforcement of relevant regulations and laws;
  - (b) Making greater use of innovative fisheries management systems, such as community co-management, that provide fishers and local communities with a greater stake in the long-term health of fish stocks combined with the elimination, phasing out or reform of subsidies that contribute to excess fishing capacity, phasing out destructive fishing practices and further developing marine protected area networks;
  - (c) Making agriculture more efficient, including through improved targeting and efficiency of fertilizer, pesticide and water use, reducing post harvest losses and minimizing food waste, and promoting sustainable diets;
  - (d) Reducing nutrient pollution by improving nutrient use efficiency in agriculture to reduce losses to the environment, enhancing treatment and recycling of sewage and industrial waste water, eliminating phosphates from detergent's and the conservation and restoration of wetlands;
  - (e) Increasing efforts to identify and control the main pathways responsible for species invasions, including through the development of border control or quarantine measures to reduce the likelihood of

potentially invasive alien species being introduced, and making full use of risk analysis and international standards; and

(f) Sustainably managing fisheries on coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems, combined with managing coastal zones and inland watersheds in an integrated manner in order to reduce pollution and other land-based activities that threaten these vulnerable ecosystems.

***C. Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity***

3. Key potential actions that could accelerate progress towards this goal, if more widely applied, include:

(a) Expanding protected area networks and other effective area based conservation measures to become more representative of the planet's ecological regions, of marine and coastal areas (including deep sea and ocean habitats), of inland waters and of areas of particular importance for biodiversity, including those that contain unique populations of threatened species;

(b) Improving and regularly assessing management effectiveness and equitability of protected areas and other area-based conservation measures;

(c) Developing species action plans aimed directly at particular threatened species;

(d) Ensuring that no species is subject to unsustainable exploitation for domestic or international trade, including by actions agreed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES);

(e) Promoting public policies and incentives that maintain local varieties of crops and indigenous breeds in production systems, including through increased cooperation with, and recognition of, the role of indigenous and local communities and farmers in maintaining *in situ* genetic diversity; and

(f) Integrating the conservation of the wild relatives of domesticated crops and livestock in management plans for protected areas, conducting surveys of the location of wild relatives, and including this information in plans for the expansion or development of protected area networks.

***D. Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services***

4. Key potential actions that could accelerate progress towards this goal, if more widely applied, include:

(a) Identifying, at the national level, with the involvement of relevant stakeholders, those ecosystems that are particularly important in providing ecosystem services, with particular attention to ecosystems upon which vulnerable groups are directly dependent for their health, nutrition and general well-being and livelihoods, as well as ecosystems that help to reduce risks from disasters;

(b) Reducing the pressures on and, where necessary, enhancing the protection and restoration of those ecosystems providing essential services (for example wetlands, coral reefs, rivers and forests and mountain areas as "water towers" among others);

(c) Identifying opportunities and priorities for restoration, including highly degraded ecosystems, areas of particular importance for ecosystem services and ecological connectivity, and areas undergoing abandonment of agricultural or other human-dominated use;

(d) Where feasible, making restoration an economically viable activity, by coupling employment and income generation with restoration activities; and

(e) Putting in place, by 2015, legislative, administrative or policy measures and institutional structures for implementing the Nagoya Protocol; and undertaking associated awareness-raising and capacity building activities including by engaging with indigenous and local communities and the private sector.

***E. Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building***

5. Key potential actions that could accelerate progress towards this goal, if more widely applied, include:

- (a) Ensuring that national biodiversity strategies and action plans are up to date and aligned with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, for example by setting national targets with corresponding indicators and monitoring mechanisms, with the participation of all stakeholders;
- (b) Promoting initiatives that support traditional and local knowledge of biodiversity and promote customary sustainable use, including traditional health care initiative, strengthening opportunities to learn and speak indigenous languages, research projects and data collection using community based methodologies, and involving local and indigenous communities in the creation, control, governance and management of protected areas;
- (c) Strengthening and promoting the further mobilization of and access to data by, for example, encouraging the use of common informatics standards and protocols, promoting a culture of data sharing, investing in digitization of natural history collections and promoting citizen scientists' contributions to the body of biodiversity observations;
- (d) Establishing or strengthening monitoring programmes, including monitoring of land-use change, providing near-real time information where possible, in particular for "hotspots" of biodiversity change;
- (e) Developing national financial plans for biodiversity, as part of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, aligned, where possible, with national annual and multi-annual financial planning cycles; and
- (f) Increasing national and international flows of resources for biodiversity, broadening biodiversity funding sources including by exploring innovative financial mechanisms, such as subsidy reform and payment for ecosystem services schemes, recognizing that a range of funding sources will be needed.
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