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MAINSTREAMING UNDER THE CONVENTION

Compilation of relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The present information note provides an overview of how mainstreaming has been addressed under the Convention to date. A compilation of relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties is provided as an annex.
2. The Convention calls for 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” (Article 6(b)). This is the overarching mandate for “mainstreaming” under the Convention. Further, Article 10(a) calls on Parties to “integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making”. Other articles of the Convention also promote “mainstreaming” or provide tools for it (Box 1), notably the requirements for impact assessment (Art. 14), Incentive measures (Art. 11) and the requirement to regulate or manage processes and activities that have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity (Arts. 7(c) and 8(l)).
3. The programmes of work developed under the Convention cover many aspects relevant to the integration of biodiversity into sectors (e.g. the programme of work on forest biodiversity), but do not cover all aspects of the interactions (e.g. the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity does not cover all aspects of the relationship between biodiversity and agriculture) and do not cover inter-sectoral aspects. The principles of the Ecosystem Approach (decision V/6) are very relevant, addressing, inter alia, the different needs of various sectors of society and need to understand and manage the ecosystem in an economic context. However, the socioeconomic dimensions of the ecosystem approach are probably not well known and so the approach has not been used to its full potential.

* UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/1.

Box 1: Articles of the Convention most relevant to “mainstreaming”

6(b): “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”

7(c): “Identify processes and categories of activities which have or are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and monitor their effects through sampling and other techniques”

8(l): “Where a significant adverse effect on biological diversity has been determined pursuant to Article 7, regulate or manage the relevant processes and categories of activities”

10(a): “Integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making”

11: “... adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity”

13(a): “Promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biological diversity, as well as its propagation through media, and the inclusion of these topics in educational programmes”

14(a): “Introduce appropriate procedures requiring environmental impact assessment of its proposed projects that are likely to have significant adverse effects on biological diversity with a view to avoiding or minimizing such effects and, where appropriate, allow for public participation in such procedures”

14(b): “Introduce appropriate arrangements to ensure that the environmental consequences of its programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account”

4. The second edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* highlighted the importance of addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss in the Convention’s programmes of work and of mainstreaming biodiversity into economic sectors and development planning, noting the importance of the food and energy sectors in particular.¹

5. The key instruments for implementation at national level are national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), developed in accordance with Article 6. The early NBSAPs were generally weak on mainstreaming, but this has improved in revised NBSAPs.² Guidance for NBSAPs adopted at COP-8 called for NBSAPs to address mainstreaming issues (and thus to address both paragraphs (a) and (b) of Art. 6), and this was further strengthened at COP-10 (Box 2).

¹ GBO-2 was launched at COP-8 (Curitiba, Brazil, 2006) which adopted the first decision on business and biodiversity and where the high level segment focussed on mainstreaming biodiversity into trade, agriculture.

² Prip & Gross, 2010.

Box 2: Guidance on NBSAPs relevant to mainstreaming

From decision IX/9, paragraph 8

(i): “Highlight the contribution of biodiversity, including, as appropriate, ecosystem services, to poverty eradication, national development and human well-being, as well as the economic, social, cultural, and other values of biodiversity as emphasized in the Convention on Biological Diversity, making use, as appropriate, of the methodologies and conceptual framework of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment”

(j): “Identify the main threats to biodiversity, including direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity change, and include actions for addressing the identified threats”

(q): “Address existing planning processes in order to mainstream biodiversity concerns in other national strategies, including, in particular, poverty eradication strategies, national strategies for the Millennium Development Goals, sustainable development strategies, and strategies to adapt to climate change and combat desertification, as well as sectoral strategies, and ensure that national biodiversity strategies and action plans are implemented in coordination with these other strategies”

(s): “Promote and support local action for the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by integrating biodiversity considerations into subnational and local level assessments and planning processes, and, as and where appropriate, the development of subnational and local biodiversity strategies and/or action plans, consistent with national biodiversity strategies and action plans”

From decision X/2, paragraph 3

(c): “Review, and as appropriate update and revise, their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in line with the Strategic Plan and the guidance adopted in decision IX/9, including by integrating their national targets into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, adopted as a policy instrument”

(d): “Use the revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments for the integration of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, as appropriate, economic sectors and spatial planning processes, by Government and the private sector at all levels”

6. A review of progress towards the 2010 target was carried out through the third edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* in preparation for COP-10. While acknowledging the significant and measurable results of many actions to address biodiversity loss in particular areas and among targeted species, GBO-3 concluded that:

“action to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity has not been taken on a sufficient scale to address the pressures on biodiversity in most places. There has been insufficient integration of biodiversity issues into broader policies, strategies and programmes, and the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss have not been addressed significantly. Actions to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity receive a tiny fraction of funding compared to activities aimed at promoting infrastructure and industrial developments. Moreover, biodiversity considerations are often ignored when such developments are designed, and opportunities to plan in ways that minimize unnecessary negative impacts on biodiversity are missed. Actions to address the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss, including demographic, economic, technological, socio-political and cultural pressures, in meaningful ways, have also been limited”

7. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was developed against this background, recognizing that biodiversity loss could only be effectively addressed with simultaneous and coordinated action at a number of levels. Thus the new Strategic Plan contained five interdependent Strategic Goals, addressing:

- A. The **underlying causes** or indirect drivers of biodiversity loss;
- B. The **pressures or direct drivers** on biodiversity;
- C. Actions aimed at **safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity** through direct interventions;
- D. The safeguarding and enhancement of the **benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services** to human societies;
- E. The means to **enhance the implementation** of all other goals within the Strategic Plan.

8. Thus “mainstreaming” is embedded in the logic of the Strategic Plan. In particular, Goal A is about mainstreaming across government and society, while Goal B is largely about mainstreaming in sectors such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Goal D highlights how biodiversity contributes to human well-being and other objectives (combating climate change and desertification). Goal E provides some of the enabling measures.

9. The interim review of progress towards the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets recognized significant progress towards meeting some components of the majority of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, but also noted that in most cases this progress would not be sufficient to achieve the targets set for 2020, and additional action was required. Indicators suggested that based on current trends, pressures on biodiversity would continue to increase at least until 2020.

10. Further, according to GBO-4, *“analysis of the major primary sectors indicates that drivers linked to agriculture account for 70 per cent of the projected loss of terrestrial biodiversity. Addressing trends in food systems is therefore crucial in determining whether the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 will succeed.”* The analysis behind this last key message is developed in a background study for GBO-4: *“How Sectors can contribute to sustainable use and conservation of Biodiversity”*.³

11. A number of other conclusions of GBO-4 are relevant to the mainstreaming challenge:

“Attaining most of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets will require implementation of a package of actions, typically including: legal or policy frameworks; socioeconomic incentives aligned to such frameworks; public and stakeholder engagement; monitoring; and enforcement. Coherence of policies across sectors and the corresponding government ministries, is necessary to deliver an effective package of actions.”

“It will be necessary to broaden political and general support for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the objectives of the Convention. This will require working to ensure that all levels of government and stakeholders across society are aware of the multiple values of biodiversity and related ecosystem services.”

“Meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets would contribute significantly to broader global priorities addressed by current discussions on the post-2015 development agenda: namely, reducing hunger and poverty, improving human health, ensuring a sustainable supply of energy, food and clean water, contributing to climate-change mitigation and adaptation, combating desertification and land degradation, and reducing vulnerability to disasters.”

12. This last point is reflected quite well in the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the UNGA in September 2015, which draw heavily on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

³ CBD Technical Series No. 79.

Annex

COMPILATION OF GUIDANCE BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES RELEVANT TO *MAINSTREAMING*

I. GENERAL COMMITMENTS WITH REGARD TO THE IMPORTANCE OF MAINSTREAMING

1. In decision X/4, the Conference of the Parties took note of the conclusions drawn in the third edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, including that there has been **insufficient integration of biodiversity issues into broader policies**, strategies and programmes (decision X/4, para. 4(b)); and also noted that a strategy for reducing biodiversity loss requires action at multiple levels, including **the incorporation of the ecosystem approach into planning and policy processes** (decision X/4, para. 5(e)). At the same meeting, it emphasized the need for increased support to Parties to strengthen capacity for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention, including, among other things, **strengthening of national institutions to among other things, ensure policy coherence and facilitate coordination among sectors so as to promote implementation in all sectors** (decision X/5).

2. The **Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020** (annex to decision X/2), which was based on the findings of GBO-3, provides general guidance with regard to the importance of mainstreaming, policy coherence, planning, valuation, spatial planning:

- [...] The Strategic Plan will provide a flexible framework for [...] **enhancing coherence in the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties**, including the programmes of work and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation as well as the Nagoya Protocol. It will also serve as the basis for the development of communication tools capable of attracting the attention of and engaging stakeholders, thereby **facilitating the mainstreaming of biodiversity into broader national and global agendas**. (para.1)
- [...] **There has been insufficient integration of biodiversity issues into broader policies, strategies, programmes and actions**, and therefore the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss have not been significantly reduced. While there is now some understanding of the linkages between biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being, **the value of biodiversity is still not reflected in broader policies and incentive structures**. (para. 5)
- [...] Determined action to value and protect biodiversity will benefit people in many ways, including **through better health, greater food security and less poverty**. It will also help to slow climate change by enabling ecosystems to store and absorb more carbon; and it will help people adapt to climate change by adding resilience to ecosystems and making them less vulnerable. Better protection of biodiversity is therefore a prudent and cost-effective investment in risk reduction for the global community. (para.9)
- Achieving this positive outcome requires actions at multiple entry points, which are reflected in the goals of the Strategic Plan. These include (para.10(a) and (b)):
 - Initiating action to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss, **including production and consumption patterns, by ensuring that biodiversity concerns are mainstreamed throughout government and society**, through communication, education and awareness, appropriate incentive measures, **and institutional change**;
 - [...] **Engagement of the agricultural, forest, fisheries, tourism, energy and other sectors** will be essential to success. Where trade offs between biodiversity protection and other social objectives exist, they can often be minimized by using approaches such as **spatial planning and efficiency measures**.

- The mission of the Strategic Plan is to take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and **contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication**. To ensure this, among other things, **biodiversity issues and values are mainstreamed**, and **appropriate policies are effectively implemented**.
- Means for implementation: [...] NBSAPs are key instruments for translating the Strategic Plan to national circumstances, including through the national targets, **and for integrating biodiversity across all sectors of government and society**. (para. 14)
- The programmes of work: [...] Together with the various cross-cutting issues⁴ they provide detailed guidance on implementation of the Strategic Plan, **and could also contribute to development and poverty reduction**. (para. 15)
- Broadening political support for this Strategic Plan and the objectives of the Convention is necessary, for example, by working to ensure that Heads of State and Government and the parliamentarians of all Parties **understand the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services**. Parties to the Convention should be encouraged to establish national biodiversity targets that support the achievement of the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and outline the measures and activities that will achieve this, **such as the development of comprehensive national accounting, as appropriate, that integrates the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services into government decision-making** [...].
- Partnerships at all levels are required for effective implementation of the Strategic Plan, to leverage actions at the scale necessary, **to garner the ownership necessary to ensure mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors of government, society and the economy** and to find synergies with national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements. [...] In particular, efforts will be needed to (para. 17):
 - Ensure that the Convention, through its new Strategic Plan, **contributes to sustainable development and the elimination of poverty**, and the other Millennium Development Goals;
 - Ensure cooperation to achieve implementation of the Plan **in different sectors**;
 - Promote **biodiversity-friendly practice by business**; and
 - Promote synergy and **coherence in the implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements**.⁵

3. At its twelfth meeting, the Conference of the Parties noted the general conclusions from the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, including that partnerships at all levels are required for effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, to leverage broad-scale actions, **to garner the ownership necessary to ensure the mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors of government, society and the economy** [...] (decision XII/1, para. 7(e)). At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties:

- Took note of the key scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, as identified by SBSTTA-17, including the need for improvement and better use of [...] approaches for mainstreaming, in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity through, inter alia: biodiversity safeguards, **tools and methods for spatial planning**, including integrated land use and coastal and marine planning, valuation of

⁴ A full list of programmes and initiatives is available at: <http://www.cbd.int/programmes/>.

⁵ The TEMETEA modules for the coherent implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and related instruments may be a useful tool to support this.

biodiversity, ecosystem functions and ecosystem services; and mainstreaming biodiversity into sustainable development and other relevant policy sectors (decision XII/1, para. 14 and annex I);

- Noting the essential role of regulation and the complementary role of market-based instruments, encouraged Parties and other Governments to promote the design and implementation, in all key economic sectors, of positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity that are effective, transparent, targeted, appropriately monitored, cost-efficient as well as consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, and that do not generate perverse incentives [...](decision X/44, para.10);

4. In earlier decisions, the Conference of the Parties:

- Urged Parties to include in their national plans or strategies **and legislation** measures for, among other things, the integration of biological diversity objectives in relevant sectoral policies in order to achieve conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (decision III/9, paragraph 2 (b));
- Noted with concern, among other things, **the inadequate mainstreaming of biodiversity, in particular in sectoral planning processes and in national development and poverty eradication strategies** [...] (IX/8, paragraph 4);
- Urged Parties in developing, implementing and revising their national and, where appropriate, regional, biodiversity strategies and action plans, and equivalent instruments, to, among other things, address existing planning processes in order to **mainstream biodiversity concerns in other national strategies, including, in particular, poverty eradication strategies, national strategies for the Millennium Development Goals, sustainable development strategies, and strategies to adapt to climate change and combat desertification, as well as sectoral strategies, and ensure that national biodiversity strategies and action plans are implemented in coordination with these other strategies** (decision IX/8, para. 8 (q));
- Took note of the opportunity provided by the ongoing development of “One UN” programmes and encouraged Parties, including the “One UN” pilot countries, to give due consideration to integrating biodiversity issues as identified in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (decision IX/8, para. 19);
- [...] Urged Parties and other Governments to **promote dialogue among different sectors, to mainstream biodiversity, at the regional and national levels** including, when appropriate, through the processes of the Convention, to **address linkages between the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and, among others, international trade, finance, agriculture, forestry, tourism, mining, energy and fisheries**, in order to contribute to the more effective implementation of the Convention, in particular its Article 6 (decision VIII/9, para. 15).
- Requested SBSTTA **to take note in its deliberations of the linkages between biodiversity and relevant socio-economic issues and analysis, including economic drivers of biodiversity change, valuation of biodiversity and its components, and of the ecosystem services provided, as well as biodiversity’s role in poverty alleviation and achieving the Millennium Development Goals** (decision VIII/9, para. 21);
- Urged Parties [...] **to promote the integration of biodiversity concerns into all relevant sectors by coordinating their national positions among the various conventions and other international forums** in which they are involved (decision VIII/16, para. 1);
- Recalled decisions III/6, V/11 and VI/26 of the Conference of the Parties, in particular objective 4.4 of the Strategic Plan (“Key actors and stakeholders, including the private sector, are engaged in partnership to implement the Convention and are **integrating biodiversity concerns into their**

relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes, and policies”) and emphasized the need to involve all stakeholders in the implementation of the Convention and the achievement of the 2010 target, while mindful also that responsibilities for implementation rest primarily with Parties (decision VIII/17);

- Was recognizing the importance of **integrating the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies**, and recognizing the importance of addressing this issue in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in accordance with Articles 6 and 10 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, (decision V/24, preamble);
- Adopted a contribution to the World Summit on Sustainable Development, which included the following: The most important lesson of the last ten years is that the objectives of the Convention will be impossible to meet until consideration of biodiversity is fully integrated into other sectors. The need to mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources across all sectors of the national economy, the society and the policy-making framework is a complex challenge at the heart of the Convention (decision VI/21, annex, paragraph 10). While many countries have made some start in this, notably in those sectors most immediately associated with biodiversity such as forestry, fisheries and agriculture, much more needs to be done, particularly in areas that traditionally are economically and politically dominant such as industry, trade and transport. Even in those sectors where a start has been made in incorporating the consideration of biodiversity into decision-making, more cross-sectoral integration is needed, for example consideration of the impacts of forestry, agriculture or aquaculture on sustainable use of inland water biodiversity, of fishing on marine and coastal biodiversity, or of land-use change on forest or dry-land biodiversity (decision VI/21, annex, paragraph 11).
- Adopted the text of the Strategic Plan for the Convention on Biological Diversity, which stated: The need to mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources across all sectors of the national economy, the society and the policy-making framework is a complex challenge at the heart of the Convention. This will mean cooperation with many different actors, such as regional bodies and organizations. Integrated management of natural resources, based on the ecosystem approach, is the most effective way to promote this aim of the Convention (decision VI/26, para. 1 and annex, paragraph 8); it also noted a lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors, including use of tools such as environmental impact assessments, as political/societal obstacles to the implementation of the Convention (decision VI/26, appendix, 1 (c));
- Endorsed the draft guidelines for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into environmental impact assessment legislation and/or processes and in strategic environmental assessment contained in the annex to decision VI/7, (decision VI/7, paragraph 1);

II. CAPACITY-BUILDING AND SUPPORT FOR MAINSTREAMING

5. The Conference of the Parties took a number of decisions in support of mainstreaming and related capacity-building. It includes the following:

- Welcomed the commitment by the executive heads of members of the EMG to contribute individually and collectively to the international biodiversity agenda, **in particular by identifying opportunities for cooperation and mainstreaming biodiversity into the relevant policy sectors of the United Nations** (decision X/20);
- Encouraged Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders to support and contribute to **communication initiatives**, which combine the implementation of Strategic Goals A and E regarding **mainstreaming of biodiversity**, participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building (decision XI/2, para. 24);

- Encouraged Parties to further strengthen cooperation and synergy among [...] **focal points for other relevant sectoral processes and partners** at the national level so as to enhance capacity to implement the Strategic Plan, avoid duplication of activities and further enhance the effective use of resources, recognizing that NBSAPs provide a useful tool for such collaboration, and requested the Executive Secretary to facilitate this cooperation (decision XI/6, para. 10);
- Stressed the role of NBSAPs in developing **a coherent approach at the national level** [...] (decision XI/6, para. 11)
- Stressed the **importance of further strengthening collaboration between the CBD and the FAO in meeting relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets**, particularly in the context of achieving food security and in respect of the Nagoya Protocol, and welcomes the revised joint work plan (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/33, annex) (decision XI/6, para. 22);
- Adopted the Bonn message on finance and biological diversity, in which Parties, among other things, were emphasizing that the enhanced phase of implementation of the three objectives of the Convention requires that biodiversity considerations be mainstreamed into national development and poverty-reduction plans, policies and strategies, as well as into development-cooperation planning; and invited relevant institutions to increase direct investment and technical assistance in biodiversity projects and **strive to mainstream biodiversity** and its associated ecosystem services considerations into their overall programme of work to maximize potential for synergy (decision IX/11 C, para.1 and annex);
- Suggested the four-year framework of programme priorities for consideration during the fifth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund, including outcome 3.3. technically rigorous biodiversity standards are mainstreamed into certification systems for goods produced in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and other sectors and outcome 4.2. national biodiversity action plans are mainstreamed into development strategies and programmes (decision IX/30 B, para.3 and annex);
- Invited Parties to give due consideration to biodiversity **in their development-planning systems, including in poverty reduction strategy papers**, where they exist, in order to maximize opportunities for mobilizing financial resources (decision VIII/13, para. 8);
- Outlined key components of the plan of implementation on CEPA Activities at National and Regional Levels including **strengthening capacities to market and mainstream biodiversity** into the work of other sectoral programmes and policies (decision VIII/6, Annex III, Section II, para.3 (a));
- Urged Parties to consider undertaking, as appropriate, a **review and assessment of existing legislation and policies governing biodiversity financing mechanisms, with a view to identifying opportunities for mainstreaming biodiversity** and strengthening current policies and their complementary safeguards, and to make information on this work available to the Executive Secretary, including practical experiences and lessons learned (decision XII/3, para. 17);
- Requested the Executive Secretary:
 - **To continue to develop guidance on integrating biodiversity into relevant sectors and cross-sectoral policies, plans and programmes** (decision X/5, para 7(b));
 - In collaboration with a number of partners to continue facilitating the provision of support to countries for capacity-building activities, including through regional and/or subregional workshops on, among other things, **the mainstreaming of biodiversity** (decision X/5, para. 6 and decision X/2, para. 17(a)).

- To compile **existing guidelines and best practices for mainstreaming financing of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services into overall and sectoral planning** as well as on financial needs assessment and make this information publicly available (decision IX/11, para. 9);
- Encouraged the Executive Secretary to develop relationships with other processes with a view to fostering good management practices in areas such as methods for developing systems plans and integrating biological diversity considerations into sectoral strategies and plans (decision IV/15, para. 6);

III. VALUATION/ACCOUNTING

6. The Conference of the Parties took a number of decisions directly relating to the valuation of biodiversity and its integration into national accounting. It:

- Was emphasizing that increased knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services and its application is an important tool for communicating and mainstreaming biodiversity, invited Parties and other Governments to make use of the findings of TEEB and other relevant studies, **to make the case for investment for biodiversity and ecosystem services and to strengthen policy commitment to biodiversity at the highest level** (decision X/2, para. 7);
- Noted that a strategy for reducing biodiversity loss requires action at multiple levels, including mechanisms for addressing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss, **including a recognition of the benefits of biodiversity and their reflection within economic systems and markets, as well as their consideration in planning and policy processes at the national and local levels** (decision X/4, para. 5(a)); and emphasized the need for increased support to Parties [...] including, among other things, **support to assess, on a scientific basis, the economic and other values of biodiversity and ecosystems** in order to increase awareness and understanding of the importance of biodiversity, and thereby contribute to the mobilization of additional resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- Recognized that biodiversity and its resources and functions, as well as successful policies and programmes that protect or enhance them, provide important ecosystem services, including ecosystem services of regional and global importance, that need to be **adequately recognized and taken into account in private and public decision making**, and recalled that Article 11 of the Convention calls upon Parties, as far as possible and as appropriate, to adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biodiversity (decision VIII/26);
- Recalling decision X/3, paragraph 11, which recognizes that many developing countries have undertaken **analyses of the values of their biodiversity** and are working to close the financial gap to effectively conserve their biological resources, invited Parties **to share experiences and lessons learned** and called upon developed countries to respond to needs identified and to create enabling conditions for those countries yet to undertake such analyses to identify their respective needs (decision XI/4, para. 13);
- Recognizing the importance of assessing the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services for the enhanced calibration of positive incentive measures, invited Parties and other Governments [...] **to take measures and establish, or enhance, mechanisms with a view to accounting for the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services in public and private sector decision making**, [...] (decision X/44, para. 6);
- Noted existing efforts by a number of Parties to prepare national studies on the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity, and encouraged other Parties and Governments to also consider, as appropriate, the preparation of such studies, [...] and **to identify mechanisms and measures to**

integrate the values of biodiversity into relevant national and local policies, programmes and planning processes, as well as reporting systems, in a manner adapted to national circumstances (decision XI/30, para. 2);

- Invited Parties and other Governments that plan to undertake **national studies on the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity** to ensure that these studies and the revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans are mutually supportive (decision XI/30, para. 3);
- Invited Parties, among others, to develop proposals for extending longer-term technical support and capacity-building **on valuation methodologies and the integration of the values of biodiversity into relevant national and local policies, programmes and planning processes**, as well as reporting systems, including national accounting, as appropriate (decision XI/30, para. 9);
- Noted the support of international organizations and initiatives to efforts at the global, regional and national levels in, among other things, assessing and **mainstreaming the values of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services**, and invited these and other relevant organizations and initiatives to continue and further intensify this work, including continued support for capacity-building at the national level (decision XI/30, para. 10);
- Took note of the ongoing work of the United Nations Statistics Commission to include experimental ecosystem accounts in its revised System of Environmental-Economic Accounts, thereby **supporting the incorporation of biodiversity, as appropriate, into national accounting**, as foreseen by Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 (decision XI/30, para. 11);
- Invited national, regional and international funding institutions **to support the building or enhancement of national capacities for assessing the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services**, among other things (decision X/44, para. 8);
- Endorsed the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures, including that consideration should be given to integrating biodiversity incentives into the incentives provided through other sectors; and that identifying and assessing the value of biodiversity and of the environmental services that it provides can be an incentive in itself and supports the design of other incentive measures. Raising awareness among all stakeholders of the value and services of biodiversity improves the chances for incentive measures to be successful (decision VI/15, annex, paragraphs 12 and 22);
- Encouraged Parties, Governments and relevant organizations to promote the design and implementation of appropriate incentive measures, [...] in order to facilitate achieving the implementation of the objectives of the Convention and to integrate biological diversity concerns in sectoral policies, instruments and projects (decision IV/10, para. 1(a));
- Resolved that incentive measures shall be included as appropriate on the agenda of the Conference of the Parties and be integrated into the sectoral and thematic items under the medium-term programme of work of the Conference of the Parties; (decision III/18, paragraph 2);
- Encouraged Parties to review their existing legislation and economic policies, to identify and promote incentive for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity, stressing the importance of taking appropriate action on incentives that threaten biological diversity; (decision III/18, paragraph 3);
- Encouraged Parties to ensure adequate incorporation of the market and non-market values of biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas, inter alia, national accounting systems and investment strategies; (decision III/18, paragraph 4)

- Requested the Executive Secretary:
 - building on the results of TEEB⁶ and other processes, to cooperate with relevant organizations, with the aim of: (i) further developing the economic aspects related to ecosystem services and biodiversity; (ii) developing implementation **tools for the integration of economic aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem services**; and (iii) facilitating implementation and capacity-building for such tools; and through capacity-building workshops, to support countries **in making use of the findings of TEEB and in integrating the values of biodiversity into relevant national and local policies, programmes and planning processes** (decision X/2, paragraph 17(e) and (f)).

IV. SUSTAINABLE USE

7. The Conference of the Parties:

- Invited Parties, among others:
 - To **further integrate the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services into national policies, plans, and strategies for relevant economic sectors**, for example through the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity,⁷ in order to promote sustainable use of components of biodiversity, and strengthen the implementation of existing plans (decision X/32, para. 2(b));
 - To **recognize the value of human-influenced natural environments, such as farmlands and secondary forests** [...] (decision X/32, para. 2(f));
 - Where appropriate, to review, revise and update NBSAPs, taking into account the Strategic Plan, **to further coordinate at the national level and engage different sectors (including, *inter alia*, energy, the financial sector, forestry, wildlife management, fisheries, water supply, agriculture, disaster prevention, health, and climate change) to fully account for the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services in decision-making** (decision X/32, para. 2(g));
 - [...] To review and revise, and update where appropriate, national incentive measures and frameworks with a view **to mainstreaming the sustainable use of biodiversity into production, private and financial sectors**; and identifying and removing or mitigating incentives that are harmful to biodiversity [...] (decision X/32, para. 2(h));
 - To encourage, *inter alia*, the application of the “polluter-pays principle”, and effective market-based instruments that have the potential to support the sustainable use of biodiversity and **improve the sustainability of supply chains**, such as voluntary certification schemes, responsible consumption practices, green procurement by public administrations, improving chain-of-custody, including traceability of commodities derived from biodiversity, and other authentication schemes [...] (decision X/32, para. 2(i));
 - Encourage the private sector to adopt and apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines and compatible provisions of the Convention **in sectoral and corporate strategies, standards and practices**, and facilitate such efforts of the private sector (decision X/32, para. 3(c));
 - Increase human and financial capacity as appropriate for the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines and other provisions of the Convention related to

⁶ See http://www.teebweb.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=bYhDohL_TuM%3d&tabid=924&mid=1813.

⁷ Decision VII/12, annex II.

sustainable use of biodiversity, inter alia, by **enhancing cross-sectoral integration and coordination** [...](decision X/32, para. 2(d));

- Took note of the **guidance in the note by the Executive Secretary on how to improve the sustainable use of biodiversity in a landscape perspective** (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/13) and the **guidance on application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines to agriculture** (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/34), and invited Parties to consider this guidance as a useful complement to existing guidance under the Convention on Biological Diversity (decision XI/25, para. 1);
- Encouraged Parties to strengthen, as appropriate, the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines and the ecosystem approach **in spatial planning and sectoral policies that relate to the wider landscape and seascape and its components** (decision XI/25, para. 2);
- Invited relevant intergovernmental organizations, including members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, to **integrate existing guidance on the sustainable use of biodiversity developed under the Convention into their work programmes** (decision XI/25, para. 5);
- Welcomed the revised recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat as a potential complement to the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity related to sustainable wildlife management in tropical and subtropical countries (decision XI/25, para. 11 and annex), including:
 - Engaging the private sector and extractive industries. **Wildlife management, including bushmeat species management, should be an essential part of management or business plans for natural resource industries (oil, gas, minerals, timber, etc.)** operating in tropical, sub-tropical forest, wetland and savannah ecosystems. Where possible, identify and apply existing biodiversity safeguards and standards within extractive industry guidelines and policies (such as safeguards for sustainable forest management – SFM) [...](decision XI/25, annex, para 2);
 - Review of national policies and legal frameworks: States where bushmeat species occur are strongly encouraged to **review existing policies and legal frameworks related to the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife**. In addition to restricting harvesting in protected areas and of threatened species in accordance with existing legislation, it is recommended that States establish strategies, policies, capacity, and management systems that support the legal and sustainable hunting of targeted species. The review should ensure, among others, **the coherence of policy and legal frameworks through mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in the various sectoral and national planning exercises** (decision XI/25, annex, para 4(b));
 - Landscape-level management: An effectively managed and coherent network of protected areas is essential to conserve wildlife, including threatened species. In order to conserve wildlife populations outside protected areas, management should consider the landscape level (decision XI/25, annex, para. 5);
 - National strategies and action plans to address bushmeat: (a) support and strengthen national political will to plan and take action on key bushmeat and existing conservation commitments; (b) Governments should develop or strengthen participatory and cross-sectoral processes in formulating and implementing the sustainable management and harvesting of wildlife (decision XI/25, annex, para. 13);
 - Forest certification: Forest certification schemes and standards should take into account the role of conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in maintaining healthy forest

ecosystems, as well as the well-being of forest-dependent indigenous and local communities (decision XI/25, annex, para. 19);

- Recognized that **sustainable use can be an effective tool in imbuing value to biodiversity**, and invites Parties to identify areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity, and to communicate this information to the Executive Secretary. (decision V/24, paragraph 7);
- Requested the Executive Secretary:
 - among other things, to compile information on how to improve sustainable use of biodiversity **in a landscape perspective, including on sectoral policies, international guidelines, and best practices for sustainable agriculture and forestry**, including a review of relevant criteria and indicators, [...](decision X/32, para. 4(b));

V. POVERTY ERADICATION AND DEVELOPMENT

8. The Conference of the Parties:

- Was recognizing the **need for increased capacity for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes** at all levels and for all sectors and actors (decision XII/5, preamble);
- Stressed the need for the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and SDGs to support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and to tackle the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss and encourages Parties and others, to fully engage in the discussions on the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and the SDGs and to integrate and mainstream the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and associated vision for 2050, in an appropriate way, in the overarching chapeau, and into all relevant sustainable development goals, targets and indicators, as well as the means of implementation, highlighting the crucial importance of biodiversity and ecosystems services and functions for sustainable development and to ensure that the post-2015 United Nations development agenda is a transformative agenda for the future of people and the planet (decision XII/4, para. 1);
- Welcomed the Chennai Guidance for the Integration of Biodiversity and Poverty Eradication, which includes, among other things (decision XII/5, para. 2 and annex, section 1 (c); 3 C(a) and 2(c)):
 - **To promote the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services concerns into national development strategies and sectoral development plans, fiscal and, as appropriate, national accounting systems, and their implementation and reporting.** The use of national economic tools may be effective for mainstreaming poverty-environment into national planning and budgets;
 - To mainstream the link between biodiversity and poverty eradication for sustainable development into development cooperation programmes and technical assistance;
 - To promote the implementation of safeguard measures to avoid adverse impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem integrity [...] by taking measures, as appropriate, in all sectors and from local to national level, to promote more sustainable patterns of resource use that conserve biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services for the poor and vulnerable communities in particular
 - To take into consideration national, regional and international **successful experiences and best practices, such as the landscape approach**, ecosystem-based adaptation, stewardship, the mitigation hierarchy, environment safeguards and transparent land

management for integration of biodiversity and poverty eradication at the local, national and regional levels, in order to enhance holistic views, understanding and values of biodiversity, through cross-sector coordination, and strengthening oversight bodies;

- Encouraged Parties and other Governments to build on existing knowledge of biodiversity and poverty alleviation mainstreaming/to integrate biodiversity into national development policies and plans (decision IX/11, para. 10);
- Encouraged Parties to integrate biodiversity and nature's benefits to people, including ecosystem services and functions, into poverty eradication and development strategies, initiatives and processes at all levels, and vice versa, to integrate poverty eradication and development concerns and priorities into national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other appropriate plans, policies and programmes for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to monitor, evaluate and report on these integration efforts, through appropriate indicators and tools, and include this information, inter alia, in their national report (decision XII/5, para. 3);
- Encouraged Parties to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem benefits, including services and functions, into national budgeting processes in order to capture the value of biodiversity in national development planning across all sectors for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as well as the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets (decision XII/5, para. 4);
- Encouraged Parties, among others, to identify best practices and lessons learned on how to integrate biodiversity, poverty eradication, and sustainable development, and to share this information using the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and, as appropriate, other relevant means ((decision XII/5, para. 12);
- Encouraged Parties, other Governments, international organizations, relevant stakeholders and indigenous and local communities to take steps to identify and overcome barriers to the implementation of decisions of the Conference of the Parties, such as lack of cross-sector coordination, resources and political prioritization, in order to effectively integrate biodiversity, poverty eradication and development, and to share lessons learned and the approaches or methods used to overcome barriers using the clearing-house mechanism (decision XII/5, para. 14);
- Called upon Parties and others, as appropriate, to develop or strengthen the enabling environment and the capacity of Parties, communities, organizations and individuals, to effectively integrate the interlinkages between biodiversity and poverty eradication and sustainable development, and relevant cross-cutting issues by providing the necessary technical, scientific support and financial resources (decision XII/5, para. 15);
- Invites Parties to raise awareness on best practices of sustainable use, including agroecological approaches with positive impacts on the conservation of biodiversity in order to address pressures on biodiversity (decision XII/5, para. 7);
- Was recognizing the urgent need to improve capacity for **mainstreaming** the three objectives of the Convention **into poverty eradication strategies and plans [...]**(decision X/6, preamble);
- Was aware of [...] the **need to mainstream relevant biodiversity and ecosystem services considerations within existing platforms and initiatives** (decision X/6, preamble);
- Was recognizing the importance of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), "The Future We Want",⁸ particularly **in relation to the need**

⁸ General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

to further mainstream sustainable development at all levels, integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing the linkages between them, so as to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions (decision XI/22, preamble);

- Was recognizing also, [...] that **poverty eradication, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production, and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development** (decision XI/22, preamble);
- Was recognizing further that **Parties integrate and mainstream biodiversity concerns into national planning processes** in accordance with their own national priorities, situations and capacities, and also in accordance with their national laws and policies (decision XI/22, preamble);
- Decided that issues relating to the **links between biodiversity and human well-being, livelihoods, poverty eradication and sustainable development shall be discussed as appropriate at future meetings of the Conference of the Parties** for the purpose of recommending specific actions to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (decision XI/22, para. 10);
- Welcomed the **increased efforts and attention to mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development** (decision X/6, para 5);
- Called for enhanced efforts to **promote capacity-building for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into broader poverty eradication and development processes** as a means to contribute to the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the Millennium Development Goals (decision X/6, para 1);
- Called for active involvement and commitment of development cooperation agencies and implementing agencies in **supporting the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes**, as appropriate (decision X/6, para. 2);
- Called upon all the partners and stakeholders involved in biodiversity and development processes and programmes to **strengthen coordination in order to avoid duplication and to facilitate coherence, synergies and complementary strategies and working approaches aimed at sustainable development and poverty eradication** (decision X/6, para. 3);
- Urged Parties, among others, to implement development activities in ways that are consistent with, and do not compromise, the achievement of the objectives of CBD and the 2010 target, including by improving environmental policies in relevant development agencies and sectors such as through integrating concerns relating to biodiversity and the Millennium Development Goals more directly into environmental impact assessments, strategic environmental assessments and other such tools, including at the national level through the national strategies for sustainable and the poverty reduction strategies and programmes (decision VII/32, para. 1);
- Invited Parties:
 - All partners and stakeholders to **integrate the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity into sustainable development and poverty eradication programmes, plans, policies and priority actions**, (decision XI/22, para. 1);
 - All partners and stakeholders involved in biodiversity and development processes and programmes to take into account the executive summary on the root causes of and **interlinkages between biodiversity loss and poverty** (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/5, annex II) and the proceedings of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and

Development and its analysis of the root causes of and interlinkages between biodiversity loss and poverty (UNEP/CBD/WG RI/4/INF/11) (decision XI/22, para. 2);

- UNDP and other relevant organizations to make available, through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, **best practices and lessons learned on integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and sustainable development** (decision XI/22, para. 9);
- To intensify their cooperation to strengthen national and regional capabilities to mainstream biodiversity, [...], in accordance with Articles 12 and 18 of the Convention, (decision X/6, para 9);
- Where appropriate based on national circumstances, to implement a number of activities, including to establish a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions including, as appropriate, mainstreaming into sustainable development strategies, the Millennium Development Goals and other relevant sectors and strategies (decision IX/16 B, para. and annex II);
- Noted that it is essential to **share experiences between countries on how to mainstream and build capacity and to strengthen the scaling-up of good practices on sustainable development and poverty eradication** (decision X/6, para. 4); as well as the importance of certain elements in **efforts to integrate biodiversity into poverty eradication and development processes**, (decision X/6, para. 6);
- Invited developed country Parties, other Governments and donors, and the financial mechanism to provide **financial and technical support to developing countries to further develop approaches on the integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development processes** (decision X/6, para.10);
- Requested the Executive Secretary subject to the availability of resources, to, among other things:
 - With the relevant partners, **identifying, documenting, promoting and where appropriate supporting the best practices and approaches for integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and development processes** (decision X/6);
 - **Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services in development cooperation plans and priorities**, including the linkage between the Convention's work programmes and the Millennium Development Goals in partnership with development cooperation agencies (decision X/6);
 - Promoting, through the clearing-house mechanism and other appropriate means, and in support of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, the **sharing of knowledge, experience, communication and awareness on mainstreaming biodiversity for poverty eradication and development** (decision X/6);
 - Decides to establish an Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development with the terms of reference including **to provide guidance and priorities for all relevant actors involved in development processes** (Governments, sector ministries, implementation agencies and other target groups such as policy-makers, practitioners, scientist, media, education) (decision X/6);
 - Collaborate with a range of organizations to ensure that appropriate capacity-development packages for **mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes are developed and implemented** (decision XI/22, para. 11 (h));

VI. BEHAVIOUR CHANGE/CONSUMERS/PRODUCERS

9. The Conference of the Parties:

- Was noting the potential role of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, scientific organizations, and other stakeholders, in influencing business practices and **in facilitating a modification of consumer behaviour as well as of societal expectations** (decision X/21, preamble);
- Was realizing the **need to incorporate biodiversity concerns into existing and emerging private-sector initiatives and operations**, and recognizing the important role of Governments in enhancing the engagement of the business community in achieving the three objectives of the Convention (decision X/21, preamble);
- Noted the following types of tools and mechanisms, among others, that may be of use **in facilitating contributions from business and industry towards the implementation of the Convention and its 2010 target** (decision VIII/17):
 - Guidance on the integration of biodiversity considerations into existing voluntary or mandatory reporting and performance standards, guidelines, and indices in order to mainstream biodiversity considerations into business practice;
 - Certification schemes reflecting the full range of biodiversity-related issues to facilitate consumer choice based on companies' biodiversity performance;
 - Internationally agreed standards on activities that impact biodiversity;
 - Guidance and tools to assist companies in implementing good practice with regard to biodiversity;
 - Biodiversity policies and action plans to define and operationalize companies' biodiversity commitments;
- Urged national focal points, working with relevant government departments, **to communicate the importance of biodiversity to companies operating within the jurisdiction of Parties**, among other things to encourage such companies to **adopt practices that support the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the objectives of the Convention** (decision VIII/17, para. 1);
- Encouraged Parties and other Governments **to engage with businesses and enterprises on ways and means to contribute to the national implementation of the Convention** [...] (decision X/44, para 11);
- Endorsed the recommendations for further cooperation on incentive measures, including that the existence of appropriate legal and policy frameworks and supporting human capacity is key to the effective development and implementation of incentive measures. The Conference of the Parties has encouraged Governments to develop supportive legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures. Furthermore, raising awareness of decision makers and stakeholders on the importance of incentives to achieve the objectives of the Convention is an important aspect of human capacity-building (decision VI/15, para. 2 and annex II, paragraph 9).
- Invited Parties, among other things:
 - To foster, as appropriate, **implementation of sustainable consumption and production patterns for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity**, both in the public and the private sector, including through business and biodiversity initiatives, procurement policies that are in line with the objectives of the Convention, and development of methods to promote science-based information on biodiversity in

consumer and producer decisions, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations (decision X/44, para. 12);

- To **promote a public-policy environment that enables private-sector engagement and the mainstreaming of biodiversity into corporate strategies and decision-making** in a manner that contributes to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention; and **to develop, and report on, national activities that promote and facilitate the mainstreaming of biodiversity by business**, such as through regulations and, as appropriate, economically and socially sound incentive measures, national biodiversity strategies and action plans as well as national reports (decision X/21, para. 1);
- To consider **promoting the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services values into private sector activities**, including large and publically listed companies, taking into account the findings and recommendations of the TEEB for Business Report and the work undertaken within the framework of national ecosystem assessments, and taking into consideration the needs and circumstances of small and medium-sized enterprises, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition (decision XI/7, para. 3(a));
- To consider **policies and legislation that halt biodiversity loss and reduce incentives, including subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity or have biodiversity impacts**, taking into account the needs and circumstances of developing countries and those with economies in transition (decision XI/7, para. 3(c));
- **To adopt policies** that respect the goals and objectives of the Convention and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including for **the promotion of sustainable consumption and production that incorporate effective safeguards for biodiversity**, as appropriate (decision XI/7, para. 3(d));
- To review and, where possible, revise strategies for communicating biodiversity agendas and policies, particularly NBSAPs, to business, taking into account their interests and aspirations, such as those expressed through their corporate social responsibility programmes, in order to ensure a greater contribution from the private sector to implementing the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (decision XI/7, para. 3(f));
- To actively support relevant capacity-building in developing countries, and help those Parties develop **policy measures and guidance to assist businesses in improving their biodiversity-friendly sustainable development strategies** and participating in the implementation of the Convention and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (decision XI/7, para. 3(g));
- [...] To review and revise, and update where appropriate, national incentive measures and frameworks with a view to: **mainstreaming the sustainable use of biodiversity into production, private and financial sectors**; [...](decision X/32, para. 2(h));
- To encourage, inter alia, the application of the “polluter-pays principle”, and effective market-based instruments that have the potential to support the sustainable use of biodiversity and **improve the sustainability of supply chains, such as voluntary certification schemes, responsible consumption practices, green procurement by public administrations, improving chain-of-custody, including traceability of commodities derived from biodiversity, and other authentication schemes including markers identifying products of indigenous and local communities**, consistent and in

harmony with the three objectives of the Convention and other relevant international obligations (decision X/32, para. 2(i)).

- To encourage the private sector to adopt and apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines and compatible provisions of the Convention in sectoral and corporate strategies, standards and practices, and facilitate such efforts of the private sector (decision X/32, para. 3(c));
- To seek to foster public and private partnerships, in consultation with civil society, to promote the development and implementation of biodiversity strategies within the business sector, including on resource mobilization, and to strengthen related capacity-building (decision XII/10, para. 1(c));
- To continue work to create an enabling environment, taking into account existing decisions of the Conference of the Parties, such that businesses, including publicly funded and local community businesses, which could include a range of actors, can effectively implement the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, as well as the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, taking into account the needs of small and medium enterprises, and designing appropriate frameworks to address these needs with respect to social and environmental responsibility (decision XII/10, para. 1(d));
- Encouraged businesses and the private sector, among other things:
 - To monitor and assess **impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services**, including the consideration of related risks and opportunities, and of how this may affect their activities, and to develop and apply processes and production methods that minimize or avoid negative impacts on biodiversity (decision X/21, para. 1);
 - To **survey available best practice within relevant industries**, and to consider how specific skills, expertise and influence can be mobilized and shared in order to minimize and avoid negative impacts on biodiversity (decision X/21, para. 1);
 - To **participate in voluntary certification schemes** that promote the three objectives of the Convention (decision X/21, paragraph 1);
 - To adopt commitments to support the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention, for instance, through the approaches set out in the Jakarta Charter and other initiatives at both national and global levels (decision X/21, para. 1);
 - To develop and maintain an ongoing dialogue with Governments on how best to contribute to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention (decision X/21, para. 1);
 - To continue to take actions which would be instrumental to implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in accordance with decision X/2 and national policies (decision XI/7, para. 4(a));
 - To publicly report on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of ecosystem services related activities (decision X/21, para. 1).
 - To encourage their **supply chains**, and other stakeholders, **to report on progress made in mainstreaming** the objectives of the Convention and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including with regard to their biodiversity strategies, policies and action plans, as appropriate (decision XI/7, para. 4(b));
 - To consider covering, in their annual reports and on their corporate information platforms, **the effects of their business operations on biodiversity and their reliance**

on ecosystem services, in accordance with nationally defined priorities and national conditions along their value chain (decision XI/7, para. 4(d));

- To analyse the **impacts, dependencies, opportunities and risks of individual sectors** as they relate to biodiversity and ecosystem services, in accordance with nationally defined priorities and national conditions, taking into account the findings and recommendations of the TEEB for Business Report (decision XI/7, para. 4(c));
- To adopt **practices and strategies that contribute to achieving the goals and objectives of the Convention and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**, as appropriate, and to consider, as appropriate, the use of voluntary standards and certification schemes that incorporate effective safeguards for biodiversity, taking into account the needs of developing countries and those with economies in transition (decision XI/7, para. 4(e));
- **To align their investments** in support of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services (decision XI/7, para. 4(f)).
- To analyse the impacts of business decisions and operations on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, and prepare action plans for integrating biodiversity into their operations (decision XII/10, para. 2(a));
- To include in their reporting frameworks considerations related to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, and ensure that the actions taken by companies, including through their supply chains, are captured, taking into account the objectives of the Convention, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (decision XII/10, para. 2(b));
- To enhance the capacity of senior levels of management and line staff, and along supply chains with regard to information on the benefits of, and impacts on, biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services (decision XII/10, para. 2(c));
- To integrate biodiversity considerations into procurement policies (decision XII/10, para. 2(d));
- To actively contribute to the resource mobilization strategy of the Convention to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (decision XII/10, para. 2(e));
- To increase, as appropriate, participation in and cooperation with the BioTrade initiative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and initiatives of other organizations involved in biotrade, at the national, regional and global levels, that are committed to the sustainable use of biodiversity, sustainable harvesting practices, and access and benefit-sharing under the framework of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (decision XII/10, para. 2(f));
- Requested the Executive Secretary [...], among other things:
 - To compile information on best practices that incorporates all three objectives of the Convention and those of its two Protocols, and facilitate the engagement of businesses, governments and other stakeholders in adopting such practices through various means, [...] (decision XI/7, para. 5(b));
 - To encourage the development and application of tools and mechanisms that can further facilitate the engagement of businesses in integrating biodiversity concerns into their work, such as, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant

international obligations, **certification, verification, the valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services**, incentive measures, biodiversity offsets, [...].

- To support Parties in their efforts to promote the integration of biodiversity considerations into the business sector (decision XII/10, para. 3(a));
- To support, and collaborate with, the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity and its associated national and regional initiatives, as appropriate and in conjunction with other programmes, in developing reports on the progress of biodiversity mainstreaming by businesses, including by establishing a typology of possible actions, through, among other means, the convening of a technical workshop on reporting frameworks in this area for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (decision XII/10, para. 3(b));
- To collaborate with the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity and its associated national and regional initiatives in order to support capacity-building for businesses with a view to mainstreaming biodiversity into business decisions (decision XII/10, para. 3(c));
- To enhance, in collaboration with the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity and its associated national and regional initiatives, the contribution of the business sector to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, for example, through the identification of key milestones and the development of guidance for business to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;
- To promote cooperation and synergies with other forums regarding issues that are relevant for biodiversity and business engagement with respect to, inter alia, commodity indicators and sustainable production and consumption (decision XII/10, para. 3(e));
- To compile information, and analyse best practices, standards and research on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, and the valuation of those services, to facilitate assessments of the contributions by business to achieving the objectives of the Convention and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to assist in the dissemination of this information to various relevant forums ((decision XII/10, para. 3(f));
- To provide a report on the information referred to in paragraph 1 (b) above, and make it available to a future meeting of the Conference of the Parties ((decision XII/10, para. 3(g)).

VII. REFERENCES TO MAINSTREAMING IN OTHER SPECIFIC THEMATIC AREAS

A. Biological diversity and tourism

10. The Conference of the Parties:

- Recognized that **sustainable tourism can provide significant benefits to biodiversity conservation** (in decision VII/14, para. 2);
- Adopted the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development (decision VII/14, para. 1) with the goal to **maximize the positive benefits of tourism to biodiversity, ecosystems, and economic and social development, and of biodiversity to tourism, while minimizing negative social and environmental impacts from tourism**, including through, among other things, integration and interrelation with other plans, developments or activities in the same area;

B. Subnational authorities

11. The Conference of the Parties:

- Endorsed the Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity (2011-2020) (decision X/22):
 - It has among its objectives to improve regional and global coordination and exchange of lessons learned between Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, regional and global organizations, United Nations and development agencies, academia, and donors on ways and means to [...] **incorporate biodiversity concerns into urban planning and development**;
 - It states that Parties may wish to consider a number of actions, including:
 - To encourage subnational governments and local authorities to apply the ecosystem approach and **promote other holistic landscape management approaches**, consistent with relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, integrated into adaptation and sustainable development plans, [...];
 - To support the development of **landscape-level and ecosystem-based partnerships** between subnational governments and local authorities on conservation corridors and sustainable land-use mosaics at national and transboundary levels, also in the context of the Multi-Year Plan of Action on South-South Cooperation for Biodiversity and Development.
- Invited Parties and other Governments to develop, with their local and subnational governments, guidelines and capacity-building initiatives to, among other things, **mainstream biodiversity into sustainable development**, in line with their NBSAPs, so as to ensure harmonious and coherent implementation of the Strategic Plan at all levels of governance (decision XI/8, para. 4).

C. Global strategy for plant conservation

12. The Conference of the Parties:

- Invited Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations **to promote the implementation of the Strategy by all relevant sectors at national level** in harmony with the updated Strategic Plan and other instruments, protocols and initiatives of the Convention (decision X/17);
- Encouraged Parties to nominate focal points for the Strategy, or designate from among existing focal points, in order to promote and facilitate implementation and monitoring of the Strategy at national level, including the **identification of national targets and their integration in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and sectoral and cross-sectoral plans programmes and activities**; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/10 (decision VII/10, para. 6 (a));

D. Biodiversity of inland waters

13. The Conference of the Parties:

- Concluded that [...] implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems needs to be significantly enhanced through **better coherence between land-use and water-use policies and activities, better incorporation of water issues into other programmes of work of the Convention**, including with regards to water use and the management of riparian zones and habitats, and improved recognition of the relevance of inland water ecosystem services to human health, poverty reduction, sustainable development and climate change (decision X/28, para. 6);

- Adopted a work programme on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and the associated matters of identification and monitoring, assessment methodology and taxonomy, which recommends that Parties, among other things, encourage the development of preventative strategies such as cleaner production, continual environmental improvement, corporate environmental reporting, product stewardship and environmentally sound technologies to avoid degradation and promote restoration of inland water ecosystems; (decision IV/4, para. 1 and annex);
- Urged Parties, among others:
 - To **develop and implement national and regional action plans, strategic environmental assessments and to enforce existing legal measures** in order to halt unsustainable use to promote the conservation and sustainable use of inland waters biodiversity especially to address inland waters over-extraction and fragmentation, including their impact on fisheries (decision X/28, para. 8);
 - To **mainstream biodiversity into all sectors and levels of government and society** as a contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention, making full use of the opportunities presented by the recognition of the role of biodiversity in water provisioning, regulation and purification, and hence sustaining water resources, (decision X/28, para. 47).
- Encouraged Parties, among others,
 - To reinforce capacity for the implementation of the programme of work, **including institutional coordination**, with particular emphasis on the contribution of the programme of work to the achievement of sustainable development, poverty alleviation and achieving the Millennium Development Goals by, inter alia: **enhancing coordination and collaboration between all sectors using water** and other resources associated with inland water ecosystems to avoid negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services; **further incorporating biodiversity considerations into integrated water resources management and related approaches** and considering the interactions between, and inter-connectivity of, the different ecosystems that regulate surface, groundwater and coastal water resources; enhancing efforts to address the drivers of inland water biodiversity degradation and loss by **integrating biodiversity considerations, where appropriate, into decision-making by other sectors, for example, energy production, transport, agriculture, fisheries, industry, mining and tourism, and into regional development plans**; and ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders in the management of inland waters in decision making regarding policies and actions that involve the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems and contribute to the alleviation of poverty (decision X/28);
 - Encouraged Parties and other Governments **to take into full account inland water ecosystems and their values in their sectoral development plans and national accounting**, as appropriate, and reporting systems (decision X/28, para. 12);
- Recognized the need for
 - Enhanced science-policy coordination and integration between natural and socioeconomic sciences and notably between the inter-related subjects, among others, of biodiversity, terrestrial and inland water ecosystem functioning and service provision, land- and water-use practices, adequate quantity, quality and sustainable water supply, poverty reduction, sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (decision X/28, para. 29);

- Improved **incorporation of biodiversity and ecosystem-service considerations in water-resources scenario planning** and requests the Executive Secretary and invites the Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, subject to available resources, to strengthen efforts to contribute to ongoing processes in this regard, including, inter alia, the scenario analysis being undertaken for the Fourth World Water Development Report; and invites Parties and other Governments to provide technical and financial support to this end (decision X/28, para. 33);
- Strengthened capacity-building efforts for their use, while noting that priority needs lie in the social, economic, institutional and policy arenas in order to better coordinate the management of the multiple drivers of change to inland water ecosystems so as to achieve balanced, fair, equitable and sustained delivery of their multiple services as a contribution to sustainable development (decision X/28, para. 34);
- Welcomed the work of the expert group on maintaining the ability of biodiversity to support the water cycle (established in decision X/28, paragraph 39, reports on which are contained in documents UNEP/CBD/COP/11/30 and UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/2) (decision XI/23, para. 1);
- Noted that the findings of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) report on the economics of water and wetlands (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/22) affirm the major importance and value of the diverse range of services, and particularly water-related services, delivered by the water cycle in both coastal and inland wetlands (decision XI/23, para. 2);
- Requested the Executive Secretary, in partnership with relevant organizations, including FAO and the International Water Management Institute, to continue to investigate ways to reduce the negative impacts of agricultural water use and drainage on ecosystems and to enhance their ability to provide water for food production for present and future generations (decision X/28, para. 18);

E. Biodiversity and disaster risk reduction

14. The Conference of the Parties:

- Noted the role of biodiversity and ecosystems in providing services that reduce vulnerability to the impact of some natural disasters, in particular water-related impacts such as flooding and drought, and that current global changes are anticipated to increase disaster vulnerability and risk (decision X/28, preamble);
- Encouraged Parties, among others,
 - to recognize the role of healthy ecosystems, and in particular wetlands, in protecting human communities from some natural disasters and **to integrate these considerations into relevant policies** (decision X/28, preamble);
 - to conserve, sustainably use and, where necessary, restore ecosystems so that freshwater flows and water resources sustain biodiversity and thus **contribute to human well-being** (decision X/28, preamble);
- Requested the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with partners:
 - To undertake a gap analysis in relation to inland water biodiversity and ecosystem services and their potential role in disaster-risk reduction (decision X/28);
 - To seek ways to address these gaps, as necessary, and within the mandate of the Convention on Biological Diversity, through strengthened tools and information, including policy and management guidance (decision X/28);

- To strengthen capacity-support to these ends as a means to assist Parties to improve the contribution of inland water biodiversity and ecosystem services to natural-disaster-risk reduction (decision X/28);
- To develop guidance on: the use of water and land-use management, including adapted agricultural practices and the control of soil erosion, and on identifying threats that have the greatest impacts on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands (para. 8(c)); and to identify in collaboration with the FAO and the UNCCD, best practices to address conflicts between biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and pastoralism and agriculture in dry and sub-humid lands, including conflicts related to integrated water management and water shortages specifically where those conflicts impact on the water needs of biodiversity [...] (decision X/35, para. 10 (a)).
- Urges Parties and other Governments, among other things, to develop and implement, or revise existing, drought-management plans and early warning systems at all levels, including regional and subregional and basin-level management plans [...] (para 2 (a); to integrate issues related to dry and sub-humid lands into relevant national strategies, plans and programmes, [...] (para. 2(b); and to develop and implement best practice guides for integrated planning between dry and sub-humid lands and wetlands [...] (decision X/35, para. 2(f);

F. Biodiversity and climate change

15. The Conference of the Parties:

- Invited Parties and other Governments, [...] to consider guidance on ways to conserve, sustainably use and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services while contributing to climate-change mitigation and adaptation, including:
 - Implement activities to increase the adaptive capacity of species and the resilience of ecosystems in the face of climate change, including, Integrating biodiversity into **wider seascape and landscape management** (decision X/33, para. 8(d)(iv));
 - [...] **integrate ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation into relevant strategies**, including adaptation strategies and plans, national action plans to combat desertification, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, poverty reduction strategies, disaster-risk reduction strategies and sustainable land management strategies (decision X/33);
 - to address, the research gaps outlined in the report of the AHTEG on Biodiversity and Adaptation to Climate Change and summarized in paragraph 3 of recommendation XI/14 of SBSTTA and to promote research on climate change response activities related to biodiversity, [...] **in order to further facilitate the incorporation of biodiversity considerations into the design, implementation and monitoring of activities aimed at the mitigation and adaptation of the impacts of climate change**, including on indigenous peoples and local communities (decision VIII/30, para. 5);
- Reiterated the importance of activities **to integrate biodiversity into relevant climate change activities and to ensure coherence in national implementation** of both the UNFCCC and the CBD (decision XI/21, para. 2);
- Encouraged Parties and other Governments, among others:
 - to **promote synergies between biodiversity and climate change policies and measures**; recognize the significant role that protected areas, restored ecosystems and other conservation measures can play in climate change related activities; and consider **reviewing land use planning** with a view to enhancing ecosystem-based adaptation to

climate change, such as the role of mangroves in adapting to changes in sea level (decision XI/21, para. 6);

- to **integrate biodiversity considerations into all relevant national policies, programmes and plans in response to climate change**; taking into account the maintenance and restoration of the resilience of ecosystems which are essential for sustaining the delivery of their goods and services (decision VIII/30, para. 1);
- Adopted the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the objectives of the CBD, in which Goal 5 states: “**Mainstream biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in development cooperation plans and priorities including the linkage between Convention’s work programmes and Millennium Development Goals**” (decision IX/10 B, para. 1 and annex);
- Requested the Executive Secretary, to collaborate with relevant international organizations to expand and refine analyses identifying areas of high potential for the conservation and restoration of carbon stocks, as well as of ecosystem management measures that make best use of related climate change mitigation opportunities, and make this information openly available, such as **to assist with integrated land-use planning** (decision X/33);

G. REDD+

16. The Conference of the Parties:

- Acknowledging the large potential for synergies between REDD+ activities and the implementation of the Strategic Plan, urged Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to fully implement the relevant provisions and decisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change **in a coherent and mutually supportive way** (decision XI/19, para 6);
- Took note with appreciation of the annex to decision XI/19 relating to biodiversity-related safeguards (decision XI/19, para. 9).

H. Forest Biodiversity

17. The Conference of the Parties:

- Was recognizing that issues related to forests **must be dealt with in a comprehensive and holistic manner, including environmental, economic and social values and issues**, (decision III/12, preamble);
- Invited Parties, among others,
 - to further improve coordination and collaboration, based on identified needs, at national and regional levels between national focal points of the CBD, the UNFF, the UNCCD, and the UNFCCC **and involve relevant sectors and stakeholders to implement all relevant decisions, including the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity** (decisions VI/22 and IX/5, and other relevant decisions) (decision X/36, para. 13);
 - to **enhance cross-sectoral integration and inter-sectoral collaboration on the implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity** at all levels, in particular at national and subnational levels (decision VII/1, para. 9);
 - to exchange information on measures that promote **forest law enforcement** and address related trade to increase mutually supportive application of such measures and contribute

to the implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity (decision X/36, para. 15);

- Encouraged Parties to continue to integrate the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management **into policies and practices** and to further strengthen the institutional and human capacity for implementing adaptive management (decision VIII/19, para. 5);
- Welcomed [...] the report on the effects of insufficient law enforcement on forest biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/12), and the compilation of best practices to reduce negative impacts and enhance positive impacts of other sectoral policies on forest biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/13) (decision VIII/19, para. 1);
- Requested the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Coordinator and Head of the UNFF Secretariat and members of the CPF in order to further integrate the concepts of ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management, in particular with respect to, among other things, better cross-sectoral integration and inter-sectoral collaboration (decision VII/11, para. 11);
- Develop, test and disseminate methods for valuing forest biological diversity and other forest ecosystem goods and services and for incorporating these values into forest planning and management, including through stakeholder analysis and mechanisms for transferring costs and benefits. Incorporate forest biological diversity and other forest values into national accounting systems and seek to estimate such figures for subsistence economies. Elaborate and implement economic incentives promoting forest biological diversity conservation and sustainable use. (decision VI/22, annex, programme element 2, goal 2, objective 1 (b, c, d))
- Requested the Executive Secretary to initiate actions towards the implementation of regional and international activities of the expanded programme of work, which should facilitate or complement national implementation, including to compile best practices available to promote and support integrated approaches to reduce negative impacts and enhance positive impacts of other sectoral policies on forest biological diversity with a view to developing a tool kit for building capacity in integrated approaches and planning. The best practices and proposed components of the tool kit should be made available to Parties (decision VI/22, para. 19 (c));
- Adopted the expanded programme of work on for forest biological diversity, which included as one of its objectives to increase public support and understanding of the value of forest biological diversity and its goods and services at all levels (decision VI/22, annex, programme element 2, goal 3, objective 1);

I. Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands

18. The Conference of the Parties:

- Requested Parties and other Governments, and invites other relevant organizations to strengthen implementation of relevant **sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes, including through the incorporation of relevant activities and strategies into national development plans**, in order to conserve dry and sub-humid lands ecosystem goods and services, and to respond to the threats to the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands in view of the important role it plays in poverty alleviation and in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, taking into account the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (decision VIII/2, para. 6);
- Established a programme of work on the biological diversity of “dry and sub-humid lands” (decision X/23, para. 1 and annex), which included that the elaboration and implementation of the programme of work should, among other things, support the development of national strategies and programmes and promote the integration of biological-diversity concerns in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies [...] (decision V/23, annex, para. 2 (f));

J. Marine and coastal biodiversity

19. The Conference of the Parties:

- Endorsed guidance, including the **valuation of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystem services and its integration into national accounting systems in order to increase sectoral integration**; and further efforts in sea areas that are affected by multiple direct and indirect anthropogenic influences originating from the watershed area, and where the biodiversity issues require an **integrated holistic approach** aiming to improve the water quality and restore the health and functioning of the whole ecosystem (decision X/29, para. 13 (i) and (j));
- Urged Parties and other Governments to achieve long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of marine resources and coastal habitats, and to effectively manage marine protected areas, in accordance with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, in order to safeguard marine and coastal biodiversity and marine ecosystem services, and sustainable livelihoods, and to adapt to climate change, through appropriate application of the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches, including the **use of available tools such as integrated river basin and integrated coastal zone management, marine spatial planning**, and impact assessments (decision X/29, para. 15);
- Emphasized that additional workshops are likely to be necessary for training and capacity building of developing country Parties, [...] and that these workshops should contribute to sharing experiences related to, among other things, **integrated management of marine resources and the implementation of marine and coastal spatial planning instruments** (decision X/29, para. 37);
- Called on Parties, other Governments and organizations to take into account emerging knowledge on ocean acidification and to incorporate it into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), **national and local plans on integrated marine and coastal area management**, and the design and management plans for marine and coastal protected areas (decision X/29, para. 67);
- Requests the Executive Secretary to compile and synthesize available information on their **experiences and use of marine spatial planning**, in particular on ecological, economic, social, cultural and other principles used to guide such planning and the use of area-based management tools (decision X/29, para. 75);
- Invited Parties and other Governments to **increase efforts to apply marine spatial planning tools**, as appropriate, in accordance with Parties' national planning and strategies, for better integration of conservation objectives in marine and other sectoral development programmes, and in overall plans for economic development (decision X/29, para.78);
- Requested the Executive Secretary to collaborate among others with Parties, to among other things develop a web-based information-sharing system linking existing information sources on **marine spatial planning** on the web; continue to compile information on experience and use of marine spatial planning practices [...]; convene an expert workshop to provide consolidated practical guidance and a toolkit for marine spatial planning, [...]; disseminate awareness-raising materials on marine spatial planning to decision-makers; organize training workshops, [...] in order to increase the capacity of Parties to use marine spatial planning (decision XI/18 C, para.78);
- Took note of the voluntary guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments annotated specifically for biodiversity in marine and coastal areas (decision XI/18 B, para.1);

- Noted the need for further improvement and implementation of the **ecosystem approach in fisheries management** by enhancing the capacity of fisheries management organizations, constructive inter-agency collaboration, among other things; and encouraged constructive collaboration between biodiversity and fisheries bodies, and invited fisheries management bodies at national and regional levels, in collaboration with FAO, **to ensure that biodiversity considerations are a part of their work**; (decision XI/18 A, paras. 2 and 3);
- Recognized the importance of **Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management** in reaching the 2010 target and invited Parties and other Governments to facilitate effective implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management by, among other things (decision VIII/22, para. 3) considering the development of institutional structures and other modalities; developing and adopting a national integrated marine and coastal area management strategy; undertaking a comprehensive review of domestic environmental and other related legislation related to integrated marine and coastal area management, and, where necessary, enacting appropriate legislation; Considering appropriate institutional mechanisms to support the provisions of the international and regional instruments relevant to integrated marine and coastal area management; and ensuring effective enforcement of legislation, including by raising awareness among law enforcement agencies about the importance of sustainable use of coastal and marine resources and the importance of promoting compliance and apprehending offenders.
- Urged Parties to urgently address, through appropriate **integrated marine and coastal management approaches**, all threats, including those arising from the land (e.g. water quality, sedimentation) and shipping/transport, in order to maximize the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas and networks in achieving their marine and coastal biodiversity objectives taking into account possible effects of climate change such as rising sea levels (decision VII/5, para. 26);
- Encouraged **the use of integrated marine and coastal area management** as the most suitable framework for addressing human impacts on marine and coastal biological diversity and for promoting conservation and sustainable use of this biodiversity (decision II/10, para. 2);
- Requested the Executive Secretary:
 - To compile and analyse case studies on successful and unsuccessful implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management, and to provide lessons learned for the consideration of SBSTTA (decision VIII/22, para. 7);

K. Island biodiversity

20. The Conference of the Parties:

- Was noting **that additional efforts and support are needed in order to fully engage relevant sectors of government and society** [...] in implementing and mainstreaming the programme of work on island biodiversity across all these sectors with a view to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (decision XI/15, preamble);
- Further aware that the sustainable management of marine, estuarine, terrestrial and freshwater resources in islands **are interdependent and important to food security, adaptation to climate change, public health and livelihoods** (decision XI/15, preamble);
- Called on Parties to continue to focus international attention and action on the six priorities included in decision IX/21 as they affect livelihood and island economies [...] with particular attention to, among other things, Mainstreaming ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change, ecosystem restoration and invasive species management for human health and well-being into all

island development and conservation plans and projects and build capacity in their application; (decision XI/15, para. 2(b));

- Encouraged Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to enter into partnerships across sectors to, among other things, develop, disseminate and integrate appropriate tools and processes to apply the findings of the study of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) and **other valuation tools to support decision making at the island level**; and **to use the opportunity of revising national biodiversity strategies and action plans to further mainstream biodiversity conservation with other key sectors** (e.g. mining, agriculture, fisheries, health, energy, tourism, integrated marine/coastal management, education and development) [...]; (decision XI/15, para. 4(a) and (b));
- Adopted the programme of work on island biodiversity and urged Parties, among others, to **mainstream it into national sustainable development strategies** (decision VIII/1, para. 3 and annex); The programme of work included, among other things:
 - The close connectivity and vulnerability of island ecosystems offers the opportunity and challenge to **design and implement biodiversity conservation programmes that look beyond the protection of specific species to the integrated management, sustainable use and conservation of marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems** [...] (decision VIII/1, annex, para. 7);
 - The scale of islands provides significant opportunities for the integrated management of biodiversity. [...] Countries are encouraged to consider implementation of this programme in an integrated manner and in light of existing plans and within existing planning and programming cycles (decision VIII/1, annex, para. 23).

L. Mountain biological diversity

21. The Conference of the Parties:

- Encouraged Parties to promote the implementation of all three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in mountain ecosystems in a balanced manner **and the improvement of agricultural, ranching and forestry practices compatible with the conservation and sustainable use of mountain resources** (decision X/30, para. 7);
- Emphasized the importance of mountain biodiversity for livelihoods, and therefore requested the Executive Secretary to compile and disseminate information **linking mountain biodiversity to sustainable development and poverty alleviation**, and examples of successful collaboration between mountain dwellers and communities living in areas adjacent to mountains in form of incentives for mountain dwellers (as a way to illustrate the “upland-lowland contract”) (decision VII/27, para. 13);

M. Protected areas

22. The Conference of the Parties:

- Invited Parties, among other things,
 - To expedite establishment where appropriate of multisectoral advisory committees for **strengthening intersectoral coordination** and communication to facilitate the **integration of protected areas in national and economic development plans**, where they exist (decision X/31, para. 1(e));
 - To advance innovative measures to instil in park visitors and the general public **a deeper understanding of the values of biodiversity**, and to inspire their support and commitment for its protection (decision X/31, para. 29 (b));

- Improve inter-agency and intersectoral coordination, especially **for mainstreaming protected areas and biodiversity and integrating protected areas into wider land- and seascapes**, including using protected areas as natural solutions in ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation, and for filling policy gaps in this area (decision XI/24, para. 1(d))
- Renew efforts to **establish multi-sectoral committees** that include representatives of indigenous and local communities in support of the programme of work on protected areas, and continue to conduct assessments of the governance of protected areas, with a view to improving the management of protected area systems (decision XI/24, para. 1(i));
- Called on Parties and development agencies **to integrate within their development strategies (such as country assistance strategies, poverty reduction strategies and national development strategies) protected area objectives** and reflect the contributions of protected areas to sustainable development (decision VII/28, para. 11);
- Urged Parties:
 - To give due consideration to conservation of biodiversity in their national development strategies, including Poverty Reduction Strategies, with a view to maximizing the mobilization of funding for the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VIII/24, para. 26);
- Requested the Executive Secretary:
 - To provide additional technical support through the development of toolkits, best practices, and guidelines on themes of the programme of work on protected areas in collaboration with Parties partners and international organizations, in particular techniques and instruments to assess and communicate values of ecosystem services and cost benefits, planning and institutional strengthening of protected area systems, improving protected area coverage of under-represented ecoregions, biomes, and ecosystems, and implementing element 2 of the programme of work on protected areas (decision X/31, para. 7(b));
 - To increase **awareness of the benefits resulting from the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas to health, water, fisheries, industry, tourism and other sectors**, the importance of ecosystem services provided by protected areas, for the achievement of climate change adaptation and mitigation and the Millennium Development Goals including poverty alleviation, by holding workshops to bring key actors from these sectors to discuss ways of collaborating to promote the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas in order to reach mutual benefits (decision X/31, para. 7(c));
 - [...] **To explore and evaluate existing methodologies and guidelines for measuring the values, costs and benefits of protected areas**, bearing in mind the characteristics of the different biomes and ecosystems, building on existing work, including on the findings of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study, and disseminate the results of the evaluation for Parties to apply if need be (decision X/31, para. 27);
 - Among other things, to make available tools and technical guidance on those areas where progress is lacking, such as, among other things, **mainstreaming protected areas and defining area-based conservation measures**; (decision XI/24, para.10);

N. Ecosystem restoration

23. The Conference of the Parties:

- Recognizing that ecosystem restoration can **contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, socio-economic development and food security** (decision XI/16, preamble);
- Urged Parties and encouraged other Governments and relevant organizations to make concerted efforts to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Targets 14 and 15 and targets 4 and 8 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and to contribute to the achievement of all the other Aichi Biodiversity Targets through ecosystem restoration through a range of activities depending on national circumstances, including, among other things, **Identifying opportunities to link poverty eradication and ecosystem restoration**, inter alia through the rehabilitation or restoration of ecosystems that provide services upon which women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable are directly dependent, and the development of restoration projects that provide employment and skills improvement (decision XI/16, para. 1(h));
- Invited Parties, among others, to support countries in implementing ecosystem restoration by, among other things, supporting the development and implementation of regional, subregional or national plans, programmes or projects for restoring ecosystems, taking into account the ecosystem approach and the integration of ecosystem restoration into broader planning processes, such as spatial and landscape planning (decision XI/16, para. 2(h));

O. Invasive alien species

24. The Conference of the Parties:

- **Recognizing the multi-sectoral nature of issues associated with invasive alien species**, reiterates that the Guiding Principles adopted in decision VI/23* continue to provide relevant guidance for addressing the risks associated with the introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food (decision XI/28, para. 3);
- Noted the importance of mainstreaming activities relating to invasive alien species management, particularly with reference to poverty and inequity, to provide optimal value to such activities (decision VII/13, para. 1);
- Encouraged Parties and other Governments when developing priority actions, to consider the need to, among other things, incorporate invasive alien species considerations into NBSAPs and into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, strategies and plans (decision VI/23, paragraph 12 (d));

P. Agricultural Biodiversity

25. The Conference of the Parties:

- Was believing that the field of agriculture offers a unique opportunity for the Convention on Biological Diversity to **link concerns regarding biological diversity conservation and sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources with the mainstream economy**, taking into account the need for a balanced development of the three objectives of the Convention, (decision III/11, preamble);
- Was considering that its activities in this field relating to the implementation of Article 6 (b) of the Convention **should focus on the interface between agricultural sustainability and environmental issues and should promote the integration of social, economic and environmental objectives** and facilitate the development of solutions to problems relating to agricultural biological diversity in the context of the Convention's provisions, (decision III/11, preamble);

- Invited the FAO and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, for areas within its mandate, to contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 **by refining targets for agricultural biodiversity**, including at the ecosystem and genetic resources levels, and monitoring progress towards them using indicators (decision X/34, para. 3);
- Adopted the framework for a **cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition**, as contained in the annex to the present decision, which builds upon existing national activities (decision VIII/23, para. 3);
- Adopted and decided to periodically review, as appropriate, the **plan of action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators** (decision VI/5, para. 8), with the operational objectives, among others, to support the development of national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of pollinator diversity and to promote their mainstreaming and integration in sectoral and crosssectoral plans and programmes (decision VI/5, annex II, element 4); and to integrate considerations of pollinator diversity, and related dimensions of agricultural biodiversity, including host-plant diversity, at species, ecosystem and landscape levels, consistent with the ecosystem approach, into biodiversity strategies and action plans, and into planning processes in the agricultural sector (decision VI/5, annex II, element 4, activities 4.1);
- Endorsed the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity, which included, among other things, the operational objectives and activities:
 - To identify management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive and mitigate the negative impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods, by expanding knowledge, understanding and awareness of the multiple goods and services provided by the different levels and functions of agricultural biodiversity. (decision V/5, annex, programme element 2);
 - To promote awareness about the value of agricultural biodiversity and the multiple goods and services provided by its different levels and functions, for sustainable productivity amongst producer organizations, agricultural cooperatives and enterprises, and consumers, with a view to promoting responsible practices (decision V/5, annex, programme element 3, activities 3.5)
 - To support the development of national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and to promote their mainstreaming and integration in sectoral and cross sectoral plans and programmes. (decision V/5, annex, programme element 4);
 - In most countries, activities related to agricultural biodiversity are undertaken primarily by ministries responsible for agriculture. There is clearly a need to mainstream the action plans for components of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral development plans concerned with food, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and to promote synergy and avoid duplication between the plans for the various components. Together with other thematic programmes of work, this could contribute to the integration of biodiversity considerations in national plans. (decision V/5, annex, programme element 4)
 - Promote public awareness of the goods and services provided by agricultural biological diversity, and the value and importance of such diversity for agriculture and for society in general. (decision V/5, annex, programme element 4, activities 4.3);
- Invited Parties, among other things,

- To incorporate, as appropriate, relevant elements of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity into their national biodiversity strategy and action plans as well as into their relevant sectoral and inter-sectoral policies and plans (decision X/34, para. 7);
 - To incorporate the **awareness of the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in agricultural production processes** whilst meeting the demands for food and other products (decision XI/1, para. 16(b);
 - To consider and promote, as appropriate and subject to national legislation and international law, **the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in their plans, programmes and strategies** (decision VII/3, para. 10);
 - To submit case-studies on their experiences with mainstreaming matters related to agricultural biodiversity in their plans, programmes and strategies, to be made available through the clearing-house mechanism (decision VI/5, para. 3);
 - Recognized the importance of agro-ecosystems, in particular rice-paddy and oasis systems, for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and invited the FAO to undertake further studies on **the valuation of the biodiversity and ecosystem services provided by agricultural ecosystems**, in order to further support policy-relevant guidance to Parties for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting, consistent and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international obligations (decision X/34, para. 20).
 - Urged Parties, among others,
 - To ensure that **national sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and strategies promote the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity**, and to implement agricultural policies that contribute to the maintenance of biodiversity, and discourage those agricultural practices that are causing biodiversity loss (decision IX/1, para. 13);
 - To integrate biodiversity, food and nutrition considerations into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other national plans and activities, including national plans of action for nutrition and strategies for achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (decision VIII/23, para. 5);
 - Requested the Executive Secretary and invited the FAO and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to work together in their design of the second phase of their joint work plan covering at least until 2017 focusing on refinements required as a result of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, but also considering, as necessary, among other things, promoting opportunities for sustainable increases in agricultural productivity, including through maintaining and/or restoring the functioning of agro-ecosystems, the biodiversity within them and the services they deliver [...] (decision X/34, para. 5(j));
 - Requested the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the FAO and other relevant organizations to further elaborate the operational guidelines of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity (decision VII/12, annex II), taking into account the special nature of agricultural biodiversity, its distinctive features, and problems needing distinctive solutions (decision IX/1, para. 32).
-