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### SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION

Second meeting

Montreal, Canada, 9-13 July 2018

### REPORT OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION ON ITS SECOND MEETING

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation held its second meeting in Montreal, Canada, from 9 to 13 July 2018. It adopted twenty recommendations concerning (a) Progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and Towards the Achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets; (b) assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol; (c) mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors and other strategic actions to enhance implementation; (d) global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism (Article 10 of the Nagoya Protocol); (e) specialized international access and benefit-sharing instruments in the context of Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Nagoya Protocol; (f) resource mobilization; (g) review of implementation of the financial mechanism (Article 21); (h) capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer; (i) cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and partnerships; (j) mechanisms to facilitate review of implementation; (k) national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols; (l) assessment and review (Article 35 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety); (m) monitoring and reporting (Article 33 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety); (n) enhancing integration under the Convention and its Protocols with respect to provisions related to biosafety and provisions related to access and benefit-sharing; (o) review of the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols; (p) integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention and its Protocols; (q) taking the voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms into account when selecting, designing and implementing financing mechanisms and when developing instrument-specific safeguards; (r) elements of methodological guidance for identifying, monitoring and assessing the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets; (s) proposals for a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework; and (t) trust fund for facilitating the participation of Parties in the Convention process: allocation of resources and possibilities of engaging the private sector.

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

The account of the proceedings of the meeting appears in section II of the report.

*Contents*

I.	RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION AT ITS SECOND MEETING.....	3
2/1.	Progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and Towards the Achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets .....	3
2/2.	Assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol.....	6
2/3.	Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors and other strategic actions to enhance implementation.....	20
2/4.	Global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism (Article 10 of the Nagoya Protocol) 31	
2/5.	Specialized international access and benefit-sharing instruments in the context of Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Nagoya Protocol .....	33
2/6.	Resource mobilization .....	35
2/7.	Review of implementation of the financial mechanism (Article 21).....	38
2/8.	Capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer .....	40
2/9.	Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and partnerships 51	
2/10.	Mechanisms to facilitate review of implementation.....	57
2/11.	National reporting under the Convention and its Protocols.....	59
2/12.	Assessment and review (Article 35 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety) .....	62
2/13.	Monitoring and reporting (Article 33 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety) .....	63
2/14.	Enhancing integration under the Convention and its Protocols with respect to provisions related to biosafety and provisions related to access and benefit- sharing 65	
2/15.	Review of the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols .....	67
2/16.	Integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention and its Protocols .....	74
2/17.	Taking the voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms into account when selecting, designing and implementing financing mechanisms and when developing instrument-specific safeguards.....	78
2/18.	Elements of methodological guidance for identifying, monitoring and assessing the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.....	81
2/19.	Proposals for a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework .....	84
2/20.	Trust fund for facilitating the participation of Parties in the Convention process: allocation of resources and possibilities of engaging the private sector .....	89
II.	ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS .....	90

**I. RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION AT ITS SECOND MEETING**

**2/1. Progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and Towards the Achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

*The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

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

**A. Review of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decision XIII/1, in particular paragraphs 12 and 19,

1. *Welcomes* the updated analysis of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports, and the assessment of progress towards the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;<sup>1,2</sup>

2. *Recognizes* the efforts made by Parties to translate the Aichi Biodiversity Targets into national commitments and actions, but *notes with concern* the findings of the updated assessment of progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular:

(a) For most of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, there has been limited progress, and, for some Targets, no overall progress;

(b) Only a minority of Parties have adopted their national biodiversity strategies and action plans as whole-of-government policy instruments;

(c) Only a minority of national biodiversity strategies and action plans contain resource mobilization strategies, communication and public awareness strategies, or capacity development strategies, as the guidance for national biodiversity strategies and action plans<sup>3</sup> suggests;

(d) Only a minority of national biodiversity strategies and action plans demonstrate that biodiversity is being mainstreamed significantly into cross-sectoral plans and policies, poverty eradication policies, and/or sustainable development plans;

3. *Notes* that some Parties have integrated their national biodiversity strategies and action plans into other national environmental and development strategies and that this can facilitate more effective resource mobilization and communication;

4. *Invites* Parties that have adopted their national biodiversity strategies and action plans as whole-of-government policy instruments to share, including through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, their experiences and best practices in doing so, including challenges encountered;

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<sup>1</sup> [CBD/SBI/2/2/Add.1](#) and [Add.2](#).

<sup>2</sup> Decision [X/2](#), annex.

<sup>3</sup> Decision IX/8.

5. *Urges* Parties to significantly accelerate their efforts to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, in particular by addressing any gaps between the aspirations included in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the actions taken to implement them;

6. *Invites* Parties to collaborate with indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations and women's groups and other stakeholders to accelerate progress in implementation;

7. *Invites* Parties and others to join and contribute to partnerships, coalitions and alliances established to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

8. *Welcomes* the options to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets contained in the annex to recommendation 22/4 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

9. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments, in accordance with national circumstances, and *invites* relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities and stakeholders to make use of the options referred to in paragraph 8 above, as appropriate;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties, to keep the analysis of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets up-to-date and to make this information available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention;

11. *Encourages* Parties to submit the sixth national report in a timely manner,<sup>4</sup> and *requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to update the analysis of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity-2011-2020 on the basis of information contained in the sixth national reports, and to make the updated analysis available for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with Parties, the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, to analyse the status of adoption of national biodiversity strategies and action plans by eligible Parties and to continue to monitor the integration of biodiversity into sustainable development plans and poverty eradication strategies.

## **B. Gender Plan of Action**

*Recalling* decision XII/7, in which it welcomed the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action under the Convention,

*Noting* that the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action is at its mid-way point, and *recognizing* the need for effective implementation of the Plan, including towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,

1. *Welcomes* the updated assessment of progress in the implementation of the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action;<sup>5</sup>

2. *Emphasizes* the need to address gender considerations in the development of the post-2020 biodiversity framework and in line with the gender targets of the Sustainable Development Goals;<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> By 31 December 2018.

<sup>5</sup> [CBD/SBI/2/2/Add.3](#).

<sup>6</sup> See General Assembly resolution [70/1](#), annex.

3. *Encourages* Parties to develop and implement gender-responsive strategies and actions to support the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

4. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other relevant stakeholders to support actions to strengthen knowledge on the linkages between gender and biodiversity, including through the provision of resources for capacity-building on gender and biodiversity issues, and the collection of sex-disaggregated data;

5. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other relevant stakeholders to support harmonized approaches to capacity-building and implementation of gender-responsive measures for biodiversity across the multilateral environmental agreements;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to availability of resources, to undertake a review of the implementation of the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action, in parallel to the development of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and the second edition of the *Local Biodiversity Outlook*, in order to identify gaps, best practices and lessons learned;

7. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to organize regional workshops on the linkages between gender and biodiversity, and the lessons learned from the implementation of the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action;

8. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to include discussions on the linkages between gender and biodiversity, and the lessons learned from the implementation of the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action within the regional consultations on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

## 2/2. Assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol

### *The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

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

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

1. *Takes note* of the key findings of the first assessment and review of the Protocol contained in annex I, which includes the input provided by the Compliance Committee;
2. *Welcomes* the framework of indicators in annex II, and *agrees* to use the reference points contained therein as a baseline against which progress can be measured in the future;
3. *Decides* to revisit and update the framework, as may be deemed appropriate in the light of further progress made with implementation;
4. *Welcomes* the progress made by Parties in making the Protocol operational;
5. *Notes* that further work is needed, as a priority:
  - (a) To develop access and benefit-sharing legislation or regulatory requirements, which provide for legal certainty, clarity and transparency, taking into account special considerations in accordance with Article 8 of the Protocol;
  - (b) To enhance implementation by Parties of the provisions on compliance with domestic legislation and regulatory requirements on access and benefit-sharing (Articles 15 and 16), monitoring the utilization of genetic resources (Article 17), including the designation of checkpoints, as well as the provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities (Article 5, 6, 7 and 12);
  - (c) To support the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of the Protocol, including by raising their awareness and capacity about access and benefit-sharing, and supporting the development by indigenous peoples and local communities of community protocols and procedures, minimum requirements for mutually agreed terms and model contractual clauses for benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, taking into consideration their customary laws;
  - (d) Raise awareness among relevant stakeholders and encourage their participation in the implementation of the Protocol;
6. *Urges* Parties that have not yet done so:
  - (a) To establish institutional structures and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, taking into account paragraphs 5 (a) and (b) above;
  - (b) To take steps to address the priority areas identified in paragraphs 5 (c) and (d) above;
  - (c) To publish in the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House all mandatory information available at the national level in accordance with the obligations enshrined in Article 14, paragraph 2, of the Protocol, including information on the permits or their equivalents to constitute internationally recognized certificates of compliance, as soon as possible, with a view to facilitating monitoring the utilization of genetic resources and cooperation among Parties;

7. *Encourages* Parties, non-Parties and relevant organizations in a position to do so:

(a) To expand their efforts to build the capacity of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition to implement the Nagoya Protocol, taking into account the priority areas identified in paragraph 5 above and the key findings in annex I, as well as the needs and priorities of indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders;

(b) To support capacity-building initiatives to implement the Protocol, such as the capacity-building programme of the Secretariat and the International Development Law Organization for the establishment of national legal frameworks, including by providing financial resources;

(c) To make available information on capacity-building initiatives and capacity-building resources on the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House;

(d) To consider regional approaches to support harmonized implementation of the Protocol through, among other things, capacity-building activities among countries that share the same genetic resources or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources;

(e) To facilitate the sharing of information and experiences in relation to transboundary cooperation in accordance with Article 11 of the Protocol;

(f) To support strategic communication to enhance awareness about the Protocol;

(g) To build the capacity of Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities for the negotiation of mutually agreed terms and to promote partnerships and technology transfer between users and providers of genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge;

8. *Invites* Parties, non-Parties, international organizations, regional development banks, other financial institutions and the private sector, as appropriate, to expand their efforts to provide financial resources to support the implementation of the Protocol;

9. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties, in adopting its guidance to the financial mechanism with respect to support for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, invite the Global Environment Facility to continue to assist eligible Parties to implement the Nagoya Protocol, including the establishment of legislative, administrative and policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and related institutional arrangements, and to make funds available to this end;

10. *Encourages* Parties, non-Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations to make use of the wealth of information and experiences available in the interim national reports and the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, as well as existing tools and resources (such as guidelines and capacity-building materials) to support implementation and to promote the exchange of experiences;

11. *Invites* Parties, in view of the cross-cutting nature of the Protocol, to establish appropriate mechanisms to facilitate:

(a) National coordination among different institutions and ministries of relevance to access and benefit-sharing;

(b) The full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of the provisions of the Protocol related to indigenous peoples and local communities with a view to taking into account their needs as well as national circumstances;

(c) The participation of relevant stakeholders from different sectors with a view to taking into account their needs when developing legislative, administrative and policy measures on access and benefit-sharing;

12. *Also invites* Parties:

(a) To consider implementing interim measures in order to gain experience that can inform the development of legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing;

(b) To take into account, in the implementation of Article 8 of the Protocol, relevant work undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and other relevant organizations, as appropriate and in accordance with national circumstances;

(c) To take note, in the implementation of Article 16 of the Protocol, of relevant work undertaken by the World Intellectual Property Organization, as appropriate, provided that it is supportive and does not run counter to the objectives of the Convention and the Protocol;

13. *Invites* indigenous peoples and local communities to engage in access and benefit-sharing processes in accordance with their customary practices, including by developing community protocols and procedures for access and benefit-sharing, and to make them available through the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House;

14. *Invites* relevant stakeholders and user organizations and networks to engage in access and benefit-sharing processes, including by developing tools, such as model contractual clauses, codes of conduct, guidelines, best practices and/or standards, that address the needs of their constituency and facilitate compliance with access and benefit-sharing requirements, and to make these tools available through the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House;

15. *Notes* that the work on one or more international legal instruments relating to intellectual property with a view to ensuring the balanced and effective protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions under the World Intellectual Property Organization is ongoing, and that, therefore, it would be premature to assess how the outcomes of this process could contribute to the implementation of the Protocol;

16. *Also notes* that there is insufficient information to measure the effectiveness of Article 18 in accordance with Article 18, paragraph 4, of the Protocol;

17. *Decides* to assess all elements relevant to the implementation of the Protocol, including that identified in paragraph 16, as well as progress on Article 10 on a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism, and Article 23 on technology transfer, collaboration and cooperation, at the second assessment and review of the Protocol;

18. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To carry out a targeted survey of access and benefit-sharing national focal points and users and providers of genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge on challenges related to the implementation of the Protocol to provide an additional source of information in future processes for the assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol;

(b) To take into account the indicators contained in annex II when preparing the proposed format for the next national report on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol;



19. *Welcomes* progress made by the Secretariat in the implementation and operation of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, and *emphasizes* the importance of making information available on the procedures to follow in order to access genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge in a country;

20. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To prioritize the translation of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House into the six official languages of the United Nations;

(b) To continue to improve the performance of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House;

(c) To seek feedback from all types of users of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House on its implementation and operation;

21. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to continue providing technical assistance for the submission of information on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, including:

(a) Encouraging the publication by Parties, as well as non-Parties, of all mandatory and other relevant information available at the national level in the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House and to provide training in the use of the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House;

(b) Encouraging the publication of reference records, as appropriate, by relevant stakeholders, indigenous peoples and local communities, and relevant organizations on the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House;

(c) Increasing understanding of the functioning of the system for monitoring the utilization of genetic resources through the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House;

(d) Encouraging the use of the interoperability features of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, such as the application programming interface.

#### *Annex I*

### **KEY FINDINGS**

#### **Element (a): Extent of implementation of the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol and related obligations of Parties, including assessment of progress by Parties in establishing institutional structures and access and benefit-sharing measures to implement the Protocol**

1. In order to make the Nagoya Protocol operational, Parties need to establish access and benefit-sharing legislative, administrative and policy measures and institutional arrangements and many Parties are still in the process of establishing these measures and institutions. For many Parties, this process is time-consuming and challenging.

2. Progress in establishing institutional arrangements, such as competent national authorities and checkpoints, is closely related to progress in adopting ABS measures. Some measures adopted prior to the Nagoya Protocol included the designation of competent national authorities. However, the designation of checkpoints is a new requirement created by the Protocol and still needs to be addressed by many Parties.

3. Although the publication of mandatory information in the ABS Clearing-House is essential for the implementation of the Protocol, a number of Parties have not yet published on the ABS Clearing-House all available national information in accordance with Article 14 of the Nagoya Protocol.

4. Considering its cross-cutting nature, the implementation of the Protocol requires the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders (e.g. different business sectors

and the scientific community) as well as coordination among different institutions and ministries (e.g. science and education, agriculture, trade, intellectual property). To assist in addressing this challenge, appropriate mechanisms could be established to facilitate coordination and participation, and awareness-raising and capacity-building may be required.

5. Other key challenges include developing ABS measures that support benefit-sharing while creating legal certainty, avoiding unnecessary complexity, delays and increased burdens and costs on users and limited human resources working on ABS and the Nagoya Protocol in many Parties.

6. In the light of these challenges, the development of interim measures could be considered as a first step. The needs of users of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge from different sectors should also be taken into account in developing ABS measures. Regional approaches may also be useful to support harmonized implementation of the Protocol.<sup>7</sup>

7. Implementing some of the new elements of the Protocol, namely the provisions on compliance, monitoring the utilization of genetic resources, including the designation of checkpoints, and the obligations related to indigenous peoples and local communities, presents a particular challenge.

8. The Nagoya Protocol does not distinguish between countries that are users and countries that are providers of genetic resources and obligations in the Protocol apply to all Parties, including provisions related to compliance with domestic legislation or regulatory requirements according to Articles 15 and 16.

9. With respect to checkpoints, there is a need for Parties to better understand their functions and options for their designation in light of their national context. There is also a need to build the capacity of checkpoints to enable them to carry out their functions.

10. With respect to indigenous peoples and local communities, challenges include: determining how the concept of “indigenous peoples and local communities” applies at the national level; clarifying the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources; identifying the different groups of indigenous peoples and local communities; understanding the way they are organized; and linking traditional knowledge with the holder/s of such knowledge. In order to address these challenges, the following could be considered:

(a) Building the capacity of Parties to support the implementation of the provisions of the Protocol related to indigenous peoples and local communities as well as the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities with respect to ABS issues;

(b) Relevant work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions on the concept of indigenous peoples and local communities;<sup>8</sup>

(c) National mechanisms for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of the provisions of the Protocol related to indigenous peoples and local communities, taking into account national circumstances;

(d) Support for coordination and institution building within and among indigenous peoples and local communities to address ABS issues including through the development of community protocols;

(e) Capacity-building to support indigenous peoples and local communities in developing minimum requirements for mutually agreed terms and model contractual clauses for benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.

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<sup>7</sup> For example, “African Union Practical Guidelines for the Coordinated Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Africa” (African Union, 2015).

<sup>8</sup> For example “Compilation of views received on use of the term ‘indigenous peoples and local communities’” ([UNEP/CBD/WG8J/8/INF/10/Add.1](#)).

11. Parties have different approaches to prior informed consent, mutually agreed terms and the issuance of permits. It is important for Parties to make clear information available on the ABS Clearing-House on the procedures to follow to access genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

12. In addition, in the development and implementation of ABS legislation or regulatory requirements it is important that Parties take into account special considerations in accordance with Article 8 of the Protocol. Relevant work undertaken under the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,<sup>9</sup> the World Health Organization and other organizations may be useful in this regard.

13. The importance of sharing information and experience in relation to transboundary cooperation (Article 11) was highlighted. In particular, experiences acquired in subregional and bilateral projects could be relevant to assist in the implementation of this article. Regional structures or projects were identified by some as a way to address this issue, while noting that reinforcement of the capacity of regional structures to play that role would be needed.

14. Capacity-building could also support harmonized implementation of the Protocol among countries that share the same genetic resources or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.

**Element (b): Establishment of a reference point to measure effectiveness**

15. Some Parties reported on having received benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

16. With regard to how the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol contributed to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in their country, many considered that it was premature to answer this question as implementation of the Nagoya Protocol was at an early stage.

17. The most common contribution reported is an increase of awareness of the value of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Examples of other contributions highlighted by countries are the following:

(a) Managers of natural resources or authorities are more aware of the potential advantages of the Nagoya Protocol and are developing conservation practices;

(b) Implementing the Nagoya Protocol helped improving the knowledge about species, including through the development of databases or inventories and their population, and supports the valorisation of genetic resources and special conservation approaches;

(c) Increased involvement of communities in conservation and sustainable use;

(d) Increased compliance by users of genetic resources;

(e) Recognition of research and development as a key to the country's valorization of genetic resources;

(f) Implementing the Protocol played a key role in factoring elements of biodiversity conservation and use in government development agenda, including in 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

**Element (c): Establishment of a reference point on support available for implementation**

18. Although a number of capacity-building and development initiatives are currently supporting ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, many Parties still lack the necessary capacity and financial resources to make the Protocol operational. Capacity-building and development support therefore continue to be essential in order to make progress in the implementation of the Protocol, in particular for developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition.

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<sup>9</sup> For example "ABS Elements: Elements to Facilitate Domestic Implementation of Access and Benefit-sharing for Different Subsectors of Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture" (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2016).

19. The wealth of information and experiences available in the national reports and in the ABS Clearing-House, as well as the exchange of experiences, may be useful to Parties in the establishment of institutional structures and the development of ABS measures. This information could also be taken into account in capacity-building projects. In addition, the use of existing tools and resources (e.g. guidelines, capacity-building materials) to support implementation could be encouraged.

**Element (d): Assessment of effectiveness of Article 18 (extent of implementation)**

20. The provisions of Article 18 on compliance with mutually agreed terms are often implemented at the national level through existing laws (e.g. contractual law, private international law, domestic measures related to access to justice) rather than through specific ABS measures.

21. When one party of a contract resides in a foreign country, the contractual relationship falls in the domain of private international law. Private international law seeks to regulate, first, which jurisdiction applies to a dispute; second, which law applies to the dispute; and third, whether and how eventual decisions or judgments are recognized and may be enforced in another jurisdiction. Each State has its own national rules on these matters, but some of these may have been harmonized through international agreements, guidelines, and model laws.

22. Those developing ABS measures and/or implementing the Protocol may not be aware of all applicable legislation dealing with contractual law, private international law, domestic measures related to access to justice. A mechanism to support national coordination could assist in drawing from the expertise of other institutions dealing with these issues.

23. Information contained in the interim national report, as well as the exchange of experiences may be useful for Parties to understand how the implementation of Article 18 can be supported.

**Element (e): Assessment of implementation of Article 16 in light of developments in other relevant international organizations, including, inter alia, the World Intellectual Property Organization**

24. Many Parties are still in the process of establishing ABS measures and institutions arrangements to implement the Protocol. Implementation of the provisions on compliance and the obligations related to indigenous peoples and local communities are particularly challenging for Parties.

25. The work on one or more international legal instrument(s) relating to intellectual property with a view to ensuring the balanced and effective protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions under WIPO is still on going, and it is premature to assess how the outcomes of this process could contribute to implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

26. However, there are a number of existing tools and resources that could be used by Parties in advancing the implementation of Article 16 of the Nagoya Protocol, including those developed by WIPO and the CBD Mo'otz Kuxtal voluntary guidelines.<sup>10</sup>

**Element (f): Stock-taking of the use of model contractual clauses, codes of conduct, guidelines, best practices and standards as well as indigenous peoples and local communities' customary laws, community protocols and procedures**

27. A wide range of model contractual clauses, codes of conduct, guidelines, best practices and standards have been developed both by Governments and organizations. However, there is less information on how these tools are being used. It is unclear how the use of the tools could be measured.

28. User organizations and networks play an important role in addressing the needs of their members by developing tools that can bring clarity on how ABS can be incorporated in their practice and assisting their member organizations to comply with ABS requirements.

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<sup>10</sup> Mo'otz Kuxtal voluntary guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure the "prior and informed consent", "free, prior and informed consent" or "approval and involvement", depending on national circumstances, of indigenous peoples and local communities for accessing their knowledge, innovations and practices, for fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of their knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and for reporting and preventing unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge.

29. Implementing the provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities is one of the main challenges identified by Parties. Community protocols on ABS can help to address some of the challenges identified in paragraph 10 above. They can help the indigenous peoples and local communities that develop them to articulate their values, practices and aspirations. They can also help Governments to implement the provisions of the Protocol related to indigenous peoples and local communities, and they provide clarity and certainty to users on how to have access to genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge held by indigenous peoples and local communities.

30. Community protocols are being developed and used in a variety of contexts, including but not limited to ABS. Some deal with biotrade or land issues and include some ABS elements as part of a bigger context. Incorporating ABS elements in existing community protocols dealing with resource or land management or biotrade may facilitate the process. Supporting indigenous peoples and local communities in developing community protocols is essential, as well as doing so in way that ensures that the outcomes represent community values, practices and aspirations.

**Element (g): Review of implementation and operation of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, including number of access and benefit-sharing measures made available; number of countries that have published information on their competent national authorities; number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance that have been constituted and number of checkpoint communiqués published**

31. Approximately half of the users of the ABS Clearing-House are users of genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge and consult the ABS Clearing-House to find national information. Feedback received highlights the important need to provide improved and clear information on national ABS requirements and procedures. This information should provide users with simple and easy to understand guidance on the necessary steps to apply for access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

32. Relevant stakeholders in particular the business and scientific communities, could benefit from more outreach and awareness-raising both as users of genetic resources and as potential contributors of relevant information (e.g. model clauses, codes of conduct, awareness-raising materials). The implementation of the ABS Clearing-House could also benefit from a greater understanding of their needs in terms of functionality and design of the ABS Clearing-House.

33. Technical assistance for use of the ABS Clearing-House still required. The live chat is a very valued feature by users of the ABS Clearing-House. Capacity-building on the use of the ABS Clearing-House and implementation of the Protocol is closely related. Many questions received through the live chat and during the capacity-building activities for the ABS Clearing-House are about implementation of the Protocol rather than the technical support to use the clearing-house.

## *Annex II*

### **DRAFT FRAMEWORK OF INDICATORS AND REFERENCE POINTS TO MEASURE PROGRESS**

1. The following table proposes indicators for each of the elements addressed by the first assessment and review. Reference points are included for most of the indicators proposed. These reference points determine a baseline against which progress can be measured in the future for each of the indicators. The indicators proposed are mostly based on existing questions of the interim national report. However, there are instances where no conclusive information could be drawn from the responses to the interim national report, and therefore, a new text is suggested for those indicators. The new or revised indicators are identified in the table.

2. It also includes the source of information used to establish the reference point. For ease of reference, it follows the structure and order of the format of the interim national report and includes reference to the element/s under which the indicator is being considered.

3. The framework is flexible tool that can be adapted as further progress is made with implementation.

Draft framework of indicators	Element	Reference point (as of 22 February 2018)	Source
1. Number of Parties to the CBD that have ratified the Nagoya Protocol		105 (54%)	United Nations Treaty Collection
<b>Institutional structures for the implementation of the Protocol</b>			
2. Number and percentage of Parties with legislative, administrative and policy measures on ABS	(a)	75 (71%)	Q.4 ABS-CH CBD report NBSAP
3. Number of Parties that have published information on legislative, administrative or policy measures on ABS in the ABS Clearing-House	(g)	45 (43%);	ABS-CH
4. Number and percentage of Parties with national focal points on ABS	(a)	103 (98%)	Q.5 ABS-CH
5. Number and percentage of Parties with one or more competent national authorities	(a)	57 (54%)	Q.6 ABS-CH CBD report NBSAP
6. Number and percentage of Parties that have published information on competent national authorities in the ABS Clearing-House	(g)	45 (43%)	ABS-CH
7. <i>New</i> : Number and percentage of Parties that have issued permits or their equivalents	(a)	19 (18%)	NR format requires revision
8. Number and percentage of Parties that have published internationally recognised certificates of compliance (IRCC) in the ABS Clearing-House	(b) (g)	12 (11%)	Q.7, 8,16 ABS-CH
9. Number of IRCC available in the ABS Clearing-House	(g)	146	ABS-CH
10. Number and percentage of Parties with one or more checkpoints	(a)	29 (27%)	Q.9 ABS-CH CBD report NBSAP
11. Number and percentage of Parties that have published information on checkpoints	(g)	20 (19%)	ABS-CH
12. Number and percentage of Parties that have made information available to the ABS Clearing-House (CNA, checkpoint, ABS measures, IRCC)	(a)(g)	54 (51%)	Q.3 ABS-CH
13. Number and percentage of Parties that have information (CNA, checkpoint, ABS measures, permits) that have not yet been made available to the ABS Clearing-House	(a)(g)	46 (44%)	Q.4, 6, 9 ABS-CH CBD report NBSAP

Draft framework of indicators	Element	Reference point (as of 22 February 2018)	Source
<b>Legislative, administrative or policy measures on ABS: Access to genetic resources (Article 6)</b>			
14. Number and percentage of Parties requiring prior informed consent for access to genetic resources that provide information on how to apply for prior informed consent as provided in Article 6.3 (c)	(a) (b)	27 (73%)	Q.13
15. Number and percentage of Parties requiring prior informed consent providing for the issuance at the time of access of a permit or its equivalent as provided in Article 6.3 (e)	(a) (b)	32 (86%)	Q.15
16. Number and percentage of Parties requiring prior informed consent for access to genetic resources that have rules and procedures for requiring and establishing mutually agreed terms as provided in Article 6.3 (g)	(a)	28 (76%)	Q.17
17. <i>Revised:</i> Number and percentage of Parties requiring prior informed consent for access to genetic resources for their utilization which received monetary benefits from granting access to genetic resources since entry into force of the Protocol	(b)	Not conclusive data	Q.18 requires revision
18. <i>New:</i> Amount of monetary benefits (in USD) received from granting access to genetic resources for their utilization since entry into force of the Protocol	(b)	Not conclusive data	Q.18 requires revision
19. <i>Revised:</i> Number and percentage of Parties requiring prior informed consent for access to genetic resources that received non-monetary benefits from granting access to genetic resources since entry into force of the Protocol	(b)	Not conclusive data	Q.18 requires revision
20. <i>Revised:</i> Number and percentage of Parties with indigenous peoples and local communities in their country that received monetary benefits from granting access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources since entry into force of the Protocol	(b)	Not conclusive data	Q.18 requires revision
21. <i>New:</i> Amount of monetary benefits (in USD) received from granting access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources for its utilization since entry into force of the Protocol	(b)	Not conclusive data	Q.18 requires revision
22. <i>Revised:</i> Number and percentage of Parties with indigenous peoples and local communities in their country that received non-monetary benefits from granting access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources	(b)	Not conclusive data	Q.18 requires revision
<b>Legislative, administrative or policy measures on ABS: Fair and equitable-sharing (Article 5)</b>			
23. Number and percentage of Parties with legislative, administrative or policy measures to implement Article 5.1 (genetic resources)	(a)	46 (44%)	Q.20

Draft framework of indicators	Element	Reference point (as of 22 February 2018)	Source
24. Number and percentage of Parties with legislative, administrative or policy measures to implement Article 5.2 (genetic resources held by indigenous peoples and local communities)	(a)	42 (40%)	Q.21
25. Number and percentage of Parties with legislative, administrative or policy measures to implement Article 5.5 (traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources)	(a)	41(39%)	Q.22
<b>Legislative, administrative or policy measures on ABS: Compliance with domestic legislation or regulatory requirements on ABS (Article 15 and 16) and monitoring the utilization of genetic resources (Article 17)</b>			
26. Number and percentage of Parties that have taken appropriate, effective and proportionate legislative, administrative or policy measures to implement Article 15.1 (genetic resources)	(b)	36 (34%)	Q.24
27. Number and percentage of Parties that have taken appropriate, effective and proportionate legislative, administrative or policy measures to implement Article 16.1 (traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources)	(e)	33 (31%)	Q.25
28. Number and percentage of Parties that require users of genetic resources to provide the information identified in Article 17.1 (a)(i), as appropriate, at a designated checkpoint	(a)	41 (39%)	Q.26
29. Number and percentage of Parties that provide the information collected or received at a designated checkpoint to relevant national authorities, to the Party providing prior informed consent and to the ABS Clearing-House	(a)	9 (9%)	Q.27
30. Number of checkpoint communiques published in the ABS Clearing-House	(g)	0	ABS-CH
<b>Legislative, administrative or policy measures on ABS: compliance with mutually agreed terms (Article 18)</b>			
31. Number and percentage of Parties that encourage the inclusion of dispute resolution provisions in mutually agreed terms as provided in Article 18.1.	(d)	36 (34%)	Q.31
32. Number and percentage of Parties with opportunity to seek recourse available under their legal systems in cases of disputes arising from mutually agreed terms as provided in Article 18.2	(d)	51 (49%)	Q.32
33. Number and percentage of Parties with measures regarding access to justice	(d)	47 (45%)	Q.33
34. Number and percentage of Parties with measures regarding utilization of mechanisms regarding mutual recognition and enforcement of foreign judgements and arbitral awards	(d)	38 (36%)	Q.33



Draft framework of indicators	Element	Reference point (as of 22 February 2018)	Source
<b>Special considerations (Article 8)</b>			
35. Number and percentage of Parties that created conditions to promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as provided in Article 8(a)	(b)	48 (46%)	Q.35
36. Number and percentage of Parties that paid due regard to cases of present or imminent emergencies that threaten or damage human, animal or plant health as provided in Article 8(b)	(b)	39 (37%)	Q.35
37. Number and percentage of Parties that have taken into consideration the need for expeditious access to genetic resources and expeditious fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of such genetic resources as provided in Article 8(b)	(b)	26 (25%)	Q.35
38. Number and percentage of Parties that have taken into consideration the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture and their special role for food security as provided in Article 8 (c)	(b)	48 (46%)	Q.35
<b>Provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities (Article 6,7 and 12)</b>			
39. Number and percentage of Parties where indigenous peoples and local communities have the established rights to grant access to genetic resources with measures in place with the aim of ensuring the prior informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities as provided in Article 6.2	(a)	23 (47%)	Q.38
40. Number and percentage of Parties with indigenous peoples and local communities in their country that have taken measures with the aim of ensuring that traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that is held by indigenous peoples and local communities have been accessed with the prior informed consent or approval and involvement of these indigenous peoples and local communities and that mutually agreed terms have been established as provided in Article 7	(a)	21(43%)	Q.39
41. <i>New:</i> Number of indigenous peoples and local communities' community protocols and procedures developed	(f)	Not conclusive data	Q.42 requires revision Targeted survey
42. Number of indigenous peoples and local communities' customary laws, community protocols and procedures made available in the ABS Clearing-House	(f)(g)	3	ABS-CH

Draft framework of indicators	Element	Reference point (as of 22 February 2018)	Source
<b>Contribution to conservation and sustainable use (Article 9)</b>			
43. <i>Revised:</i> Number and percentage of Parties that reported that implementation of the Nagoya Protocol has contributed to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in their country	(b)	Not conclusive data	Q.46 requires revision
<b>Model contractual clauses, codes of conduct, guidelines, best practices and standards (Articles 19 and 20)</b>			
44. Number of model contractual clauses developed	(f)	29	Q.51, targeted survey
45. Number of codes of conduct, guidelines, best practices and standards developed	(f)	33	Q.52, targeted survey
46. Number and percentage of model contractual clauses made available in the ABS Clearing-House	(f) (g)	17 (59%)	ABS-CH
47. Number and percentage of codes of conduct, guidelines, best practices and standards made available in the ABS Clearing-House	(f) (g)	25 (75%)	ABS-CH
<b>Awareness-raising and capacity (Article 21 and 22)</b>			
48. Number and percentage of Parties that received external support for building and developing capacity for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol since entry into force of the Protocol	(c)	45 (43%)	Q.56
49. Number and percentage of Parties that provided external support for building and developing capacity for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol since entry into force of the Protocol	(c)	27 (26%)	Q.57
50. Number of capacity-building and development initiatives made available completed or initiated after the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol in 2010 and are providing, or have provided, direct support for country level activities contributing to the ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	(c)	90	SCBD documents on capacity-building
51. Number of capacity-building and development initiatives made available to the ABS Clearing-House	(c)(g)	57	ABS-CH
52. Number of capacity-building and awareness-raising tools and resources on access and benefit-sharing	(c)	84	SCBD documents on capacity-building
53. Number of capacity-building and awareness-raising tools and resources made available in the ABS Clearing-House	(c)(g)	34	ABS-CH

Draft framework of indicators	Element	Reference point (as of 22 February 2018)	Source
<b>Technology transfer, collaboration and cooperation</b>			
54. Number and percentage of Parties that have collaborated and cooperated in technical and scientific research and development programmes as a means to achieve the objective of the Protocol as provided in Article 23	(a)	46 (44%)	Q.59
<b>Optional additional information</b>			
55. Number and percentage of Parties that established a mechanism for budgetary allocations of funds for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	(c)	24 (23%)	Q.61
56. Number and percentage of Parties that made financial resources available to other Parties	(c)	13 (12%)	Q.62
57. Number and percentage of Parties that received financial resources from other Parties or financial institutions for the purposes of implementation of the Protocol as provided in Article 25	(c)	35 (33%)	Q.62
58. Average number of full time staff working to administer functions directly related to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in each Party	(c)	Not conclusive data	Q.63- requires revision
<b>Implementation and operation of the ABS Clearing-House</b>			
59. Number of non-Parties that have published national information (ABS measures, CNAs or checkpoints) in the ABS Clearing-House	(g)	8	ABS-CH
60. The number of visitor to the ABS Clearing-House per year	(g)	18,709 visitors (as of 22 March 2018)	Google analytics

### **2/3. Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors and other strategic actions to enhance implementation**

#### *The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

1. *Takes note* of the information contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on mainstreaming of biodiversity and other strategic actions to enhance implementation,<sup>11</sup> the note issued for the twenty-first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,<sup>12</sup> and the information documents on mainstreaming of biodiversity in the energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing and health sectors;<sup>13</sup>

2. *Acknowledges* that mainstreaming of biodiversity is a critical approach to assist Parties in the implementation of the Convention, and that transformational change is required to achieve the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including changes in behaviour and decision-making at all levels and in all sectors, for the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,<sup>14</sup> its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and its 2050 Vision, as well as the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

3. *Notes* that, while numerous policies and tools exist to address the mainstreaming of biodiversity in these sectors, their use needs to be significantly scaled up and prioritized;

4. *Acknowledges* the importance of reviewing the effectiveness of, and identifying obstacles and challenges to, actions at the national level, taking into account different national capacities and circumstances, for the implementation of the Convention, including with respect to mainstreaming biodiversity;

5. *Emphasizes* the important role of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as women, youth, local and subnational governments and other relevant stakeholders, in promoting and implementing the mainstreaming of biodiversity in these sectors;

6. *Takes note* of the draft proposal for a long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity, and terms of reference for an informal advisory group on the mainstreaming of biodiversity prepared by the Executive Secretary;

7. *Takes note* of the revised typology of actions for reporting on biodiversity and associated guidance prepared by the Executive Secretary;<sup>15</sup>

8. *Welcomes* the report of the international expert workshop on biodiversity mainstreaming “The path we face: advances on mainstreaming biodiversity for well-being”, which was held in Mexico City from 5 to 7 June 2018;<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> CBD/SBI/2/4.

<sup>12</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/21/5](#).

<sup>13</sup> “Environmental assessment legislation – a global overview” ([CBD/SBSTTA/21/INF/5](#)); “Mainstreaming of biodiversity into the energy and mining sectors” ([INF/9](#)); “Biodiversity and infrastructure: a better nexus? Policy paper on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the infrastructure sector” ([INF/11](#)); “Mainstreaming biodiversity into the manufacturing and processing industry: an initial compilation of reference documents, data and key actors” ([INF/12](#)); “Global state of the application of biodiversity-inclusive impact assessment” ([INF/13](#)); “Urban growth and biodiversity” ([INF/14](#)); “Options on how to make best use of existing programmes of work to further enhance the implementation of the Convention in the light of mainstreaming needs and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020” ([INF/15](#)).

<sup>14</sup> [Decision X/2](#), annex.

<sup>15</sup> CBD/SBI/2/4/Add.2.

<sup>16</sup> CBD/SBI/2/INF/39.

9. *Also welcomes* the executive summary of the report of the international expert workshop on mainstreaming on the sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure, and manufacturing and processing, which was held in Cairo from 20 to 22 June 2018;<sup>17</sup>

10. *Encourages* Parties, as appropriate, to include in their sixth national reports information on actions taken with respect to mainstreaming of biodiversity, including efforts to engage and collaborate with indigenous peoples and local communities, and stakeholders, such as women, youth, local and subnational governments;

11. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:<sup>18</sup>

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions [XIII/3](#), in which it considered the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the sectors of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism as well as cross-cutting issues, and in which it decided to address, at its fourteenth meeting, the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, and health,

*Also recalling* the Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-Being, adopted during the high-level segment in Cancun, Mexico, on 3 December 2016,<sup>19</sup> as well as the Sharm-El Sheikh Declaration, adopted during the high-level segment in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, on 15 November 2018;<sup>20</sup>

*Further recalling* decision VIII/28 on the voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive impact assessment,

*Recognizing* that the energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, on the one hand, depend on biodiversity and the ecosystem functions and services that biodiversity underpins, and that the loss of biodiversity can impact these sectors negatively, and that, on the other hand, these sectors have potential impacts on biodiversity which may threaten the provision of ecosystem functions and services that are vital to humanity,

*Stressing* that mainstreaming biodiversity in the sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, is essential for halting the loss of biodiversity and for the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020<sup>21</sup> and the goals and objectives of different multilateral agreements and international processes, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>22</sup> and the Sustainable Development Goals,

*Emphasizing* the important role of the business and financial sectors, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, local and subnational governments, academia, as well as women, youth and other relevant stakeholders in promoting and implementing the mainstreaming of biodiversity,

<sup>17</sup> CBD/SBI/2/INF/37.

<sup>18</sup> The draft decision is based on conclusions contained in the note by the Executive Secretary and its addendum as well as elements from recommendation XXI/4, paragraph 9, of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

<sup>19</sup> [UNEP/CBD/COP/13/24](#).

<sup>20</sup> Pending adoption during the high-level segment of the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

<sup>21</sup> [Decision X/2](#), annex.

<sup>22</sup> See General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015 entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.

*Acknowledging* the work of various international organizations, relevant partner organizations and initiatives to advance biodiversity-related practices by businesses, such as that of the United Nations Environment Programme, One Planet Network, the United Nations Global Compact, the United Nations Statistics Division, the Convention on Migratory Species and its multi-stakeholder energy task force, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the International Integrated Reporting Council, the Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership, the Natural Capital Coalition and its biodiversity working group, and the Global Reporting Initiative, among others,

*Taking note* of the *Cities and Biodiversity Outlook*,<sup>23</sup> the Quito Declaration on Sustainable Cities and Settlements for All<sup>24</sup> and the report of the International Resource Panel,<sup>25</sup> and their key messages on the need to mainstream biodiversity at the city level,

*Recognizing* that mainstreaming is critical for achieving the objectives of the Convention, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, its Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and should be one of the key elements of the future post-2020 framework for biodiversity in order to realize the transformational change required throughout society and economies, including changes in behaviour and decision-making at all levels,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the international expert workshop on biodiversity mainstreaming “The path we face: advances on mainstreaming biodiversity for well-being”,<sup>26</sup>

2. *Also welcomes* the executive summary of the report of the international expert workshop on mainstreaming in the sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure, and manufacturing and processing;<sup>27</sup>

3. *Notes* the importance of reviewing the effectiveness of, and identifying obstacles and challenges to, mainstreaming biodiversity, including, as relevant, the need for capacity-building, technology transfer, mobilization and provision of financial resources, including through existing bilateral, regional and multilateral mechanisms;

4. *Welcomes* the revised typology of actions for reporting on biodiversity and associated guidance prepared by the Executive Secretary;<sup>28</sup>

5. *Recognizes* that, while policies and tools exist to address the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, there are still opportunities to mainstream biodiversity in the sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, including in relation to strategic planning, decision-making and economy-wide and sector-wide policies;

6. *Also recognizes* that opportunities exist for the wider application of biodiversity-inclusive impact assessments and the integration of biodiversity considerations in risk assessments and risk communication, in particular strategic environmental assessment of policies, plans and programmes and the use of spatial planning at the national and regional levels;

7. *Welcomes* United Nations Environment Assembly resolution [3/2](#) on pollution mitigation by mainstreaming biodiversity into key sectors;

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<sup>23</sup> [Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity \(2012\). \*Cities and Biodiversity Outlook\*. Montreal, Canada.](#)

<sup>24</sup> General Assembly resolution 71/256, annex.

<sup>25</sup> The Weight of Cities,

<sup>26</sup> CBD/SBI/2/INF/39.

<sup>27</sup> CBD/SBI/2/INF/37.

<sup>28</sup> CBD/SBI/2/4/Add.2.

8. *Also welcomes* the decision by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations in 2017 that the Food and Agriculture Organization will act as a Biodiversity Mainstreaming Platform for the agricultural sectors and the outcomes of the Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors, held by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity from 29 to 31 May 2018;<sup>29</sup>

9. *Welcomes* the resolutions of the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals that support mainstreaming of biodiversity into the energy sector,<sup>30</sup> in particular in the development of renewable energy that takes into account environmental impact assessments and monitoring information as it emerges, and the exchange of information provided through wider spatial planning processes, and *also welcomes* the work that has been done by the Convention on Migratory Species and its multi-stakeholder Energy Task Force to advance biodiversity-friendly practices in the energy sector;

10. *Urges* Parties, and invites other Governments, partners and relevant stakeholders to implement past decisions of the Conference of the Parties related to the mainstreaming of biodiversity;

11. *Encourages* Parties, and other Governments and relevant stakeholders, notably public and private entities engaged in the energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors, as relevant, in accordance with their national capacities and circumstances, priorities and regulations:

(a) To take note of the trends within the respective sectors regarding their potential impacts and dependencies on biodiversity with a view to identifying opportunities for mainstreaming biodiversity;

(b) To include approaches to conserve, enhance and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services in upstream decisions on investments in these sectors, through such available tools as strategic environmental assessments and integrated spatial planning, including the evaluation of alternatives to such investments;

(c) To apply best practices on environmental impact assessments<sup>31</sup> and biodiversity mainstreaming to decisions, including those of public and private financial institutions, related to the approval of projects and investments in these sectors;

(d) To apply the mitigation hierarchy when planning and designing new projects and plans;

(e) To review and, as appropriate, update legal frameworks, policies and practices to foster the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, including safeguard measures, such as consultations, monitoring and oversight measures, in order to obtain free, prior and informed consent, with the full and effective participation of the relevant sectors, indigenous peoples and local communities, academia, women, youth, and other relevant stakeholders;

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<sup>29</sup> CBD/SBI/2/INF/29.

<sup>30</sup> UNEP/CMS/Resolution 7.05 (Rev. COP 12) “Wind Turbines and Migratory Species”, UNEP/CMS/Resolution 7.04 “Electrocution of Migratory Species”; UNEP/CMS/Resolution 10.11 “Powerlines and Migratory Species”; and UNEP/CMS 11.27 “Renewable Energy and Migratory Species”.

<sup>31</sup> Including the voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive impact assessment adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision VIII/28.

(f) To provide, where appropriate, effective incentives to mainstream biodiversity in the energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors, consistent with international obligations,

(g) To promote and strengthen best practices on sustainable consumption and production implemented in the energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, and other sectors that favour conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

(h) To review and use, as appropriate, existing tools, including policies oriented to business planning, design, supply and value chains, sustainable procurement and consumption and similar policies, to promote biodiversity-related sustainable production and consumption in the energy and mining, infrastructure, and manufacturing and processing sectors, to shift markets towards more sustainable consumption and production and innovation, as well as to continue collaborating, developing and implementing other corporate policies and measures;

(i) To review and, as appropriate, update legal frameworks, policies and practices, to foster the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in socio-economic and business policies and planning, including through incentives for best practices in supply chains, sustainable production and consumption and measures at the scale of sites or production plants, reporting by businesses on biodiversity dependencies and impacts, and adopting or updating laws on sustainable procurement, and similar policies to shift markets towards more sustainable products and technologies;

(j) To design and implement, as appropriate, measures to encourage investments by the business and financial sectors to mainstream biodiversity in all sectors, including measures to promote public disclosure of corporate activities related to biodiversity and encourage the financial sector to develop approaches to mainstream the values of biodiversity and ecosystems in financing and investment in accordance with paragraph 9(b)(ii) of decision X/3;

(k) To encourage the application of technology and research and development and innovation regarding mainstreaming in the sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure, and manufacturing and processing;

(l) To evaluate and pursue opportunities to utilize ecosystem-based approaches in the sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure, and manufacturing and processing, where appropriate;

(m) To integrate biodiversity and ecosystems functions and services in the planning and development of cities, including approaches to conserving, enhancing, restoring and sustainably using biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services in spatial planning across cities, landscapes and seascapes;

(n) To work with indigenous peoples and local communities and all relevant stakeholders across the public, private and civil society sectors in order to establish and strengthen coordination mechanisms to facilitate addressing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and foster biodiversity mainstreaming across all sectors;

(o) To develop government coordination mechanisms, mechanisms for stakeholder inputs and engagement, multi-stakeholder knowledge platforms, and independent governmental audit or evaluation institutions to enhance biodiversity mainstreaming and enhance implementation at the national level;

(p) To establish knowledge platforms to bring together government agencies at different levels, the business sector, indigenous peoples and local communities and stakeholders



to address these technical issues with respect to mainstreaming biodiversity, taking into account matters related to environmental stewardship and corporate social responsibility;

(q) To build capacity and foster capacity-building for the effective mainstreaming of biodiversity;

12. *Calls upon* businesses to utilize the revised typology of actions for reporting on biodiversity-related business actions, and associated guidance prepared by the Executive Secretary;

13. *Invites* multilateral development banks, insurance companies, the business sector, financial institutions and other sources of financial investment for these sectors to increase and improve, as appropriate, the implementation of best practices for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and social and environmental safeguards on decisions regarding investments in these sectors;

14. *Invites* relevant organizations and initiatives to further intensify their work to identify key elements for the design, promotion and implementation of biodiversity mainstreaming by the business and financial sectors, and to enhance mutual information-sharing and collaboration, in particular:

(a) To improve the internalization by businesses of the importance and values of biodiversity as stated in paragraph 11(h) above in the sectors and to facilitate the sharing of experiences and good practices;

(b) To develop and improve metrics, indicators, baselines and other tools to measure the biodiversity dependencies of businesses in these sectors and their impacts on biological diversity, to provide business managers with trusted, credible and actionable information for improved decision-making;

(c) To develop specific guidance on how to strengthen the ecosystem and biodiversity impact and dependency components of business reporting against the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals;<sup>22</sup>

(d) To enhance, as appropriate, the linkages between the United Nations System of Environmental-Economic Accounting and the accounting frameworks for biodiversity and ecosystems used by the business and financial sectors;

15. *Decides* to establish a long-term strategic approach for mainstreaming biodiversity;<sup>32</sup>

16. *Also decides* to establish an Informal Advisory Group on Mainstreaming of Biodiversity, to advise the Executive Secretary and the Bureau on further development of the proposal for a long-term approach to mainstreaming biodiversity, with the terms of reference contained in annex II, including on ways to integrate mainstreaming adequately into the post-2020 biodiversity framework, to be submitted to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for consideration at its third meeting;

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

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<sup>32</sup> CBD/SBI/2/4, annex I.

(a) To undertake activities to support implementation of the present decision and to continue to support efforts related to the mainstreaming of biodiversity as requested in prior decisions of the Conference of the Parties;

(b) To ensure that discussions and inputs with respect to mainstreaming are appropriately integrated in the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including both technical and policy discussions as well as inputs from various stakeholders and partners;

(c) To work with the Informal Advisory Group and interested Parties to further develop a long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming of biodiversity, based on the proposal contained in annex I hereto and supported by the Informal Advisory Group referred to in paragraph 16 above;

(d) To undertake additional work to facilitate the disclosure and reporting of the impacts of businesses on biodiversity and their dependencies on biodiversity, working in collaboration with relevant organizations and initiatives, including to support the objectives listed in paragraph 14 above;

(e) To undertake additional analysis to examine the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in mainstreaming biodiversity;

(f) To report on progress on the actions above to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting for consideration subsequently by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting;

(g) To continue organizing, in collaboration with relevant organizations and stakeholders, in conjunction with other capacity building activities, forums for discussion and exchange of experiences with respect to mainstreaming of biodiversity in key sectors, including on a regional basis;

(h) To develop cooperation and partnerships with the secretariats of relevant multilateral agreements and international organizations as regards the mainstreaming of biodiversity;

### **Health and biodiversity<sup>33</sup>**

*Recalling* decisions [XIII/3](#), in which it considered the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the sectors of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism as well as cross-cutting issues, and in which it decided to address, at its fourteenth meeting, the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, and health,

*Recognizing* that the health sector, on the one hand, depends on biodiversity and the ecosystem functions and services that biodiversity underpins, and that the loss of biodiversity can impact the health sector negatively, and that, on the other hand, the health sector has potential impacts on biodiversity which may threaten the provision of ecosystem functions and services that are vital to humanity,

*Stressing* that mainstreaming biodiversity in the health sector is essential for halting the loss of biodiversity and for the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>33</sup> These recommendations will be integrated to the draft decision on health and biodiversity for the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

<sup>34</sup> [Decision X/2](#), annex.

and the goals and objectives of different multilateral agreements and international processes, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>35</sup> and the Sustainable Development Goals,

*Recognizing* that, while policies and tools exist to address the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, there are still opportunities to mainstream biodiversity in the health sector, including in relation to strategic planning, decision-making and, economy-wide and sector-wide policies,

*Recalling* decision [XIII/6](#) on health and biodiversity and the importance of this decision to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

18. *Welcomes* the consideration of the interlinkages between human health and biodiversity by the Seventy-first World Health Assembly;<sup>36</sup>

19. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, and relevant organizations to further develop communication, education and public awareness tools on the value for public health of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches, with a view to mainstreaming biodiversity and developing biodiversity-inclusive One Health policies, plans and programmes in line with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

20. *Encourages* Parties, and other Governments and relevant stakeholders, in accordance with their national capacities and circumstances, priorities and regulations:

(a) To provide, where appropriate, effective incentives to mainstream biodiversity in the health sector, consistent with international obligations,

(b) To promote and strengthen best practices on sustainable consumption and production implemented in the health sectors that favour conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

21. *Invites* the World Health Organization, through its Executive Board:

(a) To support the implementation of the present decision and decision XIII/6 in cooperation with other relevant partners;

(b) To further support the development and implementation of measures, guidance and tools for promoting and supporting the mainstreaming of biodiversity and health linkages in the health sector, and to consider establishing a regular reporting mechanism for the progress of activities on biodiversity and health under the joint work programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the World Health Organization;

22. *Invites* donor and funding agencies in a position to do so to provide financial assistance for country-driven projects that address cross-sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity and health when requested by developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries among them, including small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition;

<sup>35</sup> See General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015 entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.

<sup>36</sup> See [World Health Organization document A71/11](#).

23. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, and *invites* the World Health Organization, in collaboration, as appropriate, with other members of the Inter-Liaison Group on Biodiversity and Health as well as other partners:

(a) To develop integrated science-based indicators, metrics and progress measurements tools on biodiversity and health;

(b) To develop targeted messaging approaches on mainstreaming biodiversity for the health sector, including as part of the delivery on the global communication strategy and messaging approaches as set out in decision [XII/2](#);

(c) To develop a draft global action plan to mainstream biodiversity and health linkages into national policies, strategies, programmes and accounts, in order to further support Parties in the mainstreaming of biodiversity and health linkages, building upon decision XIII/6 and the guidance on integrating biodiversity considerations into One Health approaches.<sup>37</sup>

### *Annex I*

## **PROPOSAL FOR A LONG-TERM STRATEGIC APPROACH TO MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY**

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

1. Mainstreaming of biodiversity is one of the key approaches for achieving the objectives of the Convention. While numerous actions and decisions have been taken to mainstream biodiversity in key sectors, in particular those considered at the thirteenth and fourteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties, and in cross-cutting policies, a long-term strategic approach is needed within the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in order to undertake actions for mainstreaming more effectively within and across sectors and facilitating coordination among sectors.

2. The goal of such an approach should be to establish priorities for action, based on scientific evidence of likely impacts and benefits, as well as identify key actors that need to be engaged in implementing such actions and appropriate mechanisms to do so, focusing in the first instance on implementation of previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties relevant to mainstreaming. It should furthermore facilitate assessment and monitoring of gaps and progress. The long-term approach should be kept under review by the Conference of the Parties and be flexible enough to respond to relevant changes.

3. In order to develop such a strategic approach, the Executive Secretary, with the support of the Informal Advisory Group and the advice of the bureau, will support both technical and policy discussions, as well as inputs from various stakeholders and partners.

### **I. AREAS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF A LONG-TERM STRATEGIC APPROACH TO MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY**

4. A number of actions will be important for developing a long-term approach to mainstreaming biodiversity, including actions by Governments, businesses, partners and stakeholders. Activities at the international, national, local and subnational levels are also needed.

5. The Executive Secretary should:

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<sup>37</sup> [CBD/SBSTTA/21/4](#), section III.

(a) Identify existing practices, guidelines, methodologies, experiences and tools related to biodiversity mainstreaming, and other strategic actions, in particular within the provisions and decisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in planning and decision making in these sectors;

(b) Consider how the existing programmes of the Convention on Biological Diversity, those of relevant partner organizations and initiatives, might better contribute to such a long-term strategic approach with respect to capacity-building, among other things, and identification of existing gaps in areas of work that are important for mainstreaming of biodiversity;

(c) Continue to engage in key international processes, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

6. The Executive Secretary, taking into account paragraph 5 above, advised by the Informal Advisory Group on mainstreaming of biodiversity, and the Bureau, should also shape such long term strategic approach to mainstreaming on biodiversity, as a key element of the post-2020 biodiversity framework, which would include the following areas and actions, among others:

(a) Review the effectiveness of different mainstreaming practices that have been used, and steps needed to scale up their use, including in education, national legislation and policies, among other strategic tools;

(b) Undertake research and analysis on the extent to which mainstreaming approaches are being used by Parties, and identification of major gaps, obstacles and challenges;

(c) Contribute to efforts with respect to the internalization of the importance and the values of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, in accordance with paragraph 9(b)(ii) of decision X/3;

(d) Contribute to the efforts to develop and apply science-based indicators with respect to mainstreaming approaches;

(e) Identifying capacity-building and training needs for mainstreaming biodiversity at the regional and subregional levels;

(f) Identify opportunities to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation on mainstreaming, financial support and technology transfer;

(g) Identify opportunities to develop new partnerships and strengthening of existing partnerships to achieve further progress in mainstreaming of biodiversity;

(h) Identify possible mechanisms to monitor the implementation of actions to advance the mainstreaming of biodiversity at the national level;

(i) Design a strategy to foster the engagement of the business and finance sectors on mainstreaming of biodiversity;

(j) Identifying cost-effective practices, guidelines, methodologies, experiences and tools related to biodiversity mainstreaming, and other strategic actions, in order to enhance the implementation of the Convention;

(k) Identifying obstacles that hinder mainstreaming of biodiversity in regulations, processes, policies and programmes at the national level;

(l) Identifying options and solutions to overcome these obstacles to mainstreaming of biodiversity;

(m) Identifying key tasks as well as challenges and gaps in addressing these actions;

(n) Suggesting priority actions, timeframes and relevant actors;

(o) Identifying areas where additional work might be desirable in order to achieve further progress on mainstreaming under the Convention;

(p) Providing any other relevant advice, including on other initiatives or developments, meetings and other opportunities, to help further this work.

## *Annex II*

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE INFORMAL ADVISORY GROUP ON MAINSTREAMING OF BIODIVERSITY**

1. The Informal Advisory Group on Mainstreaming of Biodiversity will be composed of experts competent in fields relevant to the mainstreaming of biodiversity, nominated by Parties, with due regard to regional representation, gender balance and the special conditions of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, as well as experts from public and private sectors, including civil society, academia, and business leaders, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations, including relevant international organizations, non-governmental organizations and industry associations. The number of experts from organizations shall not exceed the number of experts nominated by Parties.

2. Taking into account decisions of the Conference of the Parties on sectoral and cross-sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity, as well as the work of other relevant international processes and organizations, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Trade Organization, the World Bank, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Labour Organization, among others, and making use of available information, including that of the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, the Informal Advisory Group shall provide the Executive Secretary and the Bureau with advice in the development of a long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming of biodiversity. The Informal Advisory Group and the Bureau will provide advice on all aspects of the long-term strategic approach.

3. The Executive Secretary will support the work of the Informal Advisory Group.

#### **Modus operandi**

4. The Informal Advisory Group will meet, to the extent practicable, through virtual means, including videoconferencing. Physical meetings will take place at least once a year, subject to the availability of resources.

#### **Initiation and review of work**

5. The work of the Informal Advisory Group should be initiated immediately after approval of the terms of reference by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting.

6. The mandate and composition of the Informal Advisory Group will be reviewed by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting after consideration of a progress report submitted by the Executive Secretary.

**2/4. Global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism (Article 10 of the Nagoya Protocol)***The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

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

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

*Mindful* of the objective of the Nagoya Protocol,

*Recalling* the sovereign right of States over their genetic resources,

*Recalling also* Article 10 of the Nagoya Protocol,

*Recalling further* Articles 11 and 22 of the Nagoya Protocol,

*Acknowledging* the work undertaken [to explore the need for a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism] further to decisions XI/1 B, NP-1/10 and NP-2/10, including the online forum, the study on experiences gained with the development and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and other multilateral mechanisms and processes, the syntheses of views and the outcomes of the two expert meetings on Article 10,<sup>38</sup>

[*Recognizing* from the work already undertaken that the need for a global mechanism has been demonstrated to move ahead with elaborating the modalities of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism to address fair and equitable benefit-sharing in transboundary situations or situations for which it is not possible to grant or obtain prior informed consent,]

[*Noting* that benefits generated through the global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism and shared with the custodians of biodiversity and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is a valuable incentive for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its components,]

[*Recognizing* that many Parties are still in the early stages of implementing the Protocol][*Notwithstanding* the different stages in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol by Parties, efforts towards the full and effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in its entirety should not be hindered],

*Recognizing also* the ongoing need for capacity-building to support Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities in developing and implementing legislative, administrative and policy measures on access and benefit-sharing,

1. *Welcomes* the information synthesized by the Executive Secretary through the interim national reports and the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House of relevance to Article 10;

2. *Takes note* of the information on developments in relevant international processes and organizations;

[3. *Decides* that the need for a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism has been sufficiently demonstrated through various submissions of views and studies carried out in

<sup>38</sup> [UNEP/CBD/ICNP/3/5](#) and [UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/10](#).

connection with Article 10 for Parties to start to consider the modalities of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism;]

4. *Considers* that more information on specific cases for a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism [that are not covered under the bilateral approach] would assist Parties in the consideration of [the modalities in line with] Article 10;

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

(a) To convene moderated open-ended online discussions to [identify and] discuss [the] specific cases for a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism [and the possible modalities for such a mechanism];

(b) To compile the outcomes of the online discussions [and provide possible options for the modalities of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism] for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting;

(c) To update the information regarding developments in other relevant international processes and organizations and submit it for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting;

6. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting to consider the information in paragraph 5(b) and (c) above and make recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol at its fourth meeting.



**2/5. Specialized international access and benefit-sharing instruments in the context of Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Nagoya Protocol**

*The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,*

*Welcoming* the study into criteria to identify a specialized international access and benefit-sharing instrument, and a possible process for its recognition,

*Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol adopts a decision along the following lines:

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

*Recognizing* the need to strengthen coordination and mutual supportiveness among international instruments on access and benefit-sharing,

*Acknowledging* that any criteria to identify a specialized international access and benefit-sharing instrument and any process for recognition of such an instrument is not intended to create a hierarchy between the Nagoya Protocol and other international instruments,

1. *Takes note* of the study<sup>39</sup> and potential criteria for specialized international access and benefit-sharing instruments in the context of Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Nagoya Protocol as summarized in the annex below, and *agrees* to reconsider these potential criteria at its fourth meeting;

2. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to submit:

(a) Information on how specialized international access and benefit-sharing instruments are addressed in their domestic measures;

(b) Views on the potential criteria contained in the study, taking into account Article 4, paragraphs 1 to 3, of the Protocol;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to follow developments in relevant international forums;

4. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to synthesize the information and views submitted, including the information from developments in relevant international forums, and make it available for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting;

5. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting to consider the synthesis referred to in paragraph 4 above and to make a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol at its fourth meeting;

6. *Decides* to include a standing item on “cooperation with other international organizations” on the agenda of its future meetings to take stock of developments in relevant international forums, including any information on specialized international access and benefit-sharing instruments recognized by another intergovernmental body and/or by a Party or group of

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<sup>39</sup> “Study into criteria to identify a specialized international access and benefit-sharing instrument, and a possible process for its recognition” (CBD/SBI/2/INF/17).

Parties, with a view to enhancing mutual supportiveness between the Protocol and specialized international access and benefit-sharing instruments;

7. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to coordinate at the national level regarding access and benefit-sharing issues addressed in different international forums, as appropriate, in order to support a coherent international regime on access and benefit-sharing;

8. *Invites* Parties and other Governments which are or may become Parties to the Nagoya Protocol and to a specialized international access and benefit-sharing instrument, as appropriate, to take steps to implement both instruments in a mutually supportive manner, including with the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, where relevant or applicable, according to their national circumstances.

#### *Annex*

### **POTENTIAL CRITERIA FOR SPECIALIZED INTERNATIONAL ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING INSTRUMENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF ARTICLE 4, PARAGRAPH 4, OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND THE FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS ARISING FROM THEIR UTILIZATION**

1. *Intergovernmentally agreed* — The instrument would be developed and agreed through an intergovernmental process. The instrument may be binding or non-binding.

2. *Specialized* — The instrument would:

(a) Apply to a specific set of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources which would otherwise fall under the scope of the Nagoya Protocol;

(b) Apply to specific uses of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources which require a differentiated and hence specialized approach.

3. *Mutually supportive* — The instrument would be consistent with and supportive of, and not run counter to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol, including with respect to:

(a) Consistency with biodiversity conservation and sustainable use objectives;

(b) Fairness and equity in the sharing of benefits;

(c) Legal certainty with respect to access to genetic resources or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and to benefit-sharing;

(d) Contribution to sustainable development, as reflected in internationally agreed goals;

(e) Other general principles of law, including good faith, effectiveness and legitimate expectations.

## 2/6. Resource mobilization

*The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,*

*Recalling* decision [XII/3](#), in particular the targets referred to in paragraphs 1(a) to (e) and 2 therein,

*Stressing* the need for continued efforts for effective mobilization and utilization of resources for biodiversity from all sources,

*Noting* the limited number of new or updated financial reporting frameworks received in time for consideration by the Subsidiary Body at its second meeting,

*Aware* of the various ongoing challenges that many Parties face in their financial reporting, in particular in identifying their funding needs, gaps and priorities, and in developing and reporting their national finance plans,

*Recalling* Article 20 of the Convention,

*Emphasizing* the ongoing importance of increasing the mobilization of financial resources for the effective implementation, in the years remaining, of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

### A. Financial reporting

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the information provided by Parties through the financial reporting framework, and *encourages* Parties to continue to share their experiences;

2. *Takes note* of the stocktake and updated analysis of the information provided by Parties through the financial reporting framework, in particular the progress towards the global targets adopted in decision XII/3, and *notes* that only a few Parties have submitted their financial reports, including reports on domestic resources;

3. *Urges* all Parties to increase their efforts to achieve the targets, including the doubling of total biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States as well as countries with economies in transition, and maintaining this level until 2020, as stated in target 1(a), bearing in mind that the targets are considered to be mutually supportive;

4. *Urges* Parties that have not yet done so to provide the necessary baseline information and report initial progress against the targets for resource mobilization up to 2015, where feasible by 1 September 2018, using the financial reporting framework, and *invites* Parties to update, as appropriate, their financial reporting frameworks with confirmed/final data for 2015, with a view to improving the robustness of the data and enabling a comprehensive assessment of progress towards achieving the targets set by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting;

5. *Encourages* Parties in a position to do so to submit available data on 2016 and 2017, in the second round of reporting, further to decision XIII/20, paragraph 8;

6. *Invites* Parties that have finalized the revision and updating of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans to identify their funding needs, gaps, and priorities, on the basis, as appropriate, of revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other complementary information, and to develop and implement their national finance plans for the effective implementation of revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans as a matter of priority and in line with national circumstances;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare an updated analysis of financial reports received, including elements for completion of the draft decision contained in paragraph 9 below, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting;

## **B. Resource mobilization component of the post-2020 biodiversity framework**

8. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, stakeholders and relevant international organizations and initiatives, to review their experiences in implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 as well as the strategy and the targets for resource mobilization, and in using relevant guidance, and, building on this review, to submit by 15 December 2018 views on the scope and content of the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 biodiversity framework, as part of the intersessional work foreseen in paragraph 7 of recommendation 2/19, adopted under agenda item 16;

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

### *The Conference of the Parties*

#### **A. Financial reporting**

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

2. *Takes note* of the analysis of the information provided by Parties through the financial reporting framework, in particular the progress towards the targets adopted in decision XII/3, as contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on resource mobilization: stocktake and updated analysis of information provided through the financial reporting framework;<sup>40</sup>

3. *Reiterates* its invitation to Parties to report, using the online financial reporting framework, on their further contribution to the collective efforts to reach the global targets for resource mobilization, against the established baseline, in conjunction with their sixth national reports, by 31 December 2018;

#### **B. Capacity-building and technical support**

4. *Welcomes* the work of relevant organizations and initiatives, including the Biodiversity Finance Initiative of the United Nations Development Programme, to provide technical support and capacity-building for interested developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, including indigenous peoples and local communities and other relevant stakeholders within those countries, on the identification of funding needs, gaps and priorities, the development and implementation of national resource mobilization strategies, and on financial reporting, and invites the Biodiversity Finance Initiative and similar programmes or initiatives to further provide financial and technical support and capacity-building for interested developing country Parties to participate in the initiative;

5. *Invites* Parties and other Governments and donors, in accordance with their capabilities, to provide financial resources in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention for capacity-building and technical assistance as well as to facilitate technology transfer;

6. *Takes note* of the work undertaken by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to refine the Rio marker methodology, and the work of the Environmental Policy Committee of the Organization to track

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<sup>40</sup> [CBD/SBI/2/7/Add.1](#).

economic instruments and the finance they mobilize, and invites the Organization to continue and further intensify this work;

### **C. Milestones for the full implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3**

7. *Recognizes* the potential contribution of implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 for the mobilization of financial resources from all sources;

8. *Notes with concern* the limited progress made in implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 and the milestones for its implementation, in particular on the elimination, phase out, or reform of incentives, including subsidies, that are harmful for biodiversity, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions;

9. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to intensify their efforts to implement measures for the full implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3, taking into account, as a flexible framework, the milestones adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting,<sup>41</sup> consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, and taking into account national socioeconomic conditions;

10. *Welcomes* the work of relevant organizations and initiatives, including the Biodiversity Finance Initiative of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the International Institute for Sustainable Development, and other partners, to provide analytical and technical support and capacity-building to the implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3, and invites them to continue and further intensify this work;

11. *Notes* the useful role of national studies to identify harmful incentives and opportunities for removal or reform of harmful incentives, including subsidies, and in scoping and identifying the most effective policy action, *invites* interested organizations, such as the organizations and initiatives mentioned in the previous paragraph, to consider undertaking a systematic compilation and analysis of existing studies with a view to identifying good-practice methods for identifying harmful incentives and developing appropriate policy responses, and develop a standard or template for such standards as voluntary guidance;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to actively engage with partners facilitating the work referred to in paragraphs 4, 10 and 11 above;

### **B. Resource mobilization component of the post-2020 biodiversity framework**

13. *Affirms* that resource mobilization will be an integral part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its fifteenth meeting, and *decides* to initiate preparations on this component at an early stage in the process of developing the framework, in full coherence and coordination with the overall process for the post-2020 framework as agreed in decision 14/--;

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore options and approaches for mobilizing additional resources from all sources to support Parties in their work to implement the post-2020 biodiversity framework and to build on the experiences in implementing the Strategy for Resource Mobilization,<sup>42</sup> to inform the consultations in the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting.

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<sup>41</sup> Decision [XII/3](#).

<sup>42</sup> Decision [IX/11](#), annex.

## 2/7. Review of implementation of the financial mechanism (Article 21)

### *The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,*

*Recalling* Article 21 and related provisions of the Convention, Article 28 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and Article 25 of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing,

*Also recalling* decisions XIII/21 and III/8,

*Taking note* of the information regarding the implementation of Article 21 of the Convention contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on the financial mechanism,<sup>43</sup>

*Also taking note of* the sixth overall performance study of the Global Environment Facility carried out by the Independent Evaluation Office of the Global Environment Facility, and the summary of evaluation results of the Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office,<sup>44</sup>

1. *Notes with appreciation* the preliminary report of the Global Environment Facility;<sup>45</sup>
2. *Invites* the Council of the Global Environment Facility to submit its final report in time for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting;
3. *Regrets* that the terms of reference for the fifth review of the financial mechanism were not implemented due to lack of funding;
4. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, as well as relevant stakeholders, to submit views and other information on the sixth overall performance study of the Global Environment Facility carried out by the Independent Evaluation Office of the Global Environment Facility, and the summary of evaluation results of the Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office, to the Executive Secretary by 15 September 2018;
5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare a compilation of submissions received from Parties, other Governments, and relevant stakeholders, as well as the information derived from the sixth overall performance study of the Global Environment Facility carried out by the Independent Evaluation Office of the Global Environment Facility, which will be the basis for the fifth review of effectiveness of the financial mechanism to be performed by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting;
6. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

### *The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Welcomes* the successful conclusion of the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, and *expresses its appreciation* for the continuing financial support from Parties and Governments for carrying out the tasks under the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in its remaining years, and for supporting the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in its first two years;
2. *Notes* that the biodiversity programming directions for the seventh replenishment of the Trust Fund reflect the guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting, which includes the consolidated guidance to the financial mechanism and the four-year framework of programme priorities (2018-2022), as well as further guidance;<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>43</sup> CBD/SBI/2/8.

<sup>44</sup> CBD/SBI/2/INF/25.

<sup>45</sup> CBD/SBI/2/8/Add.1.

<sup>46</sup> See decision XIII/21.

3. *Invites* Parties, while utilizing allocations from the seventh replenishment, to support the collective action and contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets through, as appropriate, programmes, projects and activities of indigenous peoples and local communities including the Small Grants Programme of the Global Environment Facility;

4. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility, in line with the consolidated guidance provided in decision XIII/21, to continue to provide all eligible Parties with support for capacity-building:

(a) On issues identified by the Parties to facilitate further implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, including regional cooperation projects, with a view to facilitating the sharing of experiences and lessons learned and harnessing associated synergies;

(b) On the use of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, on the basis of experiences and lessons learned during the Project on Continued Enhancement of Building Capacity for Effective Participation in the Biosafety Clearing-House and using resources under the biodiversity focal area;

5. *Notes* the ongoing review and updating against criteria of best practice of the Global Environment Facility's policy on safeguards and rules of engagement with indigenous peoples;

6. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to continue its support for national implementation activities under the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in an efficient manner, with a view to enabling Parties to enhance progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020;

7. *Encourages* the Executive Secretary to work closely with the Global Environment Facility in the transition to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

8. *Also encourages* the Executive Secretary to work closely with agencies associated with the Global Environment Facility in the transition to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, taking into account the need to promote greater synergies between the Global Environment Facility and other financing mechanisms.

## 2/8. Capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer

### *The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

1. *Takes note* of the progress report on the implementation of the short-term action plan (2017-2020) to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols supported and facilitated by the Executive Secretary in collaboration with various partners;<sup>47</sup>

2. *Welcomes* the elements of the process for the preparation of a long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020 and the terms of reference for the study to provide an information base for the preparation of the framework, emphasizing the need to maximize synergies with the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;<sup>48</sup>

3. *Invites* Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations, including women's and youth organizations, to provide the Executive Secretary with information that is relevant to the above study, including their priority capacity needs and gaps, major ongoing capacity development initiatives, case studies highlighting best practices and lessons learned, as well as views and suggestions on the possible elements of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Informal Advisory Committee to the Clearing-house Mechanism, to further review the draft terms of reference for an informal advisory committee on technical and scientific cooperation contained in annex II and to make the updated draft terms of reference available for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting;

5. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:<sup>49</sup>

### **I. Draft decision for the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity**

#### *The Conference of the Parties,*

#### **A. Capacity-building**

*Recalling* decisions XIII/23 and XIII/24,

*Taking note* of the progress report on the implementation of the short-term action plan (2017-2020) to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols supported and facilitated by the Executive Secretary in collaboration with various partners,<sup>50</sup>

*Noting with appreciation* the support provided by Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations for capacity-building activities and technical and scientific cooperation activities to assist developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, including countries that are centres of origin and diversity of genetic resources, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth,

<sup>47</sup> CBD/SBI/2/INF/6.

<sup>48</sup> See General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015.

<sup>49</sup> The draft decision is based on conclusions of the note by the Executive Secretary and its addendum as well as the elements from recommendation XXI/4, paragraph 9, of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

<sup>50</sup> Updated version of CBD/SBI/2/INF/6.



*Emphasizing* the importance of careful prioritization of capacity-building needs in alignment with the post-2020 biodiversity framework,

*Recalling* decision XIII/23 paragraph 14, in which it invited Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations in a position to do so to provide financial, technical and human resources to support capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation for developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition;

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

(a) To commission a study to provide an information base for the preparation of the framework in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the appendix to annex I hereto;

(b) To include, in the independent evaluation of the impacts, outcomes and effectiveness of the short-term action plan (2017-2020) requested in decision XIII/23, paragraph 15(g), monitoring and evaluation of the outcomes and effectiveness of ongoing capacity-building activities supported and facilitated by the Secretariat in the light of the contribution to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

(c) To organize, in conjunction with the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, regional and stakeholder-specific consultative workshops and online discussion forums to enable Parties to the Convention and Parties to its Protocols, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations, including women's and youth organizations, to contribute to the preparation of the draft long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, taking into account the synthesis of views and information received;

(d) To submit a draft long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020 aligned with the draft post-2020 biodiversity framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>51</sup> for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting and for subsequent consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting;

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, as appropriate, to provide financial and technical support for the organization of the regional consultative workshops and online discussion forums referred to above;

## **B. Technical and scientific cooperation**

*Recalling* decisions XIII/23, XIII/31, XII/2, X/16, IX/14, VIII/12 and VII/29 regarding technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer,

*Taking note* of the report on the progress made to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, including the achievements made under the Bio-Bridge Initiative;<sup>52</sup>

3. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations in a position to do so to register as providers of technical assistance through the clearing-house mechanism;

4. *Invites* providers of technical and scientific assistance, including the Consortium of Scientific Partners, to communicate to the Executive Secretary through the clearing-house mechanism the priority themes, geographic coverage and types of services that they are able to offer to other Parties;

5. *Decides* to consider establishing at its fifteenth meeting an informal advisory committee on technical and scientific cooperation to be operational at the end of the mandate of

<sup>51</sup> See General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015.

<sup>52</sup> Updated version of CBD/SBI/2/9.

the current Informal Advisory Committee to the Clearing-house Mechanism in 2020, to provide the Executive Secretary with advice on practical measures, tools and opportunities to promote technical and scientific cooperation for the effective implementation of the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with partners and subject to the availability of resources, to further promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, in particular the promotion of cooperation on training in DNA technologies, such as DNA barcoding for rapid species identification in countries and regions concerned, through the Global Taxonomy Initiative, as well as promotion of cooperation through the Bio-Bridge Initiative, and to submit a progress report for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting and by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting;

### **C. Clearing-house mechanism**

*Noting* the progress made with the implementation of the web strategy for the Convention and its Protocols and the development of national clearing-house mechanisms, including the roll-out of the Bioland tool by the Executive Secretary to assist Parties in the establishment or improvement of their national clearing-house mechanisms,<sup>53</sup>

7. *Invites* Parties and other Governments that do not have national clearing-house mechanisms and those wishing to redesign existing ones to use the Bioland tool developed by the Executive Secretary;

8. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, as appropriate, to continue providing the necessary financial, technical and human resources to support the further development of national clearing-house mechanisms, or migration of existing national clearing-house mechanism websites to the Bioland tool;

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

(a) To continue to support the efforts of Parties to establish, sustain, and further develop their national clearing-house mechanisms, including through:

(i) Ongoing development and promotion of the Bioland tool;

(ii) Facilitating and organizing training, in collaboration with Parties and relevant organizations, to assist Parties in developing their national clearing-house mechanisms;

(b) To continue to implement the work programme for the clearing-house mechanism in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the guidance of the Informal Advisory Committee to the Clearing-House Mechanism;

(c) To contribute to the development and testing of the Data and Reporting Tool, in collaboration with the InforMEA Initiative, with a view to learning from Parties' experiences in delivering their sixth national reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and facilitating its use for further reporting processes across the biodiversity-related conventions, as appropriate;

(d) To seek advice from the Informal Advisory Committee to the Clearing-house Mechanism on matters relating to technical and scientific cooperation in accordance with Article 18 for the duration of its current mandate;

(e) To submit a progress report on the above activities, including progress on the use of the Bioland tool and its effectiveness, to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for consideration at its third meeting;

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<sup>53</sup> See CBD/SBI/2/9.

## II. Draft decision for the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol

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

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

*Recalling* decisions [NP-1/8](#) and [NP-2/8](#),

1. *Takes note* of the progress report on the implementation of the short-term action plan (2017-2020) to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols supported and facilitated by the Executive Secretary in collaboration with various partners;<sup>54</sup>

2. *Welcomes* the terms of reference for the study to provide an information base for the preparation of a long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, as contained in the appendix to annex I to the present decision, and *notes* that, in decision XIV/–, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to commission a study, subject to the availability of resources, to provide an information base for the preparation of a long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, and *requests* that aspects relevant to the Nagoya Protocol be considered in the study;

3. *Invites* Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations to provide the Executive Secretary with views and suggestions on the possible elements of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020;

4. *Also invites* Parties as well as indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations to participate in the consultative workshops and online discussion forums on the draft long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, in conjunction with the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

5. *Requests* the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol to contribute to the development of the draft long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to submit a draft long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020 for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting and for subsequent consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol at its fourth meeting;

## III. Draft decision for the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol

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

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

*Recalling* decisions [BS-VI/3](#) and [CP-VIII/3](#),

1. *Takes note* of the progress report on the implementation of the short-term action plan (2017-2020) to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the

<sup>54</sup> Updated version of document CBD/SBI/2/INF/6.

Convention and its Protocols supported and facilitated by the Executive Secretary in collaboration with various partners;<sup>55</sup>

2. *Welcomes* the terms of reference for the study to provide an information base for the preparation of a long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, as contained in the appendix to annex I to the present decision, and *notes* that, in decision XIV/--, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to commission a study, subject to the availability of resources, to provide an information base for the preparation of a long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, and *requests* that aspects relevant to the Cartagena Protocol be considered in the study;

3. *Invites* Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations to provide the Executive Secretary with views and suggestions on the possible elements of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020;

4. *Also invites* Parties, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations to participate in the consultative workshops and online discussion forums on the draft long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, in conjunction with the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

5. *Requests* the Liaison Group on Capacity-building for Biosafety to contribute to the development of the draft long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to submit a draft long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020 for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting and for subsequent consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety at its tenth meeting.

### *Annex I*

## **ELEMENTS OF THE PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF A LONG-TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING BEYOND 2020**

### **A. Introduction**

1. At its thirteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to initiate a process for preparing a long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, ensuring its alignment with the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the work of the Protocols, and ensuring its coordination with the timetable for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, with a view to the timely identification of the priority capacity-building actions.

2. In paragraph 15(n) of decision XIII/23, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive to prepare terms of reference for a study to provide the knowledge base for the preparation a long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting and subsequently by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting, ensuring that the study takes into account, inter alia, the implementation of the short-term action plan for capacity-building and relevant experiences reported by Parties in their national reports.

3. Under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol at its sixth meeting adopted a Framework and Action Plan for Capacity-

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<sup>55</sup> Updated version of document CBD/SBI/2/INF/6.

Building for the Effective Implementation of the Protocol and agreed to review it at its eighth meeting (decision BS-VI/3). Following that review, Parties to the Protocol decided to maintain the Framework and Action Plan until 2020 (decision CP-VIII/3).

4. Similarly, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, in its decision NP-1/8, adopted a strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol covering the period until 2020. In the same decision, the Executive Secretary was requested to prepare an evaluation of the strategic framework in 2019 and submit a report for consideration by the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol in 2020 to facilitate the review and possible revision of the strategic framework in conjunction with the review of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

#### **B. Scope of the process for preparing the framework**

5. The process will encompass the following tasks:

(a) Conduct a study to provide the knowledge base for the preparation the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020 in accordance with the terms of reference in the appendix below;

(b) Preparation of draft elements of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, taking into account information contained in the report on the above study, including the needs and circumstances of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition;

(c) The draft elements will include, inter alia, an overall vision and a theory of change defining bold long-term capacity development benchmarks and outcomes to support the transformational change towards achieving the 2050 Vision of “living in harmony with nature”, general guiding principles, possible pathways to achieve effective and impactful capacity development; and a monitoring and evaluation framework, including possible measurable intermediate and long-term capacity outcome indicators;

(d) Organization of regional consultative workshops and online discussion forums, carried out in conjunction with the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

6. Subject to the availability of funding, a consultancy firm will be engaged to conduct the study and prepare a draft study report as well as draft elements of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020. The drafts will be discussed during the regional consultative workshops and online discussion forums to be organized by the Secretariat and relevant organizations in conjunction with the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The consultancy firm will integrate the input received through consultative workshops and online discussion forums into the final draft strategic framework for capacity development, which will then be submitted for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting and ultimately by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

#### **C. Indicative schedule of activities**

7. The process for preparing a long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020 will include the following activities, to be aligned with the timetable for the development of a follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020:

<i>Activity/Task</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
1. Invitation of Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth and relevant organizations to submit information on capacity development needs and priorities, relevant experiences and lessons learned, as well as views/suggestions on possible elements of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, complementing information provided through the national reports	Aug-Nov 2018	Secretariat; Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations
2. Submission of the national reports	Dec 2018	Parties
3. Independent evaluation of the outcomes and effectiveness of the short-term action plan (2017-2020) to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols	Jun-Dec 2019	Consultant
4. Conduct of the study to provide the knowledge base for the preparation the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, including a desk review of relevant reports and documents; synthesis of the information received from Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, and relevant organizations; and surveys/interviews with key stakeholders, including women's and youth organizations	Jan-April 2019	Consultant
5. Preparation of a draft study report based on the submissions received from Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's and youth and relevant organizations and stakeholders and the review of the national reports and other relevant documents	April-May 2019	Consultant; Secretariat
6. Preparation of draft elements of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020	May-June 2019	Consultant; Secretariat
7. Regional consultation workshops and online discussion forums on the draft study report and associated discussion papers and the draft elements of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020 (in conjunction with the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework)	Jan-July 2019	Secretariat; consultant
8. Submission of the revised study report and the revised draft elements of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020	Aug 2019	Consultant;
9. Consultation workshop(s) on the revised draft elements of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020	Sept-Oct 2019	Experts nominated by governments and relevant organizations

<i>Activity/Task</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
10. Preparation of the final draft long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, taking into account, inter alia, inputs from consultation workshops, relevant information provided in the fourth national reports under the Cartagena Protocol and relevant information provided in the interim national reports under the Nagoya Protocol	Nov 2019	Secretariat; consultant
11. Notification inviting views on the final draft long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020	Dec 2019 - Feb 2020	Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations
12. Consideration of the final draft long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020 by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting	May/June 2020	Subsidiary Body on Implementation, third meeting

### *Appendix*

## **TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR A STUDY TO PROVIDE AN INFORMATION BASE FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE LONG-TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING BEYOND 2020**

### **A. Scope of the study and the process for preparing the framework**

1. The study will encompass the following tasks:

(a) Take stock of the status of capacity development related to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, including major existing capacity development initiatives/programmes, tools, networks and partnerships;

(b) Identify and map the main providers of capacity-building support for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols in various regions, including their competencies and strengths;

(c) Review the emerging experiences and lessons learned with the various capacity development delivery modalities and approaches used and assess their relative effectiveness and limitations;

(d) Identify the Parties' main capacity development and technological needs and gaps, including at the regional level;

(e) Analyse what has been done and the types of capacity development activities that have contributed to advancements made;

(f) Make recommendations on the general direction for the long-term framework for capacity-building beyond 2020 and the priority capacity-building actions to be taken to achieve the goals and targets of the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

### **B. Methodology and sources of information**

2. The study will use the following data collection methods and will draw on a range of data sources:

(a) Desk review of relevant documents, including:

- (i) The sixth national reports for the Convention;
  - (ii) Outcomes of the first Assessment and Review of the Nagoya Protocol;
  - (iii) The second (as baseline) and fourth national reports for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;
  - (iv) The second edition of the *Local Biodiversity Outlook*;
  - (v) National capacity-building strategies and action plans;<sup>56</sup>
  - (vi) Reports of the evaluations of the strategic frameworks for capacity-building of the Nagoya Protocol and the Cartagena Protocol;
  - (vii) Report of the independent evaluation of the impacts, outcomes and effectiveness of the short-term action plan (2017-2020) to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols;
  - (viii) Reports of relevant studies, surveys and needs assessments conducted by relevant organizations;<sup>57</sup>
  - (ix) Evaluation reports of relevant capacity-building projects;
- (b) Survey of Parties and key partners, including indigenous peoples and local communities, and women's and youth organizations, to identify, among other things, their priority capacity needs and required capacities over the next decade as well as potential offers of assistance and other capacity development opportunities, tools and services;
- (c) Analysis of capacity-building needs and priorities and other relevant information made available through the clearing-house mechanism and the clearing-houses of the Protocols;
- (d) Interviews with a representative sample of stakeholders, including CBD staff and representatives of Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, partner organizations and other actors from different regions, including technical and scientific institutions and women's and youth organizations. The interviewees will be invited to share, inter alia, information and views regarding the observed strengths and weaknesses of various capacity development approaches and delivery modalities under different circumstances, relevant experiences and lessons learned, examples of good practices that could be leveraged as well as views on possible drivers of transformational change for future capacity development.

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<sup>56</sup> As noted in CBD/SBI/2/2/Add.1, paragraph 12, 18 out of the 154 revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans submitted to the Secretariat include a national capacity development plan.

<sup>57</sup> Including the survey of national capacity development related to the implementation of biodiversity-related conventions conducted by the International Union for Conservation of Nature on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme report based on the analysis of over 140 national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the regional assessments carried out by Intergovernmental Science/Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.



*Annex II***DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INFORMAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON  
TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION****1. Background**

1. Article 18 of the Convention on Biological Diversity requires Parties to promote technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including cooperation in human resources development and institution building, development and use of relevant technologies (including indigenous and traditional technologies), training of personnel, exchange of experts, and establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for development of relevant technologies.

2. In decisions XIII/23, XIII/31, XII/2, X/16, IX/14, VIII/12 and VII/29, the Conference of the Parties adopted a number of measures and provided guidance on various aspects relating to technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer. The Bio-Bridge Initiative (BBI) was established at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties with initial support from the Government of the Republic of Korea to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation for the effective implementation of the Convention. A Bio-Bridge Action Plan was launched in December 2016, at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in Cancun, Mexico, to guide the activities and operations of the Initiative for the period 2017-2020.

**2. Purpose**

3. The Informal Advisory Committee shall provide advice to the Executive Secretary on ways and means to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation among Parties to the Convention. In particular, the Informal Advisory Committee shall:

4. Provide timely advice and recommendations on practical measures, approaches and mechanisms to promote technical and scientific cooperation for the effective implementation of the Convention;

5. Provide strategic and programmatic guidance to the Bio-Bridge Initiative and other programmes contributing to the implementation of Article 18 and related provisions of the Convention, including the review and approval of their proposed programme priorities, work plans, progress reports and operational policies and procedures, including project selection criteria and procedures;

6. Monitor implementation of the Bio-Bridge Initiative and other programmes contributing to the promotion of technical and scientific cooperation;

7. Work closely with the Subsidiary Body on Technical and Technological Advice to provide the Executive Secretary with advice on the development and implementation of tools and mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, including guidance on the resolution of technical and practical issues relating to the clearing-house mechanism;

8. Provide advice and guidance on resource mobilization opportunities, sustainability and transformational plans to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation.

9. The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity will serve the Informal Advisory Committee, including the provision of the necessary logistical and secretarial support for its work.

**3. Membership**

10. The Informal Advisory Committee shall comprise experts nominated by Parties to the Convention from each of the five regions as well as experts from indigenous peoples and local communities and

relevant organizations including women's and youth organizations. Members of the Informal Advisory Committee are expected to be authorities in their respective fields of expertise, such as conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and/or describe relevant topics and drivers of change. Members shall be selected on the basis of the following criteria, as evidenced in their curriculum vitae:

11. At least five years of working experience on technical and scientific areas related to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and/or other biodiversity-related conventions;
12. Interdisciplinary expertise in science, technology and innovation relating to the themes outlined under Article 18 and other relevant provisions of the Convention, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
13. Demonstrated experience with regional or international cooperation processes and capacity development programmes related to the Convention.
14. Members of the Informal Advisory Committee shall be selected through a formal nomination process based on the above criteria. The Executive Secretary may select experts for specific themes or issues to be discussed at each of the Informal Advisory Committee meetings, ensuring a balance of experts on matters related to the Convention. The members shall serve in their personal capacity and not as representatives of a Government, organization or other entity.
15. Members of the Informal Advisory Committee shall serve for a term of two years, with a possibility of renewal for one additional two-year term, subject to their contributions and achievements.

#### **4. Modus operandi**

16. The Advisory Committee shall meet face-to-face at least once per year, wherever possible in the margins of other relevant meetings. The frequency of meetings can be adjusted by the members as the need arises. The Committee will work intersessionally, as appropriate, via electronic means;
17. The Advisory Committee members shall not receive any honorarium, fee or other remuneration from the United Nations. However, costs for the participation of Committee members nominated by developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition are covered, in line with the rules and regulations of the United Nations;
18. The Informal Advisory Committee shall elect a Chair to steer its meetings on a rotational basis. The Chair shall serve for a period of one year at a time;
19. The Informal Advisory Committee shall make its decisions and recommendations by consensus;
20. The Informal Advisory Committee may, at any time, revise its working methods by consensus;
21. The working language of the Committee shall be English.

## 2/9. Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and partnerships

### *The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,*

*Noting* the report of the Executive Secretary on cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and partnerships,<sup>58</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the progress report on implementation of the options for enhancing synergies at the national level and the road map for enhancing synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions at the international level during the period 2017 to 2020;<sup>59</sup>

2. *Welcomes* the report on the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, which addresses the congruence among the forest-related Aichi Biodiversity Targets and other forest-related multilateral commitments and provides an analysis of options for further action to achieve the forest-related Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in a mutually supportive manner, primarily with regard to (a) the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation and (b) forest restoration;<sup>60</sup>

3. *Welcomes* the report of the informal advisory group on synergies among biodiversity-related conventions and its advice on prioritization and implementation of the desirable key actions in the table contained in annex II to decision [XIII/24](#);<sup>61</sup>

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate the presentation of the advice noted in paragraph 3 above to the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions;

5. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to submit the report of the informal advisory group, including its advice, to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its fourteenth meeting;

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

### *The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* its decisions [XIII/1](#), [XIII/3](#), [XIII/4](#), [XIII/5](#), [XIII/7](#), [XIII/23](#), [XIII/24](#), [XIII/27](#) and [XIII/28](#),

*Recognizing* the need to continue to strengthen collaboration and cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and partnerships with a view to expediting efficient and effective actions towards the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and towards a comprehensive and participatory process to develop proposals for the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,

1. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, other organizations, conventions and stakeholders, to consider possible new areas and approaches to advance the implementation of biodiversity commitments through enhanced cooperation as part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to take into account lessons learned from existing cooperation, including with organizations and networks representing indigenous peoples and local

<sup>58</sup> CBD/SBI/2/10.

<sup>59</sup> CBD/SBI/2/10/Add.1.

<sup>60</sup> CBD/SBI/2/10/Add.2.

<sup>61</sup> See CBD/SBI/2/10/Add.1 and CBD/SBI/2/10/INF/14.

communities, youth, women, academia and local authorities, as part of the process of developing the post-2020 biodiversity framework;

#### **A. Cooperation with other conventions**

2. *Welcomes* the work of other biodiversity-related conventions to enhance cooperation and synergies among the conventions in line with its decision XIII/24, including the relevant decisions of their governing bodies;<sup>62</sup>

3. *Recognizes* the importance of collaboration and cooperation among biodiversity-related conventions and other international conventions in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals;<sup>63</sup>

4. *Encourages* consideration of actions for enhanced synergies among biodiversity-related conventions and other conventions that also address issues related to the three objectives of the Convention in the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in particular as they are essential for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work of the informal advisory group on synergies, which has contributed to the process of enhancing synergies among biodiversity-related conventions at the international level;

6. *Welcomes* the advice provided by the informal advisory group on synergies to the Executive Secretary, the Bureau and the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions on prioritization and implementation of desirable key actions in the road map for enhancing synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions at the international level 2017-2020, as provided in the note by the Executive Secretary;<sup>64</sup>

7. *Invites* the governing bodies and the secretariats of the other biodiversity-related conventions, as well as other relevant organizations, to consider this advice, as appropriate and within their respective mandates and in line with national circumstances, to continue undertaking desirable key actions on synergies and to be actively involved in the process of developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of enhancing synergies at the national level, and *encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, as appropriate to their national circumstances, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities, non-governmental organizations and other relevant organizations to continue to take action from among the options for enhancing synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions at the national level contained in annex I of decision XIII/24;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to share the results of the work of the informal advisory group with organizations for which the implementation of the road map for enhancing synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions at the international level 2017-2020 is relevant;

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<sup>62</sup> Resolution 11.10 (Rev.COP12) of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, adopted at its twelfth meeting; and resolutions 9/2017 and 12/2017 of the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, adopted at its seventh session; and decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), adopted at its thirteenth meeting, held in October 2018.

<sup>63</sup> General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.

<sup>64</sup> CBD/SBI/2/10/Add.1.

10. *Requests* the informal advisory group on synergies, subject to the availability of resources, to continue to work during the forthcoming intersessional period, in close consultation with the Executive Secretary and the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, to (a) monitor the implementation of the road map until the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and (b) provide the Secretariat with advice on ways to optimize synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions in the development of the post-2020 biodiversity framework, and (c) prepare a report to be made available by the Executive Secretary to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting for subsequent consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, and *invites* Parties to continue to support the work of the informal advisory group on synergies for the purposes outlined in paragraph 10 above;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to organize a workshop in early 2019, to facilitate, as appropriate, discussions among Parties of the various biodiversity-related conventions to explore ways in which the conventions can contribute to the elaboration of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and, based on the respective mandate of each convention, to identify specific elements that could be included in the framework, and *invites* the members of the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions to participate in the workshop, which should aim to enhance synergies and to strengthen cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions, without prejudice to their specific objectives and recognizing their respective mandates and subject to the availability of resources for these conventions, with a view to enhancing their participation in the design of the post-2020 biodiversity framework;

13. *Acknowledges* the collaborative work done by the Executive Secretary, the United Nations Environment Programme and its World Conservation Monitoring Centre to implement key actions to enhance synergies at the international level, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, and *invites* the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant international organizations, to continue to undertake such initiatives and activities in implementing the road map, taking into account the advice of the informal advisory group, as appropriate;

14. *Calls upon* Parties, in accordance with national priorities and capacity, in the light of the results of the consultation process conducted under the “Caring for Coasts” initiative, the resulting work plan presented in the information document issued by the Executive Secretary<sup>65</sup> and the related resolution adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals at its twelfth meeting,<sup>66,67</sup> to provide further support for the implementation of the activities of the proposed work plan, including, among other things, the global “Coastal Forum” focused on coastal wetland conservation;

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to further coordinate the “Caring for Coasts” initiative with the secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals<sup>68</sup> and other relevant partners, in order to

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<sup>65</sup> CBD/SBI/2/INF/20.

<sup>66</sup> [Resolution 12.25](#) on promoting conservation of critical intertidal and other coastal habitats for migratory species.

<sup>67</sup> And any related resolutions adopted by the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat at its thirteenth meeting.

<sup>68</sup> And with the Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat subject to any related resolution adopted by the Conference of the Contracting Parties at its thirteenth meeting.

advance synergies in their work on the management and restoration of coastal ecosystems worldwide;

16. *Encourages* Parties to the Convention that are also Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to consider, as appropriate, the relevance of their actions to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, including their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with actions for the achievement of their nationally determined contributions to the Paris Agreement;<sup>69</sup>

17. *Invites* Parties to the Convention that are also Parties to the United Nations Forum on Forests to consider, as appropriate, the relevance of their actions to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, including actions under their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in the design of their voluntary national contributions towards achieving one or more global forest goals and targets of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030;<sup>70</sup>

18. *Invites* the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions to consider ways and means of strengthening cooperation among the conventions in order to support their implementation by small island developing States in the context of existing strategic alliances, networks and initiatives and in the context of the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway;<sup>71</sup>

19. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore the possibility of cooperation with the conventions of the Antarctic Treaty System, relevant to biodiversity;

#### **B. Cooperation with international organizations**

20. *Welcomes* the consideration of the interlinkages between human health and biodiversity by the World Health Assembly at its seventy-first session;<sup>72</sup>

21. *Expresses its appreciation* for the effective cooperation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations with the Convention, and, in this regard, *welcomes* (a) the operationalization of the Biodiversity Platform referred to in decision XIII/3, paragraph 6, (b) the completion and publication of the report on the *State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* referred to in decision XIII/3, paragraph 40, (c) the *Global Soil Biodiversity Atlas* prepared by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre and the Global Soil Biodiversity Initiative, (d) the commitments of the Global Soil Partnership and its Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils to promoting soil biodiversity, as evidenced by their work plans and awareness-raising efforts, including a planned international symposium in 2020, (e) the initiative of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to develop a work plan on microbes and invertebrates, including those relevant for soil biodiversity and the sustained provision of soil-mediated ecosystem functions and services essential for sustainable agriculture, and (f) the efforts made to improve the consistency of reporting on national data on primary forest area reported under the Global Forest Resources Assessment of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

22. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in collaboration with other organizations and subject to the availability of resources, to consider the preparation of a report on the state of knowledge on soil biodiversity covering current status, challenges and potentialities and to make it available for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on

<sup>69</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Registration No. I-54113.

<sup>70</sup> See Economic and Social Council resolution [2017/4](#) of 20 April 2017 (see also General Assembly resolution [71/285](#) of 27 April 2017).

<sup>71</sup> General Assembly resolution 69/15 of 14 November 2014, annex.

<sup>72</sup> The relevant resolution/decision will be provided when it becomes available at: [http://apps.who.int/gb/e/e\\_wha71.html](http://apps.who.int/gb/e/e_wha71.html)

Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting held prior to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

23. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to undertake the following actions:

(a) Continue to work with the Food Agriculture Organization to promote mainstreaming biodiversity in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors;

(b) Review the implementation of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity, in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations under the framework of the Global Soil Partnership as well as other interested partners, and prepare a draft plan of action for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting held prior to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(c) Continue to work with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the Global Forest Resources Assessment towards improved monitoring of progress under Aichi Biodiversity Target 5;

(d) Transmit the text of the present decision to the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

24. *Recognizes* that the Joint Programme of Work on the links between biological and cultural diversity has been a useful platform for collaboration between the Secretariat and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in pursuit of common objectives with respect to nature and culture;

25. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to consult with the Secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with a view, subject to the availability of resources, to preparing options for possible elements of work aimed at a rapprochement of nature and culture in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, for consideration by the Working Group on Article 8(j) at its eleventh meeting and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting, so that possible elements of work are considered along with other proposals in order to develop a fully integrated programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

26. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to continue liaising with the World Trade Organization, undertaking technical collaboration on issues of joint interest, and following up on pending requests for observer status in relevant committees of the World Trade Organization;

27. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to further strengthen the collaboration of the Secretariat with the International Tropical Timber Organization under the Collaborative Initiative for Tropical Forest Biodiversity, which includes enhanced biodiversity conservation in production forests, improved conservation and management of protected areas, and sustainable management of tropical forests, including through the development of a communication strategy on the outcomes generated by the Initiative and how they support the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and to report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting;

28. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to enhance synergies and further strengthen cooperation with all relevant international and regional organizations and conventions working on marine litter and microplastics and with the work undertaken by the United Nations Environment

Programme in this area, and, in order to improve governance strategies and approaches to combat marine plastic litter and microplastics, *also requests* the Executive Secretary to inform the United Nations Environment Programme and the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Expert Group established by the United Nations Environment Assembly of the work of the Convention on marine litter and to participate, as relevant, in its work;

### **C. Cooperation with inter-agency and coordination networks**

29. *Welcomes* the adoption of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 and the Global Forest Goals and targets, which serve as a reference for the forest-related work of the United Nations system and for fostering enhanced coherence, collaboration and synergies among United Nations bodies;

30. *Notes with appreciation* the analysis on the congruence among the forest-related Aichi Biodiversity Targets and other forest-related multilateral commitments and on options for further action to achieve the forest-related Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in a mutually supportive manner, primarily with regard to (a) the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation and (b) forest restoration;

31. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to engage with the Collaborative Partnership on Forests on the further development of its work plan and joint initiatives to implement the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 and the Global Forest Goals and their alignment with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and to report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting, and *encourages* member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to further coordinate on biodiversity-relevant data and methodologies for the development of spatial assessments of opportunities to advance on biodiversity commitments through the work of the Global Forest Goals, REDD+ and the Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration, as appropriate;

32. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to provide further guidance on the type of support that may be available to Parties from members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests with regard to specific areas of implementation of the Convention, such as the Short-Term Action Plan on Ecosystem Restoration;<sup>73</sup>

33. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts by members of the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration to establish clear principles for the implementation of forest landscape restoration and to develop monitoring tools and protocols that account for the multiple dimensions of forest landscape restoration, including biodiversity, both as a means and an outcome of restoration interventions;

34. *Invites* Parties, in the implementation of their national strategies for forest landscape restoration, and in accordance with national priorities and capacity, to fully use the guidance provided in decision XIII/5 on ecosystem restoration: short-term action plan, especially its section on biodiversity considerations;

35. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to invite and mobilize the executive bodies of initiatives that have been established under the framework of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, such as the Satoyama Initiative, to continue building synergy in their implementation and contribute to the discussion on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

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<sup>73</sup> Decision XIII/5, annex.



## 2/10. Mechanisms to facilitate review of implementation

### *The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

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

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decision XIII/25,

*Recognizing* that implementation by Parties and underlying commitments need to be strengthened to bring the global community on a path towards achieving the 2050 Vision laid out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,<sup>74</sup>

*Recognizing* that elements of the multidimensional review approach under the Convention should be technically sound, objective, transparent, collaborative and constructive and aim to facilitate enhanced efforts by Parties,

*Acknowledging* that reviews should take into account the specific needs and circumstances of Parties and, noting national differences in approaches and visions,

*Noting* the importance of engaging holders of traditional knowledge in review mechanisms under the Convention,

1. *Acknowledges* that the voluntary peer-review process seeks to help Parties improve their individual and collective capacities to more effectively implement the Convention by:

(a) Assessing the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and producing specific recommendations for the Parties under review;

(b) Providing opportunities for peer learning for Parties directly involved and other Parties;

(c) Enhancing transparency and accountability for the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans to the public and other Parties;

2. *Welcomes* the progress made in the development of a voluntary peer-review mechanism, and the positive result from the pilot phase initiated through decision XIII/25;

3. *Decides* to include the voluntary peer review as an element of the multidimensional review approach under the Convention, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate its operationalization;

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

(a) To further develop, building on the elements of the multidimensional review approach described in the notes by the Executive Secretary on this matter,<sup>75</sup> for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting, options to enhance review mechanisms with a view to strengthening the implementation of the Convention, including an analysis of strengths and weaknesses and an indication of possible costs, benefits and burdens for Parties, other stakeholders and the Secretariat, also taking into account best practices and lessons learned in other processes and comments received at the second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

<sup>74</sup> Decision X/2, annex.

<sup>75</sup> As described in UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/10/Add.3 and CBD/SBI/2/11.

(b) To prepare for, and organize, the testing of a Party-led review process through an open-ended forum at the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, including by developing guidance for the voluntary delivery of review reports at the open-ended forum;

(c) To invite Parties to submit, on a voluntary basis, review reports for testing the open-ended forum at the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

(d) To further consult with Parties and other stakeholders in order to explore possible modalities for applying approaches to enhancing the review of implementation in the process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to report on progress to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting;

(e) To explore possible modalities for applying such approaches to enhancing the review of implementation for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting;

(f) To facilitate further voluntary peer reviews and invite Parties to volunteer for a review and to nominate candidates for the review teams.

## 2/11. National reporting under the Convention and its Protocols

### *The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

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

#### **A. Draft decision for the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity**

##### *The Conference of the Parties,*

*Emphasizing* the value of improving the alignment of national reports under the Convention and its Protocols in order to reduce reporting burdens,

*Also emphasizing* the value of enhanced synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions and the Rio conventions, and *noting* the progress made thus far in this respect, including the activities of the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions and the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions, as well as relevant initiatives such as the development of the Data and Reporting Tool under InforMEA,

*Recognizing* the potential of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in facilitating the alignment of national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols,

*Also recognizing* that the Convention and each of the Protocols are distinct legal instruments with specific obligations on their Parties, and that the information provided in the national reporting formats depends on the focus and goals of implementation strategies adopted under each instrument at a given time,

*Noting* the continued need for capacity-building and financial support for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, for future reporting cycles under the Convention and its Protocols,

1. *Decides* to commence with synchronized reporting cycles for the Convention, the Cartagena Protocol and the Nagoya Protocol in 2023, and *invites* the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol to undertake the preparatory measures necessary for the realization of such synchronized reporting approaches and cycles;

2. *Encourages* Parties to explore possible synergies at the national level, involving all relevant biodiversity-related reporting processes, in order to enhance the alignment and consistency of information and data in national reports;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, [subject to the availability of resources]:

(a) To assess the cost implications of the synchronized reporting cycles for the Convention, the Cartagena Protocol and the Nagoya Protocol starting in 2023 in order to inform the Global Environment Facility in connection with the preparation for the replenishment of the Trust Fund for the 2022-2026 cycle;

(b) To continue making efforts to improve and harmonize the user interface and the design of national reporting, including the online reporting tool, under the Convention and its Protocols, and to report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting on the progress made;

(c) To draw upon experiences and lessons learned from the most recent reports of Parties to the Convention and to the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, in particular with respect to facilitating the further alignment of reporting processes;

(d) To identify, when preparing documentation related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, any implications and options for aligning national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols;

(e) To identify, in consultation with related convention secretariats, the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions and the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions and, on the basis of suggestions from the informal advisory group on synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions, concrete actions to advance synergies on reporting, inter alia, through:

- (i) Common indicators, where appropriate;
- (ii) Reporting modules on shared issues;
- (iii) Interoperability of information management and reporting systems;
- (iv) Other options for increasing synergies in national reporting among the biodiversity-related conventions and the Rio conventions;

and assess the financial implications of such actions, and to report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting;

(f) To continue to contribute to the monitoring process for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>76</sup> and to explore synergies with the related reporting systems and tools for the Sustainable Development Goals, including in regard to methodological approaches;

(g) To contribute to the development, testing and promotion of the Data and Reporting Tool, in collaboration with the InforMEA Initiative, taking into account the experiences of Parties in preparing their sixth national reports to the Convention, with a view to facilitating the use of the Data and Reporting Tool across the biodiversity-related conventions, as appropriate;

(h) To evaluate the use by the Parties of online reporting tools for the sixth national report, the interim national report for the Nagoya Protocol and the national report for the Cartagena Protocol, to explore harmonization with the reporting systems used by related convention secretariats, and to report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting;

(i) To continue providing capacity-building on the use of tools for the preparation and submission of national reports;

(j) To provide, in collaboration with relevant partners, guidance to Parties on sources of spatio-temporal data on biodiversity to support the analyses underlying the assessments of progress in national reports;

## **B. Draft decision for the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol**

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

*Recognizing* the importance of improving the alignment of national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols and of enhancing synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions and the Rio conventions as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>77</sup> and reporting tools for the Sustainable Development Goals, and *noting* the progress made thus far in this respect,

*Accepts* the invitation of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, contained in decision 14/—, and *agrees* to have a synchronized national reporting cycle commencing in 2023.

<sup>76</sup> General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015.

<sup>77</sup> General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015.

**C. Draft decision for the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol**

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing,*

*Recognizing* the importance of improving the alignment of national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols and of enhancing synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions and the Rio conventions as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>78</sup> and reporting tools for the Sustainable Development Goals, and *noting* the progress made thus far in this respect,

*Accepts* the invitation of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention contained in decision 14/—, and *agrees* to have a synchronized national reporting cycle commencing in 2023.

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<sup>78</sup> General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015.

**2/12. Assessment and review (Article 35 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety)***The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

*Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, at its ninth meeting, adopts a decision along the following lines:

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

*Recalling* decision BS-V/16, adopting the Strategic Plan of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020,

1. *Reiterates* its invitation to Parties, for the remaining period of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for 2011-2020, to consider prioritizing the operational objectives relating to the development of biosafety legislation, risk assessment, detection and identification of living modified organisms, and public awareness in view of their critical importance in facilitating the implementation of the Protocol;

2. *Decides* that the fourth assessment and review of the Cartagena Protocol will be combined with the final evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol for the period 2011-2020;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To continue making improvements to the online national report analyser tool to facilitate the compilation, aggregation and analysis of the data in the fourth national reports and other sources against related baseline data that was obtained during the second national reporting cycle;

(b) To analyse and synthesize information on the implementation of the Protocol using, inter alia, the fourth national reports as a primary source, the Biosafety Clearing-House and experience from capacity-building projects and the Compliance Committee, where appropriate, to facilitate the fourth assessment and review of the Protocol in conjunction with the final evaluation of the Strategic Plan, and make this information available to the Liaison Group on Capacity-Building and, as appropriate, the Compliance Committee;

4. *Requests* the Liaison Group on Capacity-Building and the Compliance Committee, working in a complementary and non-duplicative manner, to contribute to the fourth assessment and review of the Cartagena Protocol and the final evaluation of the Strategic Plan, and to submit their conclusions for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

5. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, at its third meeting, to consider the information provided and conclusions reached by the Liaison Group and the Compliance Committee, and to submit its findings and recommendations to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol at its tenth meeting with a view to facilitating the fourth assessment and review of the Cartagena Protocol and the final evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020.

**2/13. Monitoring and reporting (Article 33 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety)***The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

1. *Invites* Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to provide specific comments on the draft format for the fourth national report under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, contained in the annex to the note by the Executive Secretary;<sup>79</sup>

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to update the draft format, taking into account the comments received, and to submit it for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, at its ninth meeting, with further clarification on the changes made;

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

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

*Recalling* decision CP-VIII/14, in which the Executive Secretary was requested to develop a revised format for the fourth national reports with a view to ensuring that complete and accurate information is captured while striving to ensure the applicability of the baseline information, established in decision BS-VI/15,

*Welcoming* the review by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting, of the draft revised format for the fourth national report, as proposed by the Executive Secretary,

1. *Adopts* the reporting format annexed hereto<sup>80</sup> and requests Parties to use it for the fourth national report on the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;

2. *Invites* Parties to prepare their reports through a consultative process involving all relevant national stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, as appropriate;

3. *Encourages* Parties to respond to all questions in the reporting format, and stresses the importance of the timely submission of fourth national reports in order to facilitate the fourth assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol and the final evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020;<sup>81</sup>

4. *Requests* Parties and invites other Governments to submit to the Secretariat their fourth national report on the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety:

(a) In an official language of the United Nations;

(b) Twelve months prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, which will consider the report;

(c) Preferably online through the Biosafety Clearing-House, or offline using the appropriate form that will be made available by the Secretariat for this purpose, duly signed by the national focal point for the Cartagena Protocol.

<sup>79</sup> CBD/SBI/2/13.

<sup>80</sup> The draft format for the fourth national report, revised on the basis of submissions by Parties, will be annexed to the draft decision for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety at its ninth meeting.

<sup>81</sup> Decision [BS-V/16](#), annex I.

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue making available, in the online reporting tool, the option to view and select the answers provided in the previous national report submitted by the Party concerned;

6. *Recommends* to the Conference of the Parties, in adopting guidance to the financial mechanism, that it invite the Global Environment Facility to make available, in a timely manner, financial resources to eligible Parties to facilitate the preparation and submission of their fourth national reports under the Protocol.



**2/14. Enhancing integration under the Convention and its Protocols with respect to provisions related to biosafety and provisions related to access and benefit-sharing**

*The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

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

*The Conference of the Parties,*

**A. Provisions related to biosafety**

*Recalling* the call to Parties to integrate biosafety within their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national development plans and other relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, plans and programmes, as appropriate, taking into account national circumstances, legislation and priorities,<sup>82</sup>

*Noting* the relationship between the biosafety-related provisions of the Convention, in particular its Articles 8(g) and 19, paragraph 4, and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,

*Recognizing* that ratification and implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress contribute to achieving the objectives of the Convention,

1. *Urges* Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that have not yet done so to deposit their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Cartagena Protocol as soon as possible, and to take steps towards its implementation, including by establishing institutional structures and legislative, administrative and policy measures on biosafety;

2. *Reminds* Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that are not Parties to the Cartagena Protocol of their biosafety-related obligations under the Convention, and invites them to continue making relevant information available to the Biosafety Clearing-House and to submit the fourth national report under the Cartagena Protocol;

3. *Encourages* Parties to develop and implement national action plans for mainstreaming biosafety into national legal and policy instruments and to report on the progress in this regard in their national report;

4. *Invites* Governments and relevant organizations in a position to do so to provide technical and financial support to address needs for capacity-building and development activities, as well as financial resources to support ratification and implementation of the Cartagena Protocol;

5. *Agrees* to consider the addition of biosafety considerations to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and national reporting format under the Convention, and to other areas of work under the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources and taking into account the objectives of the Convention, the Cartagena Protocol and the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress, to continue efforts to (a) integrate biosafety across the programmes of work of the Secretariat; (b) raise awareness of biosafety-related provisions of the Convention and the Cartagena Protocol; and (c) support Parties in efforts to integrate biosafety across various sectors at the national level;

<sup>82</sup> Decision XII/29, paragraph 9, and decision BS-VII/5, paragraph 10.

## **B. Provisions related to access and benefit-sharing**

7. *Welcomes* the efforts made by Parties and non-Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization in ratifying and implementing the Protocol;

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

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to support strategic communication to enhance awareness about the Nagoya Protocol and enhance its integration in various sectors;

10. *Urges* Parties to the Convention that are not yet Parties to the Nagoya Protocol to report on access and benefit-sharing implementation in their sixth national reports;

11. *Reiterates* the need for capacity-building and development activities as well as financial resources to support ratification and effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, and *invites* Governments and relevant organizations, where possible, to provide technical and financial support;

12. *Encourages* Parties to consider further the integration of access and benefit-sharing into other areas of work under the Convention as part of discussions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue efforts to integrate access and benefit-sharing across the work of the Secretariat and to support Parties in efforts to integrate access and benefit-sharing across various sectors at the national level.

## 2/15. Review of the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols

### *The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

1. *Requests* the Bureau and the Executive Secretary, when finalizing the proposed organization of work for the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, to take into account the present recommendation and the information contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on the review of experience in holding concurrent meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols<sup>83</sup> and associated information notes;<sup>84</sup>

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue with the ongoing efforts, in collaboration with host Governments or organizations, towards greening meeting venues, including by making arrangements to avoid or minimize the use of single-use plastics, and food waste while enhancing energy efficiency;

3. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to invite Parties, other Governments and relevant international organizations to submit their views no later than 15 August 2018 on the proposed procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest in expert groups as contained in the annex to the draft decision below, and to revise, as necessary, the proposed procedure, on the basis of the views, and to submit it for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol at its ninth meeting, and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol at its third meeting;

4. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol, and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, adopt, respectively, a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties,*

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

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing,*

#### **A. Review of experience in holding concurrently meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol, and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol**

*Recalling* decisions [XII/27](#), [CP-7/9](#) and [NP-1/12](#), [XIII/26](#), [XIII/33](#), [CP-8/10](#) and [NP-2/12](#),

*Having reviewed* the experience in holding concurrently meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, using the criteria determined in decisions XIII/26, CP-VIII/10 and NP-2/12, respectively, and *taking into account*

<sup>83</sup> CBD/SBI/2/16/Add.1.

<sup>84</sup> CBD/SBI/2/INF/1 and INF/2.

the views of Parties, observers and participants at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, and through the surveys conducted after the meetings,

*Recognizing* that a further review will be undertaken at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that the concurrent meetings have allowed for increased integration among the Convention and its Protocols, and improved consultations, coordination and synergies among the respective national focal points;

2. *Notes* that most of the criteria were considered as being met or partially met, and that further improvements in the functioning of the concurrent meetings are desirable, in particular to improve the outcomes and effectiveness of the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols;

3. *Reiterates* the importance of ensuring the full and effective participation of representatives of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, in the concurrent meetings, and *highlights*, in this respect, the importance, in particular, of ensuring adequate participation of representatives in meetings of the Protocols by making funding available for such participation, including in intersessional meetings;

4. *Requests* the Bureau and the Executive Secretary, when finalizing the proposed organization of work for the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, to take into account the present decision and the information contained in the note by the Executive Secretary;<sup>85</sup>

## **B. Procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest in expert groups**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

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

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing,*

*Recognizing* the critical importance of taking decisions on the basis of the best available expert advice,

*Recognizing also* the need to avoid conflicts of interest by members of expert groups established from time to time to develop recommendations,

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<sup>85</sup> CBD/SBI/2/16 and Add.1.

1. *Approves* the procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest contained in the annex to the present decision;<sup>86</sup>

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure the implementation of the conflict of interest management procedure with respect to the work of technical expert groups, in consultation with the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice or the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate.

### *Annex*

## **PROCEDURE FOR AVOIDING OR MANAGING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

### **1. Purpose and scope**

- 1.1 The purpose of this procedure is to contribute to ensuring the scientific integrity of the work of expert groups, such as ad hoc technical expert groups, and to allow the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, as appropriate, to develop their conclusions and recommendations on the best available and unbiased advice received from these expert groups, and/or to provide the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the Nagoya Protocol with credible, evidence-based and balanced information for taking decisions.
- 1.2 This procedure applies to experts nominated by Parties, other Governments, and any body or agency, whether governmental or non-governmental, to serve as an expert member of an ad hoc technical expert group or other technical expert group. It does not apply to representatives of Parties or observers in intergovernmental meetings or in meetings of other bodies constituted with members representing Parties or observers.

### **2. Requirements**

- 2.1 In order to participate in the work of an expert group, online and/or in person, each expert shall act solely in their personal capacity, regardless of any other governmental, industry, organizational or academic affiliation. Each expert is expected to comply with the highest professional standards in an objective manner, and to exhibit a high degree of professional conduct. Each expert is expected to avoid situations, financial or otherwise, that might affect the objectivity and independence of the contribution that the expert makes and thus affect the outcome of the work of the expert group.
- 2.2 Each expert nominated by a Party, a non-Party Government, or any body or agency, whether governmental or non-governmental, to serve as a member of an expert group, in addition to completing a nomination form,<sup>87</sup> will complete and sign a conflict of interest disclosure form as set out in the appendix below prior to the selection of members of the expert group concerned.
- 2.3 Unless otherwise decided, the requirement to disclose interests shall apply to every nominee and each expert group established by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, or by a subsidiary body.

<sup>86</sup> The annex will be finalized in accordance with paragraph 3 of the recommendation of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation requesting the Executive Secretary to invite views.

<sup>87</sup> The nomination form is based upon the form required for the roster of experts under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision [BS-I/4](#), annex I, appendix).

- 2.4 When an expert already serving in an expert group is faced with a direct or indirect conflict of interest due to changed circumstances that affect the expert's independent contribution to the work of the expert group, the expert shall immediately inform the Secretariat of the situation.

### **3. Disclosure form**

- 3.1 The conflict of interest disclosure form set out in the appendix below shall be used in connection with the designation and review of the status of nominees of members to an expert group.
- 3.2 The form will be made available in all six official languages of the United Nations.

### **4. Implementation**

- 4.1 Nominations for membership to an expert group shall be accompanied by a conflict of interest disclosure form duly completed and signed by each nominee.
- 4.2 Upon receipt of nominations along with duly completed conflict of interest disclosure form, the Secretariat will review the information provided to determine whether an interest has been declared and, if so, whether it is significant (i.e. if the declared interest is related to the subject or work of the expert group concerned and may affect, or be reasonably perceived to affect, the expert's objective and independent judgment), or insignificant (i.e. if the declared interest is unrelated or tangentially related to the subject or work of the expert group concerned or is nominal in amount or inconsequential in importance or expired and is unlikely to affect, or be reasonably perceived to affect, the expert's objective and independent judgment). If the declaration raises potential concerns, the Secretariat may seek further information from the expert, directly, or through the Party or observer concerned.
- 4.3 The Secretariat should, in consultation with the Bureau, determine the nominees to be selected and invited to serve as members of the expert group concerned on the basis of: (a) the terms of reference of the expert group; (b) the criteria that may be set out in the notification for nominations; and (c) the review of information received through the conflict of interest disclosure form. As far as is possible, expert groups should be constituted so as to avoid conflicts of interest.
- 4.4 In situations wherein it is impossible or impractical to constitute an expert group with the full range of expertise required for it to carry out its mandate effectively without including individual experts who are otherwise qualified but may have a potential conflict of interest, the Secretariat, in consultation with the Bureau, may include such experts in the group provided that: (a) there is a balance of such potential interests in a manner that serves the objectives of the Convention and the Protocols, as appropriate; (b) the experts agree to make information concerning the potential conflict of interest publicly available; and (c) the experts agree to endeavour to contribute to the work of the group with objectivity, and to recuse themselves where this is not possible or in doubt.
- 4.5 If the situation of an expert changes during the mandate of the expert group and the Secretariat is so informed, as specified in paragraph 2.4 above, or when the Secretariat observes a conflict of interest situation from the actions of an expert, the Secretariat will, in consultation with the chairperson of the expert group, bring the case to the attention of the relevant Bureau for its guidance.

*Appendix*<sup>88</sup>**CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE FORM**

Please sign and date the last page of this form and return it to the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Kindly retain a copy for your records.

**Note:** You have been nominated and provisionally identified to serve as an expert in the {name or description of the expert group} because of your professional standing and expertise. As outlined in the procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest (decision 14/-), you are expected to avoid situations that might affect your objective judgment and independence in making a contribution to the work of the Expert Group. Disclosure of certain matters is therefore necessary to ensure that the work of the Expert Group is not compromised by conflicts of interest. We are reliant on your professionalism, common sense and honesty in filling out this form.

You are required to disclose interests that are significant and relevant and relate or have the appearance of relating to your role in the Expert Group that could:

(a) Significantly impair your objectivity in carrying out your duties and responsibilities as a member of the Expert Group;

(b) Create an unfair advantage for you or any person or organization and which could result in you securing a direct and material gain from a specific outcome in the work of the Expert Group.

For the purposes of this requirement, circumstances that could lead a reasonable person to question your objectivity, or whether an unfair advantage has been created, constitute a potential conflict of interest and should be disclosed on this form. Disclosure of an interest on this form does not automatically mean that a conflict exists or that you will be unable to participate in the work of the Expert Group. If you are in any doubt about whether an interest should be disclosed, you are encouraged to disclose such interest.

The contents of this form will remain confidential to the Secretariat unless otherwise agreed by the expert completing the form.

**Conflict of Interest Disclosure Form**

(Confidential after completed, unless otherwise agreed by the person completing the form)

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE: \_\_\_\_\_ EMAIL ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CURRENT EMPLOYER: \_\_\_\_\_

NOMINATED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>88</sup> This form is adapted from the Conflict of Interest Policy and Implementation Procedures adopted by the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in its decision IPBES -3/3 and contained in annex II to that decision.

See [https://www.ipbes.net/system/tdf/downloads/Conflict\\_of\\_interest\\_policy.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=15252&force=](https://www.ipbes.net/system/tdf/downloads/Conflict_of_interest_policy.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=15252&force=)

1. Are you involved in any significant and relevant professional activities that might be considered as constituting a conflict of interest?

\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_ No (if yes, please give details below)

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Please list significant and relevant professional and other non-financial interests that relate or may have the appearance of relating to your duties in the Expert Group and could be interpreted as:

(i) Significantly impairing your objectivity in carrying out your duties and responsibilities in the Expert Group;

(ii) Creating an unfair advantage for you or any person or organization. This might include, but is not limited to, membership on the boards of advocacy groups.

2. Do you have any significant and relevant financial interests in the subject matter of the work in which you will be involved that might be considered as constituting a conflict of interest?

\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_ No (if yes, please give details below)

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Please list significant and relevant financial interests that relate or may have the appearance of relating to your duties for the Secretariat and could be interpreted as:

(i) Significantly impairing your objectivity in carrying out your duties and responsibilities in the Expert Group;

(ii) Creating an unfair advantage for you or any person or organization. These may include employment relationships, consulting relationships, financial investments, intellectual property interests and commercial interests and sources of private-sector research support.

3. Is there any other interest that could affect your objectivity or independence in the work in which you will be involved?

\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_ No (if yes, please give details below, including how you propose to manage the potential conflict of interest in order to remove or minimize it)

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Further details (if you answered “yes” to any of the questions 1–3 above):

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I hereby declare to the best of my knowledge that the information disclosed herein is complete and correct. I undertake to inform the Secretariat immediately of any change in my circumstances during the course of the work assigned to me.

I understand that information about my interests will be held by the Secretariat for a period of five years after the end of the activity to which I contributed, after which the information will be destroyed. Subject to the requirement to notify the existence of a conflict of interest to the Secretariat under section 2 of the procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest, I understand that this form will be considered



confidential and will be reviewed in accordance with the procedure specified in section 4 of the Procedure for Avoiding or Managing Conflicts of Interest.

I hereby declare that I will comply with the Procedure for Avoiding or Managing Conflicts of Interest contained in the annex to decision 14/-

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Signature

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Date

## 2/16 Integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention and its Protocols

### *The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

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

### *The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decision [V/16](#), in which it established the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions, and decision [X/43](#),<sup>89</sup> in which it revised the multi-year programme of work for 2010-2020,

*Noting* that postponed tasks 6, 11, 13, 14 and 17 of the multi-year programme of work have been addressed through the completion of other tasks under the work programme on Article 8(j) and related provisions,

*Recognizing* the need for a more holistic, forward-looking and integrated programme of work, taking into account recent developments, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, its goals<sup>90</sup> and the Paris Agreement<sup>91</sup> as well as the future post-2020 biodiversity framework,

*Taking into account* the results of the “Múuch’tambal Summit on Indigenous and Local Experiences – Traditional Knowledge, Biological and Cultural Diversity – Mainstreaming the contribution of Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices across Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry and Tourism Sectors for the conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity for Well-being”,<sup>92</sup>

*Building on* the composite report on the status and trends of traditional knowledge and the guidelines and other tools and standards already developed by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, including:

(a) The Akwé: Kon voluntary guidelines for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities;<sup>93</sup>

(b) The Tkarihwaí:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities;<sup>94</sup>

(c) The Mo’otz kuxtal<sup>95</sup> voluntary guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure the “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”, depending on national circumstances, of indigenous peoples and

<sup>89</sup> In [decision X/43](#), the Conference of the Parties adopted a revised multi-year programme of work on Article 8(j), retiring completed or superseded tasks 3, 5, 8, 9 and 16.

<sup>90</sup> See [General Assembly resolution 70/1](#), entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.

<sup>91</sup> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Conference of the Parties, twenty-first session, decision 1/CP.21 (see [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#)).

<sup>92</sup> The “Múuch’tambal” Summit on Indigenous and Local Experiences was held on the margins of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Its declaration was issued as [UNEP/CBD/COP/13/INF/48](#).

<sup>93</sup> [Decision VII/16](#).

<sup>94</sup> [Decision X/42](#), annex.

<sup>95</sup> Meaning “roots of life” in the Maya language.

local communities<sup>96</sup> for accessing their knowledge, innovations and practices, for fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of their knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and for reporting and preventing unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge;<sup>97</sup>

[(d) The Rutzolijirisaxik Voluntary Guidelines for the Repatriation of Traditional Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Relevant for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity;]<sup>98</sup>

(e) The global Plan of Action on the Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity;<sup>99</sup>

*Taking into account* the joint programme of work between the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the links between biological and cultural diversity,<sup>100</sup>

[*Welcoming* the completion of work on task 15 by the adoption of the Rutzolijirisaxik Voluntary Guidelines for the Repatriation of Traditional Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Relevant for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity,]<sup>101</sup>

*Noting* that tasks 1, 2, 4, as well as the implementation of the above-mentioned guidelines and standards adopted by the Conference of the Parties, represent ongoing responsibilities of Parties,

*Emphasizing* the need for the effective implementation of the guidelines and standards related to Article 8(j) and related provisions at the national level in order to achieve progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,

1. *Decides* to complete the current programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions no later than the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

2. *Also decides* to consider the development of a fully integrated programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions within the post-2020 biodiversity framework on the basis of achievements to date taking into account the ongoing and postponed tasks of Parties, also taking into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, its goals<sup>90</sup> and the Paris Agreement<sup>91</sup> as well as gaps identified;

3. *Invites* Parties to gather experience in the implementation of the guidelines and standards related to Article 8(j) and related provisions at the national level and, in the light of those experiences, to consider the need for further work on these issues in the development of a fully integrated programme of work;

4. *Encourages* Parties to engage with indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of the Convention, including by recognizing, supporting and valuing their collective actions, including their efforts to protect and conserve their territories and areas, for the goals of the

<sup>96</sup> The use and interpretation of the term “indigenous peoples and local communities” in these Guidelines should refer to [decision XII/12](#) F, paragraph 2 (a), (b) and (c).

<sup>97</sup> [Decision XIII/18](#).

<sup>98</sup> Due to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting, in response to tasks 7, 10 and 12 of the revised programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions.

<sup>99</sup> [Decision XII/12](#) B, annex.

<sup>100</sup> See [decision X/20](#) on cooperation with other conventions and international organizations and initiatives, in paragraph 16 of which the Conference of the Parties welcomed the Joint Programme of Work.

<sup>101</sup> Due to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting, in response to tasks 7, 10 and 12 of the revised programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions.

Convention, and, fully engage them in the preparation of national reports, the revision and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and the process for developing the post-2020 biodiversity framework for the Convention;

5. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to report on the implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions, in particular, tasks 1, 2 and 4 and the implementation of the Plan of Action on customary sustainable use, as well as the application of the various guidelines and standards developed under the aegis of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions and adopted by the Conference of the Parties, through the national reports or the clearing-house mechanism in order to determine progress made and inform the development of the post-2020 biodiversity framework;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate an online forum inviting Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, other relevant organizations and interested stakeholders to have an initial exchange of views and information, as appropriate, on:

(a) Possible objectives to be considered to achieve an effective integration in the work of the subsidiary bodies on matters of direct relevance to indigenous peoples and local communities, and to enable full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention;

(b) Possible elements of a programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions as part of the post-2020 biodiversity framework;

(c) Possible institutional arrangements, lessons learned and pros and cons of current arrangements;

7. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare and make available a summary of the exchange of views received during the online forum to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its eleventh meeting;

8. *Invites* Parties, Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, relevant international organizations, in particular other biodiversity-related conventions, and interested stakeholders to submit views to the Executive Secretary on possible elements of a fully integrated programme of work as part of the post-2020 biodiversity framework;

9. *Invites* Parties, Governments and indigenous peoples and local communities to submit views to the Executive Secretary on possible institutional arrangements and their modus operandi for the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions, such as, but not limited to, the following:

(a) Establishing a subsidiary body on Article 8(j) and related provisions with a mandate to provide advice to the Conference of the Parties, other subsidiary bodies, and, subject to their approval, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the respective Protocols, on matters that are relevant to indigenous peoples and local communities and are within the scope of the Convention;

(b) Continuing the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions with a revised mandate within the framework of the post-2020 biodiversity framework;

(c) Applying the enhanced participation mechanisms used by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions for the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, as appropriate, when addressing matters of direct relevance to indigenous peoples and local communities in the subsidiary bodies, in order to ensure their effective participation and to fully integrate them into the work of the Convention;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile and analyse the information received with a view to proposing possible elements of a fully integrated programme of work as part of the post-2020 biodiversity framework as well as possible institutional arrangements and their modus operandi for the consideration of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its eleventh meeting;

11. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare a projection of the financial and governance implications of possible institutional arrangements for the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions for the biennium 2021-2022 for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting;

12. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to develop, at its eleventh meeting, proposals for possible future work, including proposals for a second phase of work on the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use, as well as institutional arrangements and their modus operandi for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting in order to inform the development of a fully integrated programme of work as part of the post-2020 biodiversity framework which takes into account developments in other relevant international forums and organizations;

13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to extend appropriate assistance that enables representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities to participate effectively in broader discussions and processes under the Convention, including through regional consultations, which will determine the post-2020 biodiversity framework, in order to facilitate the integration of any further work on Article 8(j) and related provisions into the work of the Convention.

**2/17. Taking the voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms into account when selecting, designing and implementing financing mechanisms and when developing instrument-specific safeguards**

*The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

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

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decision XII/3, in which the Conference of the Parties adopted the voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms,

1. *Highlights* with appreciation the convergence that is emerging between the existing processes for developing and/or improving safeguard systems of the financing mechanisms and the Convention's voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms, and *encourages* all such processes to further refer to the guidelines in order to create greater convergence;
2. *Recognizes* the importance of tenure over traditional territories (lands and waters) of indigenous peoples and local communities for their survival and ways of life, and that holistic, solid safeguards backed by transparent accountability and constant vigilance are therefore required in line with international obligations and frameworks, such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,<sup>102</sup> and instruments, decisions and guidelines of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and their free prior informed consent, prior informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities, in accordance with national processes, policies and legislation, as appropriate;
3. *Takes note*, in particular, of the processes undertaken by the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to design, establish and apply safeguard systems that would cover all climate-related financing under their responsibility;
4. *Welcomes*, in particular, the Global Environment Facility's process to review and upgrade its environmental and social safeguards and the related systems of its agencies, noting that the result of such a process will be applicable to all projects funded by the Facility, and *invites* the Facility to inform the Conference of the Parties about how it is taking into account the Convention's voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms in its important process;
5. *Urges* Parties, other stakeholder organizations and other institutions to continue using the Convention's voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms in designing and operating their financing mechanisms and in setting up their safeguard systems, making use, as appropriate, of the checklist contained in the annex to the present decision;
6. *Also invites* Parties, other stakeholder organizations and other institutions to contribute views on experiences, opportunities and options to advance the application of the Convention's voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms to the design and operation of biodiversity financing mechanisms;

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<sup>102</sup> General Assembly resolution [61/295](#), annex.

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile further information on the use and value of the Convention's voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms and other relevant guidance under the Convention by Parties, other stakeholder organizations and international institutions in relation to the development and application of relevant safeguard systems;

8. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to include, for consideration as a possible element of work in the fully integrated programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions within the post-2020 biodiversity framework, the development of a post-2020 specific safeguards framework on indigenous peoples and local communities under the Convention, based on principles, standards and guidelines adopted under the Convention, and addressing any additional gaps identified, noting that an indicative list of possible elements and tasks will be developed for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting and by the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its eleventh meeting.

### *Annex*

## **CHECKLIST OF SAFEGUARDS IN BIODIVERSITY FINANCING MECHANISMS UNDER THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

The following questions may be used as a checklist for complying with the Convention's voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms.

### **Overall question on the purpose of the Convention's voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms**

Does the financing mechanism have a safeguard system designed to effectively avoid or mitigate its unintended impacts on the rights and livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities in accordance with national legislation, and to maximize its opportunities to support them?

### **Guideline A: The role of biodiversity and ecosystem functions for local livelihoods and resilience, as well as biodiversity's intrinsic values, should be recognized in the selection, design and implementation of biodiversity financing mechanisms.**

A.1 Is the role of biodiversity and ecosystem functions for local livelihoods and resilience recognized in the selection, design and implementation of the mechanism?

A.2 Are biodiversity's intrinsic values recognized?

### **Guideline B: Rights and responsibilities of actors and/or stakeholders in biodiversity financing mechanisms should be carefully defined, at national level, in a fair and equitable manner, with the effective participation of all actors concerned, including the free prior informed consent, prior informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities, taking into account, the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant decisions, guidance and principles and, as appropriate, the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.**

B.1 Are the rights and responsibilities of actors and/or stakeholders carefully and equitably defined?

B.2 Has there been effective participation of all actors concerned in the definition of such roles and responsibilities?

B.3 Has there been free prior informed consent, prior informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities in the definition of such roles and responsibilities?

B.4 Has the mechanism considered the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant decisions, guidance and principles and, as appropriate, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples?

**Guideline C: Safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms should be grounded in local circumstances, should be developed in consistency with relevant country-driven/specific processes as well as national legislation and priorities, and take into account relevant international agreements, declarations and guidance developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity and, as appropriate, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, international human rights treaties and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, among others.**

C.1 Are the financing mechanism's safeguards grounded in local circumstances?

C.2 Are safeguards consistent with relevant country-driven/specific processes as well as national legislation and priorities?

C.3 Do they consider the instruments mentioned in point B.4 and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, international human rights treaties and others, as appropriate?

**Guideline D: Appropriate and effective institutional frameworks are of utmost importance for safeguards to be operational and should be put in place, including enforcement and evaluation mechanisms that will ensure transparency and accountability, as well as compliance with relevant safeguards.**

D.1 Are appropriate and effective institutional frameworks in place to ensure application of the safeguards?

D.2 Does the safeguard system include enforcement and evaluation mechanisms?

D.3 Are requirements of transparency and accountability included?

D.4 Are all stakeholders involved complying with relevant safeguards?

**Additional questions elaborated from the relevant decisions, guidance and principles under the Convention on Biological Diversity would include the following:**

E. Are there provisions to promote equity, or reduce risks of inequity, in benefit-sharing?

F. Are cultural impact assessment procedures included in safeguard instruments? Do they specifically include respect for the spiritual values of indigenous peoples and local communities?

G. Is customary use considered in avoidance of risks?

H. Are there safeguards in relation to the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, especially regarding the protection of their knowledge rights?



**2/18. Elements of methodological guidance for identifying, monitoring and assessing the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

*The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

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

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decision XIII/20, in which the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to develop elements of methodological guidance, concerning the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities,

*Recognizing* the importance of the holistic collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities in achieving the objectives of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020<sup>103</sup> and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets within a framework of rights, ethical principles and values, governance, and differentiated roles of women and men among indigenous peoples and local communities;

1. *Welcomes* the indicative, non-exhaustive list of elements of methodological guidance for identifying, monitoring and assessing the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to the achievement of the objectives of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, contained in the annex to the present decision;

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant stakeholder organizations to make use of the guiding principles on assessing the contribution of collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities, contained in the annex to decision XIII/20, to consider using the indicative, non-exhaustive list of elements methodological guidance contained in the annex to the present decision, when designing and applying methodological approaches for assessing the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to the achievement of the objectives of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and when reporting through the financial reporting mechanism.

*Annex*

**LIST OF ELEMENTS OF METHODOLOGICAL GUIDANCE**

Methodological approaches for identifying, monitoring, and assessing the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to the achievement of the objectives of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets are encouraged to make use of the guiding principles contained in decision XIII/20 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to frame and guide the design and application of such methodologies, and are invited to consider the following indicative, non-exhaustive list of methodological elements in their design and application:

(a) Recognize and fully include traditional knowledge, ensuring the complementarity of knowledge systems, the creation of conditions for effective dialogue among knowledge systems, including science, and processes that allow the co-creation of knowledge from the start;

(b) Include a broad range of methodological approaches as required by the specificity of the contexts, taking into account the diversity of national circumstances and the cultural diversity of indigenous peoples and local communities, and apply them in a tailored manner in accordance with local circumstances;

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<sup>103</sup> Decision X/2, annex.

- (c) Recognize the multiple perspectives and world views related to values, including social, economic, cultural and spiritual values, attached to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and reflect them in the choice of methodological approaches and tools;
- (d) Use mixed-methods for research and other methodologies that can work with different types of data, in particular the combination of quantitative and qualitative information and data;
- (e) Apply multi-scale approaches, processes and tools, to capture and assess the situation at the local level and at the same time consider the links in the landscape and with national and subnational policy frameworks;
- (f) Test and refine methodological approaches through pilot projects, recognizing that this is an emerging field and that they need to be developed through lessons coming from experience and from a diversity of contexts;
- (g) Ensure full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities throughout the process of developing and applying the approaches, with particular attention to the involvement of women, youth, elders and all other groups that are part of the communities;
- (h) Encourage intergenerational interactions in the assessment processes, through the involvement of youth, elders and other groups, in order to stimulate learning and to contribute to protecting and promoting the intergenerational transfer of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices;
- (i) Include in assessments the analysis of gender-differentiated roles, and explore opportunities and conditions for enhancing gender equality;
- (j) Recognize that collective actions are related to customary sustainable use and that the outcomes may be broad, encompassing such matters as livelihoods and food security, as well as mental and physical well-being;
- (k) Seek to contribute to the recognition of rights, particularly land tenure<sup>104</sup> and access to customary resources<sup>105</sup> and their influence on the effectiveness of collective action, and through community empowerment to advance security of tenure and access;
- (l) Include other relevant elements of governance assessments, specifically the role, features and vitality of customary governance systems;
- (m) Include, in the assessments, identification of actual or potential conflicts affecting collective actions, use the assessment processes to enhance dialogue among groups that may have competing interests, and explore further opportunities for resolving conflicts through dialogue and cooperation, including through culturally appropriate conflict resolution mechanisms;
- (n) Consider area-based assessments that focus on the lands and resources owned, occupied or used by indigenous peoples and local communities, and on specific components of biodiversity, such as species occurring across habitats and which are subject to collective action;
- (o) Consider the use of various forms of geospatial analysis for area-based assessments, in a way that combines technological tools with traditional knowledge, and seek to make them accessible to the communities;
- (p) Advance the development of robust sets of indicators and metrics systems for the assessment of collective action, combining indicators of different types – quantitative and qualitative,

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<sup>104</sup> In decision X/43, the Conference of the Parties adopted “trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities” as one of four global indicators for traditional knowledge, under the Convention on Biological Diversity. “Tenure” on traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities, may include lands and waters.

<sup>105</sup> In decision XII/12 B, annex, the Conference of the Parties adopted a global Plan of Action for Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity.

process and outcome, single and aggregate, etc. — and integrating culture-based indicators that reflect the value systems of the communities and the particularities of the contexts, also noting that use of consistent indicators over time will enable comparisons at temporal scales and that establishing a baseline allows for a greater assessment of changes or trends;

(q) Integrate approaches to analyse the state and trends of change in the assessments, as well as understanding of the drivers of change and the conditions for successful outcomes;

(r) Advance the work on valuation methodologies that are relevant and applicable to the contexts, ensuring consideration of the full range of values of biodiversity for the communities and their collective action, and use the results of valuation to make the case for greater respect, recognition and support of collective action;

(s) Consider including, in the assessments, an analysis of strengths and threats in the specific contexts, with a view to improving understanding of factors and conditions requiring strengthening or additional support;

(t) Encourage collaboration, exchange, cross-learning, networking among different approaches, and seek greater synergies and concurrent outcomes.

**2/19. Proposals for a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

*The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

1. *Welcomes* recommendations XXI/1 and XXI/5 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice, with respect to Scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and the plan for the preparation of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*;

2. *Also welcomes* the revised information documents prepared by the Executive Secretary in response to recommendation XXI/1 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice and further notes the relevance of scenario analysis to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;<sup>106</sup>

3. *Takes note* of the information document on transformational change and transition management for biodiversity,<sup>107</sup> and on the workshop on effective use of knowledge in developing a post-2020 global biodiversity framework;<sup>108</sup>

4. *Also takes note* of the proposed preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;<sup>109</sup>

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to invite, for submission by 15 August 2018, further views from Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, relevant international organizations, civil society organizations, women's and youth organizations, private and financial sectors and other stakeholders on the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including on options for strengthening implementation, fostering commitments and building political momentum (including on the need for, and modalities of, voluntary commitments referred to in paragraph 8 of the draft decision below), and to compile and analyse these views for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting;

6. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to update, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting, the proposed preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,<sup>110</sup> and the indicative chronology of key activities,<sup>111</sup> taking into account (a) statements made or supported by Parties at the second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, including the considerations listed in the annex to the present recommendation, and (b) views from Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations and other stakeholders received through the process established in paragraph 5 above;

7. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to invite, for submission by 15 December 2018, initial views from Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, international organizations, civil society organizations, private sector and other stakeholders on the aspects of the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including (a) the scientific underpinning of the scale and scope of actions necessary to make progress towards the 2050 Vision; and (b) a possible structure for the post-2020 biodiversity framework;

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<sup>106</sup> CBD/SBSTTA/21/INF/2/Rev.1, CBD/SBSTTA/21/INF/3/Rev.1, CBD/SBSTTA/21/INF/4/Rev.1, CBD/SBSTTA/21/INF/18/Rev.1.

<sup>107</sup> CBD/SBI/2/INF/26.

<sup>108</sup> CBD/SBI/2/INF/33.

<sup>109</sup> CBD/SBI/2/17, sect. V.

<sup>110</sup> CBD/SBI/2/17, sect. V.

<sup>111</sup> CBD/SBI/2/17, annex I.

8. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To explore in collaboration with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, streamlined options to provide advice and high-level political guidance, such as informal advisory groups and/or a High-Level Panel, together with respective modalities and tasks for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting;

(b) To maintain an updated list of events that may provide opportunities for consultation on the development of the post-2020 framework, including through the interactive 2020 Biodiversity Strategic Planning Timeline;<sup>112</sup>

(c) To develop advice for Parties, the Secretariat and other relevant organizations to enable a gender-responsive process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and make this advice available for the consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting;

#### **A. Draft decision for the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity**

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

##### *The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Adopts* the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,<sup>113</sup> and *requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate its implementation, noting that the implementation of the preparatory process will require flexibility in order to adapt to changing circumstances and to respond to emerging opportunities;

2. *Decides* that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be accompanied by an inspirational and motivating 2030 mission as a stepping stone towards the 2050 Vision;

3. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, relevant international organizations, civil society organizations, women's and youth organizations, private and financial sectors and other stakeholders, to actively engage and contribute to the process of developing a robust post-2020 global biodiversity framework in order to foster strong ownership of the framework to be agreed and strong support for its immediate implementation;

4. *Also urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, relevant international organizations, civil society organizations, women's and youth organizations, private and financial sectors and other stakeholders, to establish processes at the national, subnational and local levels, to facilitate dialogues on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to make the results of these dialogues available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and other appropriate means;

5. *Welcomes* the advice for Parties, the Secretariat and other relevant organizations to enable a gender-responsive process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity

<sup>112</sup> <https://post2020.unep-wcmc.org>

<sup>113</sup> It is expected that the elements of the preparatory process, drawing on the elements in paragraphs 5 and 6 above and further consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting, would be annexed to the decision emanating from the discussions at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

framework,<sup>114</sup> and *urges* Parties, the Secretariat and other relevant organizations to consider this advice in their processes on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

6. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, all relevant organizations and stakeholders, including the private sector and youth, when organizing meetings and consultations relevant to biodiversity, to consider dedicated sessions or space to facilitate discussions on the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

7. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and all relevant organizations and stakeholders in a position to do so to provide timely financial contributions and other support to the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including by offering to host global, regional or sectoral consultations on this issue;

8. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities and all relevant organizations and stakeholders including the private sector to consider developing, prior to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate to the national context, and on a voluntary basis, biodiversity commitments that may contribute to an effective post-2020 biodiversity framework, commensurate with achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, and to make information on these commitments available to the Executive Secretary;

9. *Invites* the General Assembly of the United Nations to convene a high-level biodiversity summit at the level of Heads of State/Heads of Government in 2020 in order to raise the political visibility of biodiversity and its contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>115</sup> as a contribution to the development of a robust post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

10. *Notes* that several of the biodiversity-related targets under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development have endpoints of 2020, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to bring the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to the attention of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

11. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-third meeting to contribute to the development of the scientific and technical rationale for the post-2020 biodiversity framework, on the basis of relevant information as outlined in the note by the Executive Secretary;<sup>116</sup>

12. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-third and twenty-fourth meetings to review possible components for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, for further consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

13. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting to review a draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to prepare a recommendation for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties.

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<sup>114</sup> To be developed pursuant to paragraph 8(c) of recommendation 2/19 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

<sup>115</sup> General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015.

<sup>116</sup> CBD/SBI/2/17, sects. IV and V.

**B. Draft decision for the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol**

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

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

1. *Takes note* of the proposed preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and *welcomes* decision 14/- of the Conference of the Parties;

2. *Decides* to develop a specific follow-up to the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020 that is complementary to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate the development of its elements;

3. *Invites* Parties to participate in the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

**C. Draft decision for the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol**

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

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

1. *Takes note* of the proposed preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and *welcomes* decision 14/- of the Conference of the Parties;

2. *[Decides* to develop a specific plan for the Nagoya Protocol as part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate the development of its elements].

3. *Invites* Parties to participate in the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

*Annex*

**CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

1. The development of the post 2020 biodiversity framework needs to be Party-led with provisions for the active involvement of Parties and the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties in its development.

2. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework needs to be commensurate with the challenges to achieve the transformational change required to achieve the 2050 Vision.

3. The development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be guided by the overarching principles identified in section V, subsection A of the note by the Executive Secretary on

proposals for a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/SBI/2/17).

4. There is a need for the early availability of documentation to inform discussion and consultations by Parties and others on the scope and possible content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including the scientific underpinning of the scale and scope of actions necessary to make progress towards the 2050 vision and on a possible structure for the post-2020 biodiversity framework.

5. There is a need for the early consideration of a first iteration of possible elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including proposals from Parties, other relevant Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, international organizations, civil society organizations, women and youth organizations, private and financial sectors and other stakeholders, which might include ambitious, measurable, realistic and time-bound targets, taking account of available scientific information, for further discussion and agreement by Parties. Such options should be aligned, as appropriate, with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>117</sup> and other relevant frameworks,<sup>118</sup> including the SAMOA Pathway,<sup>119</sup> and the Mountain Partnership Vision and Mission.<sup>120</sup>

6. Building on existing indicators, including those listed in decision XIII/28, additional indicators identified by the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and the indicators for targets under the Sustainable Development Goals, there is a need to identify indicators for the elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at the same time as the framework is being developed.

7. There is a need for a gender-responsive and participatory process to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in order to ensure that gender considerations and the perspectives of indigenous peoples and local communities and stakeholders are effectively incorporated in the framework.

8. There is a need to make provisions to promote, and plan for, the active engagement of the Protocols to the Convention, other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations in the process to prepare the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to build synergy and create ownership.

9. There is a need for a coherent and comprehensive communication and outreach strategy to promote awareness of, and effective engagement in the process to develop and implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and, in this regard, the framework should have a popular name which attracts engagement.

10. There is a need for coherence and coordination between the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and related processes.

11. There is a need to make provisions for capacity-building, including through regional workshops, online discussion forums and other means, to facilitate the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

12. There is a need to make information on the status of development and content of the emerging post-2020 global biodiversity framework regularly available through the Convention's clearing house mechanism.

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<sup>117</sup> General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015.

<sup>118</sup> See CBD/SBI/2/17, para. 23(b).

<sup>119</sup> General Assembly resolution 69/15 of 14 November 2014, annex.

<sup>120</sup> <http://www.fao.org/mountain-partnership/about/our-vision-and-mission/en/>



**2/20. Trust fund for facilitating the participation of Parties in the Convention process: allocation of resources and possibilities of engaging the private sector**

*The Subsidiary Body on Implementation*

1. *Notes* the analysis of the contributions to the BZ Trust Fund and of the level of participation of developing countries in the meetings of the Convention and its Protocols;
2. *Notes also* that current trends in the level of funding and participation could have implications for the operations and legitimacy of the Convention and its Protocols;
3. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Invites* developed country Parties and other Parties in a position to do so, including in the context of the South-South cooperation, to increase their contributions to the BZ Trust Fund in order to enable the full and effective participation of representatives of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition;
2. *Recalls* paragraph 31 of decision [IX/34](#), and *requests* the Executive Secretary, when allocating the funding from the BZ Trust Fund, to continue to accord first priority to funding for least developed countries and small island developing States;
3. *Takes note* of the various existing guidelines for the engagement of the private sector with the United Nations system;
4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to keep under review the experience of other conventions and United Nations processes (a) with respect to the funding of the participation of eligible developing country Parties, including the least developed countries and small island developing States and Parties with economies in transition, (b) in engaging the private sector to contribute to funds for the participation of delegates from developing countries in their meetings, and (c) to inform the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties of further developments in this respect.

## II. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background

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

2. At its thirteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the *modus operandi* of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, as contained in the annex to decision XIII/25. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety at its eighth meeting endorsed the *modus operandi* of the Subsidiary Body and decided that it should apply, *mutatis mutandis*, when the Subsidiary Body serves the Cartagena Protocol (decision CP-VIII/9). Similarly, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization endorsed the *modus operandi* of the Subsidiary Body and decided that it should apply, *mutatis mutandis*, when the Subsidiary Body served the Nagoya Protocol (decision NP-2/11).

3. The second meeting of the Subsidiary Body was held in Montreal, Canada, at the headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization, from 9 to 13 July 2018.

#### B. Attendance

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

Angola	Colombia	Guinea-Bissau
Antigua and Barbuda	Comoros	Haiti
Argentina	Cook Islands	Iceland
Australia	Costa Rica	India
Austria	Croatia	Indonesia
Barbados	Cuba	Ireland
Belarus	Czech Republic	Italy
Belgium	Denmark	Jamaica
Bhutan	Djibouti	Japan
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Dominica	Jordan
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Dominican Republic	Kenya
Botswana	Ecuador	Kuwait
Brazil	Egypt	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Bulgaria	Estonia	Madagascar
Burkina Faso	Ethiopia	Malawi
Burundi	European Union	Malaysia
Cabo Verde	Finland	Maldives
Cambodia	France	Mali
Cameroon	Gambia	Malta
Canada	Georgia	Mexico
Central African Republic	Germany	Micronesia (Federated States of)
China	Guatemala	
	Guinea	

Morocco	Saint Lucia	Tajikistan
Mozambique	Sao Tome and Principe	Thailand
Myanmar	Saudi Arabia	Togo
Namibia	Senegal	Tonga
Nepal	Serbia	Tunisia
Netherlands	Seychelles	Turkmenistan
New Zealand	Singapore	Uganda
Niger	Slovakia	Ukraine
Norway	Solomon Islands	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Oman	Somalia	United Republic of Tanzania
Pakistan	South Africa	United States of America
Palau	South Sudan	Uruguay
Peru	Spain	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Philippines	Sri Lanka	Yemen
Poland	State of Palestine	Zimbabwe
Republic of Korea	Sudan	
Republic of Moldova	Suriname	
Romania	Sweden	
Rwanda	Switzerland	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Syrian Arab Republic	

5. Observers from the following United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, convention secretariats and other bodies also attended: Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Global Environment Facility, International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, UN Women, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, UNEP/MAP Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Office for Project Services, United Nations University Institute for Advanced Study of Sustainability, and World Health Organization.

6. The following organizations were also represented by observers:

ABS Capacity Development Initiative	Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs
African Indigenous Women Organization (Nairobi)	CBD Alliance
African Union	Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North/Russian Indigenous Training Centre
African Wildlife Foundation	Centro Interdisciplinario de Investigación y Desarrollo Alternativo U Yich Lu'Um
Aichi Prefecture	Centro para la Investigación y Planificación del Desarrollo Maya
All India Forum of Forest Movements	Children and Nature Network
Andes Chinchasuyo	China University of Political Science and Law
ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity	Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale
Asociación Latinoamericana para el Desarrollo Alternativo	Community Development Centre
Association des Scientifiques Environnementalistes pour un Développement Intégré	Conservation International
Avaaz	Consulate General of Mexico in Montreal
BirdLife International	Cornell University
Bombay Natural History Society	Design and Environment Inc.
Botanic Gardens Conservation International	

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale  
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (German  
International Cooperation Agency)  
Duke University  
Earth Island Institute  
Ecological Movement "BIOM"  
Ecoropa  
Enda Santé  
Envirocare  
ETC Group  
Federation of Community Forestry Users,  
Nepal (FECOFUN)  
Federation of German Scientists  
Forest Peoples Programme  
Freeport-McMoRan Inc.  
Fridtjof Nansen Institute  
Friends of the Earth International  
Friends of the Siberian Forests  
Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales  
Fundación de Expresión Intercultural,  
Educativa y Ambiental  
Fundación para la Promoción del  
Conocimiento Indígena  
Future Earth  
Gamarjoba  
Gangwon Province (Republic of Korea)  
Global Biodiversity Information Facility  
Global Forest Coalition  
Global Youth Biodiversity Network  
Heinrich Böll Foundation  
Helmholtz Centre for Environmental  
Research - UFZ  
ICCA Consortium  
Indigenous Information Network  
Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating  
Committee  
Institut de la Francophonie pour le  
développement durable  
Institute for Biodiversity Network  
International Council on Mining and Metals  
International Development Law Organization  
International Federation of Pharmaceutical  
Manufacturers and Associations  
International Indigenous Forum on  
Biodiversity (IIFB)

International Fund for Animal Welfare  
International Partnership for the Satoyama  
Initiative  
International Seed Federation  
IPIECA  
IUCN - International Union for Conservation  
of Nature  
Jabalbina Yalanji Aboriginal Corporation  
Japan Biodiversity Youth Network  
Japan Committee for IUCN  
Japan Wildlife Research Center  
Karen Environmental and Social Action  
Network  
Lancaster University  
Les Amis de la Terre  
Locally-Managed Marine Areas -  
Madagascar Network (MIHARI)  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
McGill University  
Métis National Council  
Mohawk Nation  
Natural Capital Coalition  
Natural Justice (Lawyers for Communities  
and the Environment)  
Neighbour Organization Nepal  
NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency  
Netherlands Commission for Environmental  
Impact Assessment  
Network of the Indigenous Peoples of  
Solomons  
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and  
Development  
PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment  
Agency  
Philippine Association For Intercultural  
Development  
Plataforma Dominicana de  
Afrodescendientes  
Pronatura México  
Protect Our Water and Environmental  
Resources  
Public Research and Regulation Initiative  
Pueblo Originario Kichwa de Sarayaku  
Red de Mujeres Indígenas sobre  
Biodiversidad de América Latina y el  
Caribe

RedTail Spirit Singers  
 Rueda de Medicina  
 Rural Integrated Center for Community  
 Empowerment  
 Saami Council  
 Shirika La Bambuti - Programme Intégré  
 pour le développement du peuple pygmée  
 Society for Wetlands and Biodiversity  
 Conservation - Nepal  
 State University of New York at Plattsburgh  
 Stockholm Resilience Centre  
 Strong Roots Congo  
 Tebtebba Foundation  
 The Development Institute  
 The Nature Conservancy  
 The Pew Charitable Trusts  
 The Roberta Bondar Foundation  
 Torres Strait

Uganda Virus Research Institute  
 United Organisation for Batwa Development  
 in Uganda  
 University of Sherbrooke  
 University of British Columbia  
 University of Guelph  
 University of São Paulo  
 University of Sheffield  
 University of Strathclyde  
 Unnayan Onneshan  
 USC Canada  
 Wildlife Conservation Society  
 Woods Hole Research Center  
 World Agroforestry Centre  
 World Economic Forum  
 WWF - Brazil  
 WWF International

## ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

7. The meeting was opened at 10.10 a.m. on Monday, 9 July 2018, by Mr. Francis Ogwal, the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. Having recalled the mandate of the Subsidiary Body, he outlined the work to be accomplished on the 15 substantive items on the agenda of the meeting.

8. Opening statements were made by Mr. Juan Carlos Hurtado Valdez, Vice Minister, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Mexico, on behalf of Mr. Rafael Pacchiano Alamán, Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources of Mexico and President of the Conference of the Parties for its thirteenth meeting; Ms. Cristiana Paşca Palmer, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity; and Mr. Jiri Hlavacek on behalf of Mr. Erik Solheim, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

9. Mr. Hurtado Valdez greeted the Subsidiary Body and said that the present meeting would further strengthen the full and effective implementation of the Convention and its Protocols. It would review progress on implementation that would help define the post-2020 period and strengthen the alignment of the Convention with its Protocols. He emphasized the shared commitment and responsibility to achieve the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of its use. He also stressed the need to recognize the value of cultural and human capital and the importance of ensuring the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as women and youth. With the commitment of the productive sectors, that constituted the central axis of the agenda for mainstreaming biodiversity for well-being, which had been the central theme of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Mainstreaming biodiversity ensured the involvement of all sectors and all stakeholders.

10. Mexico had enacted a law on sustainable forestry development and had developed a national system of cartographic consultation as well as a number of decrees establishing water reserve zones. Internationally, the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties had promoted the theme of mainstreaming biodiversity into processes beyond the Convention with, inter alia, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Tourism Organization, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and the United Nations Environment Assembly. The present meeting marked the end of the preparatory process that had begun at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in Mexico, and would establish a strong benchmark for building a better future for both the people of the world and for the planet at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in Egypt. The integration of the efforts that had begun in Mexico would lead not only to a successful meeting in Egypt, but also to the success of subsequent meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

11. Welcoming the representatives to the meeting, the Executive Secretary thanked the Governments of Canada, the European Union, Finland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden, as well as Tourisme Montréal, for supporting the participation of representatives of least developed countries and small island developing States as well as countries with economies in transition, and the Governments of Australia, Finland, New Zealand and Norway for supporting the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities. She also acknowledged the capacity-building support provided by the Governments of Japan and the Republic of Korea and the European Union, as well as Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Italy, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland. Noting the importance of full and diverse participation of Parties, she appealed to donor countries to provide additional resources, before the end of August, to allow the full participation of Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities in the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to be held later in the year.

12. The meeting was being held during the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention, which, along with the 2018 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, provided opportunities to correct the course of intergovernmental efforts and renew political commitment to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as inspiring increased engagement in advancing the global biodiversity agenda. Recalling that the Nagoya–Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety had entered into force in March 2018, the Executive Secretary urged countries that had not yet ratified the Supplementary Protocol to do so as soon as possible, and encouraged Parties to the Supplementary Protocol to step up actions to implement it. The number of Parties to the Nagoya Protocol had increased to 107, and the information shared through the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House had tripled. The meeting would provide an opportunity to assess progress on implementing the Nagoya Protocol four years after its entry into force.

13. A successful seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund had resulted in almost \$1.3 billion being available for biodiversity programming for the period 2018-2022, although additional efforts were also needed beyond GEF to mobilize financial resources from all sources to implement the Convention and its Protocols. Transformative change was a key concept: GEF policy recommendations and programming directions, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals and decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention were all aimed at developing systemic, inclusive and transformative pathways to a better future for the planet. Recalling that pathways for the future should be systemic, inclusive and transformative to benefit human well-being, the economy and the planet, the Executive Secretary invited representatives to review the outcomes of the seminar on transformative change for biodiversity held the previous day, the outcomes of the two dialogues on transformational change<sup>121</sup> and other background documents available as information documents.

14. While it should be evident that biodiversity and ecosystems provided the essential infrastructure supporting life on Earth and human development and should thus be at the centre of economic and social assessments and political decision-making, biodiversity was still far from being a prime preoccupation outside the community of experts. The Executive Secretary therefore closed with a call for collaborative

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<sup>121</sup> The first dialogue had been held in Bogis-Bossey, Switzerland, from 12 to 14 November 2017; for the executive summary, see [CBD/SBSTTA/21/INF/19](#). The second dialogue had also been held in Bogis-Bossey, from 4 to 6 March 2018 (for the executive summary, see [CBD/SBI/2/INF/35](#)).

efforts, mutual partnerships and joint commitments to harness the collective wisdom, expertise, technologies and resources of human beings to advance the global biodiversity agenda, achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals and, most importantly, to preserve the great diversity and health of the planet.

15. Mr. Hlavacek said that UNEP and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre were long-standing partners of the Convention and its Protocols that supported the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The mainstreaming of biodiversity into key sectors was a critical part of the sustainable development embedded in the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. UNEP contributed to that through its medium-term strategy and programme of work. The most recent session of the United Nations Environment Assembly had identified solutions that would reduce pressures on ecosystems and contribute to the protection of terrestrial and marine biodiversity. That body would, at its upcoming meeting, discuss approaches to environmental issues, such as sustainable consumption and production, and would see the release of the sixth edition of the *Global Environment Outlook*. He said that the outcomes of the Assembly could make an important contribution to the post-2020 follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity.

16. He also said that UNEP and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre were working on projects funded by multilateral donors, such as the Global Environment Facility, and other bilateral donors to: review national biodiversity strategies and action plans, strengthen the protection and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, and prevent crimes such as the illegal trade in wildlife. Those projects would enhance the sustainable use and governance of oceans and the marine environment and strengthen the synergies of international and national biodiversity laws and legislation, as well as promote human rights.

17. Following the statements, the Subsidiary Body paused in memory of: Mr. Olivier de Munck, a member of the Secretariat; Mr. Cheikh Ould Sidi Mohamed, the national focal point for Mauritania and a member of the current Bureau of the Conference of the Parties; Mr. Benoit Nzigidahera, secondary national focal point for Burundi; and Mr. Johansen Volker, national focal point for Liberia and a member of the Compliance Committee under the Cartagena Protocol. All had passed away recently.

18. The Chair, commenting that high-profile personalities should be invited to meetings of the Convention's bodies in order to raise awareness of biodiversity, introduced Dr. Roberta Bondar. She had been the first neurologist to go into space, aboard the Space Shuttle Discovery mission STS-42 in 1992, and Canada's first woman in space. She was globally recognized for her contributions to space medicine research, space photography and environmental education through photography. She had received many honours, from both Canada and the United States of America.

19. Dr. Bondar stressed the importance of inspiration and passion to convince others of the importance of conserving biodiversity by using examples of photographs from space to illustrate different perspectives of the planet Earth. Human perspectives drove their commitment to change their behaviour towards other life forms; although technology had improved their lives, humans must take an ethical approach to the rest of the planet. She showed a "dymaxion" map, prepared by R. Buckminster Fuller in 1943, which was a projection of a map of the world onto the surface of an icosahedron, which could be unfolded and flattened in two dimensions and which put into perspective the relative proportions of the land masses and oceans. Other perspectives were seen by mapping ocean currents and changing temperatures. She also showed an image of the geographical centre of Canada, in Nunavut, where the marine biodiversity was dying because of the influx of warm water due to climate change. She congratulated the Republic of Korea on having set up the Bio-Bridge Initiative to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation among Parties to the Convention. Through the Initiative, the Roberta Bondar Foundation had been able to obtain information from a number of initiatives for tracking the migratory patterns of endangered bird species. Another activity of her Foundation was to provide schoolchildren with cameras to photograph endangered species, and projects were under way in Kenya and among First Nations peoples in Canada. She urged participants to live in harmony with all life on Earth.

**ITEM 2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK**

20. Consistent with the rules of procedure, the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties served as the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body. Accordingly, the meeting was chaired by the representative of the President of the Conference of the Parties. It was agreed that Ms. Elena Makeyeva (Belarus) would serve as Rapporteur.

21. At the 1st session of the meeting, on 9 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered the provisional agenda (CBD/SBI/2/1) and adopted the following agenda for the meeting:

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Review of progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.
4. Assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization.
5. Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors and other strategic actions to enhance implementation.
6. Global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism (Article 10) of the Nagoya Protocol.
7. Specialized international access and benefit-sharing instruments in the context of Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Nagoya Protocol.
8. Resource mobilization.
9. Financial mechanism.
10. Capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer.
11. Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives.
12. Mechanisms for review of implementation.
13. National reporting, and assessment and review, under the Convention and its Protocols.
14. Enhancing integration under the Convention and its Protocols with respect to provisions related to access and benefit-sharing, provisions related to biosafety, and provisions related to Article 8(j).
15. Review of the effectiveness of the processes under the Convention and its Protocols.
16. Preparation for the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.
17. Allocation of resources and possibilities of engaging the private sector: trust fund for facilitating the participation of Parties in the Convention process.
18. Other matters.
19. Adoption of the report.
20. Closure of the meeting.

22. The Subsidiary Body approved the organization of work proposed by the Chair (CBD/SBI/2/1/Add.1) but decided to take up agenda item 16 after its discussion of agenda item 5.



**ITEM 3. REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AND THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020**

23. At the 1st session of the meeting, on 9 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body took up agenda item 3. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (CBD/SBI/2/2), accompanied by addenda providing an update on progress in revising/updating and implementing revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans (CBD/SBI/2/2/Add.1) and an analysis of the contribution of national targets established by Parties and progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (CBD/SBI/2/2/Add.2) and a note on progress in gender mainstreaming and the implementation of the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action (CBD/SBI/2/2/Add.3). The Subsidiary Body also had before it the following information documents: progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biodiversity (CBD/SBI/2/INF/5), a compilation of views and information received on the progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biodiversity (CBD/SBI/2/INF/10), additional details on actions undertaken by Parties and the Secretariat to implement the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action (CBD/SBI/2/INF/11) and an updated status of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 (CBD/SBSTTA/22/INF/30).

24. The representative of the Secretariat informed the Subsidiary Body that the Governments of Pakistan, Palau, Portugal, Trinidad and Tobago and Vanuatu had recently submitted their national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

25. Statements were made by the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina (on behalf of the Central and Eastern European countries present), Cambodia, Cameroon (on behalf of the African Group), Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), India, Jordan, Malawi, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Peru, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen.

26. Statements were also made by representatives of UNEP (also on behalf of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre) and the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS).

27. Statements were made by representatives of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), the Global Forest Coalition (GFC), the Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GBYN), the ICCA Consortium and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB).

28. Support for certain text proposals made by observers was expressed by representatives of Australia, Canada and Guatemala.

29. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed orally by the Parties or supported by them and the comments received in writing.

30. At the 6th session of the meeting, on 11 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered the revised text submitted by the Chair. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/2/L.2.

31. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body adopted CBD/SBI/2/L.2 as recommendation 2/1. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

**ITEM 4. ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND THE FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS ARISING FROM THEIR UTILIZATION**

32. At the 1st session of the meeting, on 9 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body took up agenda item 4. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol (CBD/SBI/2/3), as well as the report of the Compliance Committee under the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing on its second meeting (CBD/ABS/CC/2/4). It also had before it information documents on the analysis of information contained in the interim national reports and information published in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House as of 22 February 2018 (CBD/SBI/2/INF/3), a statistical overview of the answers provided in the interim national report for the Nagoya Protocol (CBD/SBI/2/INF/4), a review of implementation and operation of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House (CBD/SBI/2/INF/7) and a stock-taking of model contractual clauses, codes of conduct, guidelines, best practices and standards, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities' customary laws, community protocols and procedures (CBD/SBI/2/INF/8). The representative of the Secretariat informed the Subsidiary Body that to date, 82 interim national reports had been submitted by Parties and non-Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, a first checkpoint communiqué had been issued by Germany in relation to a South African genetic resource and 193 certificates of compliance had been published by Parties.

33. Statements were made by representatives of Parties to the Nagoya Protocol: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Botswana, China, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malawi, Mexico, Norway, Philippines (also on behalf of the member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)), Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.

34. Statements were also made by representatives of Morocco and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

35. Further statements were made by representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (also on behalf of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)) and UNEP.

36. A statement was also made by a representative of IIFB.

37. Support was expressed for the text proposals made by the representative of IIFB.

38. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed orally by the Parties or supported by them and the comments received in writing.

39. At the 6th session of the meeting, on 11 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered the revised text submitted by the Chair. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/2/L.3.

40. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body adopted CBD/SBI/2/L.3 as recommendation 2/2. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

**ITEM 5. MAINSTREAMING OF BIODIVERSITY WITHIN AND ACROSS SECTORS AND OTHER STRATEGIC ACTIONS TO ENHANCE IMPLEMENTATION**

41. At the 2nd session of the meeting, on 9 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body took up agenda item 5. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors and other strategic actions to enhance implementation (CBD/SBI/2/4), institutional mechanisms and options for potential actions and practices to improve implementation at the national level (CBD/SBI/2/4/Add.1), guidance for reporting by businesses on their actions related to biodiversity (CBD/SBI/2/4/Add.2), mainstreaming of biodiversity in the energy and mining sector (CBD/SBI/2/4/Add.3), biodiversity mainstreaming in the manufacturing and processing sector (CBD/SBI/2/4/Add.4) and mainstreaming of biodiversity in the infrastructure sector (CBD/SBI/2/4/Add.5). It also had before it the following information documents: details on actions undertaken by Parties and the Secretariat to implement the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action (CBD/SBI/2/INF/11), voluntary report on the contribution of subnational governments for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (CBD/SBI/2/INF/23), an analytical note on mainstreaming biodiversity in the manufacturing and processing sector (CBD/SBI/2/INF/31), guidance for reporting by businesses on their actions related to biodiversity (CBD/SBI/2/INF/36), an executive summary — Report of the international expert workshop on mainstreaming biodiversity in the sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing (CBD/SBI/2/INF/37) and the report of the international workshop “The path we face” progress on biodiversity mainstreaming for well-being (CBD/SBI/2/INF/39).

42. At the invitation of the Chair, Mr. Jimmiel Mandima of the African Wildlife Foundation and Mr. Neville Ash of UNEP-WCMC delivered a short presentation on the mainstreaming of biodiversity. Mr. Mandima said that Africa had the youngest and fastest growing population, and one of the fastest growing economies on the planet. It had approximately one quarter of the biodiversity of the planet and the IPBES regional assessment had shown that Africa’s natural wealth and indigenous and local knowledge constituted a strategic asset for sustainable development. The African Union had recognized the opportunities and challenges associated with ensuring that development was balanced with the protection of wild lands and wildlife in its Agenda 2063, the Africa We Want: a shared strategic framework for inclusive growth and sustainable development. He said that, by looking at key biodiversity areas and protected areas as well as certain species ranges, it was possible to understand which areas needed urgent action in order to avoid costly remedial actions in the future. He explained Africa’s major development corridors and said that development had to be delivered in such a way as to sustain the ecological systems underpinning life on the continent, as the areas of infrastructure development tended to overlap with key wildlife habitats. Major development projects such as the Inga Dams in the Congo River basin and the Lamu Port South Sudan Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) Corridor were examples of how biodiversity could be mainstreamed into development. Africa needed to learn from the experience of others and ensure that development was done well, but, for that, it was essential to communicate with the right people.

43. Mr. Ash reviewed a number of different tools that allowed the measurement of biodiversity and which could be used by governments, industry and other stakeholders to take account of biodiversity when planning their activities. Some of those tools would be further refined and presented at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He said that decision makers needed credible, legitimate information that was accessible, and effective methods to interpret scientific information in order to make informed decisions; the scientific community needed to appreciate the needs of decision makers in order to provide them with usable information. The appropriate tools needed to be identified for the different sectors and the data provided needed to be both useful and easily accessible so that biodiversity could be reflected in planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation activities. In order to mainstream biodiversity it was also important to understand the decision-making process, the key stakeholders, their interests and the limits on their freedom of action. Champions were needed in key ministries or agencies who could raise awareness of the requirement for mainstreaming

biodiversity. It was important to make a strong case for biodiversity, for example by linking it to poverty alleviation. There would be few quick “wins” and it was therefore important to plan for the long-term and have biodiversity concerns taken up in the policy and planning processes of government and the private sector. Mainstreaming biodiversity could reduce the resource burden in some key sectors but it was essential to communicate with the right stakeholders, especially those who were influential in the decision-making process.

44. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina (on behalf of the central and eastern European countries present), Cambodia (also on behalf of the ASEAN member States), Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), India, Japan, Jordan, Malawi, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Peru, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

45. A statement was also made by a representative of FAO.

46. Further statements were made by representatives of BirdLife International, Friends of the Earth International, GBYN, GFC, the Group of Leading Subnational Governments for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the ICCA Consortium and IIFB.

47. Support for certain text proposals made by observers was expressed by representatives of Canada, China, Egypt, Japan, Mexico, Philippines, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Tajikistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

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

49. At the 3rd session of the meeting, on 10 July 2018, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed orally by the Parties or supported by them and the comments received in writing.

50. At the 6th session of the meeting, on 11 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered the revised text submitted by the Chair.

51. Statements were made by representatives of Colombia, Cuba, European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Japan, Morocco, Peru, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

52. At the 7th session of the meeting, on 12 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body continued discussion of the revised text.

53. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Egypt, European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Turkmenistan, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

54. A statement was also made by a representative speaking on behalf of the International Council on Mining and Metals and IPIECA (formerly the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association).

55. Following the interventions, the Chair established a small group consisting of representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, European Union, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Turkmenistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) with a mandate to finalize the text of the recommendation.

56. At the 8th session of the meeting, on 12 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation submitted by the Chair.

57. Following the exchange of views, the Chair asked Mr. Hayo Haanstra (Netherlands) to facilitate a group of friends of the Chair to further discuss the draft recommendation.

58. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered the revisions to the draft recommendation proposed by the facilitator. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/2/L.21.

59. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body adopted CBD/SBI/2/L.21, as amended orally, as recommendation 2/3. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

## **ITEM 6. GLOBAL MULTILATERAL BENEFIT-SHARING MECHANISM (ARTICLE 10 OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL)**

60. At the 3rd session of the meeting, on 10 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body took up agenda item 6. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on Global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism (Article 10) of the Nagoya Protocol (CBD/SBI/2/5).

61. Statements were made by representatives of Parties to the Nagoya Protocol: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belarus, China, Ecuador, European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Malawi, Mexico, Norway, Rwanda, South Africa (on behalf of the African Group), Sudan, Switzerland and Uruguay.

62. Statements were also made by representatives of Morocco and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

63. A statement was also made by the representative of the Red de Mujeres Indígenas sobre Biodiversidad de América Latina y el Caribe (RMIB-LAC).

64. Support was expressed by the representative of Ecuador for the text proposals made by the representative of RMIB-LAC.

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

66. At the 4th session of the meeting, on 10 July 2018, the Chair said that he had established a contact group facilitated by Ms. Alejandra Romana Barrios Perez (Mexico) and Mr. Gaute Voight-Hanssen (Norway) to revise the recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol at its third meeting.

67. At the 8th session of the meeting, on 12 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation submitted by Mr. Voight-Hanssen, co-chair of the contact group. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/2/L.13.

68. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body adopted CBD/SBI/2/L.13, as amended orally, as recommendation 2/4. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

**ITEM 7. SPECIALIZED INTERNATIONAL ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING INSTRUMENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF ARTICLE 4, PARAGRAPH 4, OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL**

69. At the 3rd session of the meeting, on 10 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body took up agenda item 7. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on specialized international access and benefit-sharing instruments in the context of Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Nagoya Protocol (CBD/SBI/2/6). In addition to the suggested elements of a recommendation, the document presented an overview of a study into criteria that could be used to determine what constituted a specialized international access and benefit-sharing instrument, with the full study contained in information document CBD/SBI/2/INF/17.

70. Statements were made by representatives of Parties to the Nagoya Protocol: Argentina, China, Ecuador, European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), India, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Rwanda, South Africa (on behalf of the African Group) and Switzerland.

71. Statements were also made by representatives of Morocco and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

72. Additional statements were made by representatives of ITPGRFA and WHO.

73. A statement was also made by the representative of IIFB.

74. The representative of Malawi expressed support for the text proposals made by the representative of IIFB.

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

76. At the 4th session of the meeting, on 10 July 2018, the Chair said that he had established a contact group to revise the recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol at its third meeting. The co-chairs of the group would be announced at a later session.

77. At the 6th session of the meeting, on 11 July 2018, the Chair announced that Mr. Thomas Greiber (Germany) and Ms. Lactitia Tshililo Tshitwamulomoni (South Africa) would co-chair the contact group.

78. At the 9th session of the meeting, on 12 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered a draft recommendation submitted by the co-chairs of the contact group. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/2/L.17.

79. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body adopted CBD/SBI/2/L.17, as amended orally, as recommendation 2/5. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

**ITEM 8. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION**

80. At the 4th session of the meeting, on 10 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body took up agenda item 8. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on resource mobilization (CBD/SBI/2/7); a stock-take and updated analysis of information provided through the financial reporting framework (CBD/SBI/2/7/Add.1); elements of methodological guidance for identifying, monitoring and assessing the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

(CBD/SBI/2/19); and a note on taking the voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms into account when selecting, designing and implementing biodiversity financing mechanisms and when developing instrument-specific safeguards (CBD/SBI/2/20). It also had before it the following information documents: compilation of views on resource mobilization: assessing the contribution of collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities and safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms (CBD/SBI/2/INF/9), and resource mobilization: progress in achieving the milestones for the full implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 (CBD/SBI/2/INF/15).

81. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Canada, European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), India, Madagascar (also on behalf of small island developing States), Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Seychelles, South Africa (also on behalf of the African continent), Sri Lanka, Sudan and Turkmenistan (also on behalf of Belarus, Ukraine and other countries of the region).

82. Statements were also made by representatives of IIFB and the ICCA Consortium.

83. Representatives of Canada, Ethiopia and Norway expressed support for the text proposals made by the representative of IIFB.

84. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed orally by the Parties or supported by them and the comments received in writing.

85. At the 7th session of the meeting, on 12 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised text submitted by the Chair on the elements of methodological guidance for identifying, monitoring and assessing the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The draft recommendation was approved for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/2/L.4.

86. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body adopted CBD/SBI/2/L.4 as recommendation 2/18. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

87. At the 7th session of the meeting, on 12 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised text submitted by the Chair on taking the voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms into account when selecting, designing and implementing financing mechanisms and when developing instrument-specific safeguards.

88. The draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/2/L.5.

89. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body adopted CBD/SBI/2/L.5 as recommendation 2/17. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

90. At its 9th session, on 12 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised text submitted by the Chair. Following an exchange of views, the draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/2/L.6.

91. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body adopted CBD/SBI/2/L.6 as recommendation 2/6. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

## ITEM 9. FINANCIAL MECHANISM

92. At the 4th session of the meeting, on 10 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body took up agenda item 9. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the financial mechanism (Article 21) (CBD/SBI/2/8), the preliminary report of the Global Environment Facility (CBD/SBI/2/8/Add.1) and the summary of evaluation results of the Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office (CBD/SBI/2/INF/25). The representative of the Secretariat said that, due to the lack of voluntary contributions, it had not been possible to implement the procedures set out in the terms of reference for the fifth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism.

93. At the invitation of the Chair, Mr. Mark Zimsky of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) introduced the preliminary report of GEF (CBD/SBI/2/8/Add.1). He said that the draft report provided information on the activities of GEF in the biodiversity focal area and other GEF focal areas relevant to the Convention on Biological Diversity, along with other integrated pilot programmes and sustainable forest management investments that generated global biodiversity benefits. The report covered the period from 1 July 2016 to 15 March 2018, while the final report to the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting would include information from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2018. He said that, as at 15 March 2018, approximately US\$ 1.01 billion had been allocated to implement projects and programmes for biodiversity resource programming, which was approximately 78 per cent to total resources of \$1.296 billion allocated to biodiversity focal areas during the sixth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund. Approximately \$7.986 billion had been leveraged in co-financing with the result that a total of \$9.529 billion had been invested, between 1 July 2014 and 15 March 2018, towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. He also said that, while countries had previously prioritized funding for the management of their protected area systems when allocating resources received from GEF, a significant shift in prioritization had been observed during the sixth replenishment period. Countries were investing most of the resources they received under the GEF System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) in improving biodiversity management in productive landscapes and seascapes; 75 per cent of country allocations being received under STAR were directed to supporting activities outside formal protected areas and only 29 per cent to protected areas. Biodiversity focal area projects accounted for 27 per cent of total GEF Trust Fund utilization during the sixth replenishment, and a review of 554 terminal evaluations indicated that 83 per cent of biodiversity projects had satisfactory outcomes.

94. Statements were made by representatives of Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group), European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), India, Jamaica, Japan, Maldives (on behalf of the small island developing States present), Micronesia (Federated States of), Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Peru, Philippines (on behalf of the ASEAN member States), Rwanda, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan (also on behalf of the Central and Eastern European countries present), Uruguay and Yemen.

95. A statement was also made by the representative of IIFB.

96. Representatives of Ethiopia and Saint Lucia expressed support for the text proposals made by the representative of IIFB.

97. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed orally by the Parties or supported by them and the comments received in writing.

98. At its 9th session, on 12 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised text submitted by the Chair. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/2/L.19.



99. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body adopted CBD/SBI/2/L.19 as recommendation 2/7. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

#### **ITEM 10. CAPACITY-BUILDING, TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER**

100. At the 4th session of the meeting, on 10 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body took up agenda item 10. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and the clearing-house mechanism (CBD/SBI/2/9), a progress report on the implementation of the short-term action plan (2017-2020) to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols (CBD/SBI/2/INF/6), and the updated web strategy for the Convention and its Protocols (CBD/SBI/2/INF/16).

101. Statements were made by representatives of Antigua and Barbuda (also on behalf of the small island developing States present at the meeting), Argentina, Australia, Belarus (also on behalf of the Central and Eastern European countries present), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Cameroon (also on behalf of the African Group), Ecuador, European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Guatemala, India, Japan, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Republic of Korea, South Africa and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

102. Statements were also made by representatives of GYBN, IIFB and IUCN.

103. Representatives of Canada, Federated States of Micronesia, Guatemala and South Africa expressed support for the text proposals made by the representative of GYBN. Representatives of Guatemala, South Africa and Tajikistan expressed support for the text proposals made by the representative of IIFB.

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

105. At the 8th session of the meeting, on 12 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised text submitted by the Chair. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/2/L.9.

106. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body adopted CBD/SBI/2/L.9, as amended orally, as recommendation 2/8. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

#### **ITEM 11. COOPERATION WITH OTHER CONVENTIONS, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INITIATIVES**

107. At the 5th session of the meeting, on 11 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body took up agenda item 11. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and partnerships (CBD/SBI/2/10), complemented by addenda on implementation of options to enhance synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions (CBD/SBI/2/10/Add.1) and collaboration with the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CBD/SBI/2/10/Add.2). It also had before it the following information documents: cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and partnerships (CBD/SBI/2/INF/12), supporting the implementation of decision XIII/24 of the Conference of the Parties (CBD/SBI/2/INF/13), the report of the informal advisory group on synergies among biodiversity-related conventions (CBD/SBI/2/INF/14), Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative – review of implementation for the period

2015-2017 and outlook for 2018-2020 (CBD/SBI/2/INF/18), biodiversity guidelines for assessments of forest landscape restoration opportunities (CBD/SBI/2/INF/19), consultations held under the “Caring for coasts” initiative for restoration of coastal wetland ecosystems (CBD/SBI/2/INF/20), a progress report on implementation of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity (CBD/SBI/2/INF/24), cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and partnerships – joint and individual contributions from CPF member organizations to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (CBD/SBI/2/INF/28), Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on Biodiversity Mainstreaming across Agricultural Sectors (CBD/SBI/2/INF/29) and the contribution of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora to the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (CBD/SBI/2/INF/34). The Subsidiary Body also had before it a progress report on the SCBD-UNESCO Joint Programme on the links between biological and cultural diversity, prepared for the tenth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (CBD/WG8J/10/INF/9).

108. At the invitation of the Chair, Mr. Hesiquio Benitez (Mexico), the chair of the informal advisory group on synergies among biodiversity-related conventions, said that the 19 experts that constituted the group had met face-to-face in December 2017 and several times by teleconference. Their report, based on 400 years of accumulated experience, was contained in document CBD/SBI/2/INF/14. It included “policy-friendly” advice on desirable actions, the work programme and priorities and a road map.

109. Statements were made by representatives of Australia, Belarus (also on behalf of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe present), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Micronesia (Federated States of), India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Saint Lucia (also on behalf of the small island developing States), South Africa, Switzerland, Tonga (also on behalf of the Pacific island countries present), Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

110. Further statements were made by representatives of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, FAO, ITPGRFA and UNEP.

111. A statement was also made by a representative of IIFB.

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

113. At the 9th session of the meeting, on 12 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised text submitted by the Chair. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/2/L.20.

114. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body adopted CBD/SBI/2/L.20 as recommendation 2/9. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

## **ITEM 12. MECHANISMS FOR REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION**

115. At the 5th session of the meeting, on 11 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body took up agenda item 12. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on mechanisms to facilitate the review of implementation (CBD/SBI/2/11), an update on the implementation of a pilot phase for the voluntary peer review of the revision and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (CBD/SBI/2/INF/27) and draft guidance for reporting progress on biodiversity to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development through voluntary national reviews (CBD/SBI/2/INF/32).

116. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Canada, Cuba, Ecuador, European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), India, Japan, Jordan, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa and Switzerland.

117. Statements were also made by representatives of IIFB and GYBN (also on behalf of GFC, ICCA Consortium and many other civil society groups present at the meeting).

118. The representative of Canada supported the proposals made by the representatives of IIFB and GYBN.

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

120. At the 7th session of the meeting, on 12 July 2018, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed orally by the Parties or supported by them and the comments received in writing.

121. At the 8th session of the meeting, on 12 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised text submitted by the Chair. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation was approved for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/2/L.8.

122. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body adopted CBD/SBI/2/L.8 as recommendation 2/10. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

### **ITEM 13. NATIONAL REPORTING, AND ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW, UNDER THE CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS**

123. At the 5th session of the meeting, on 11 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body took up agenda item 13. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols (CBD/SBI/2/12), a note on monitoring and reporting (Article 33) and assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (Article 35) (CBD/SBI/2/13) and a reference table for the draft revised format for the fourth national report under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CBD/SBI/2/INF/22).

124. The Chair said that the item contained three sub-items and asked that the interventions clearly identify the sub-items being addressed.

#### *Process for aligning national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols post-2020*

125. Statements were made by representatives of Cambodia, Canada, Ecuador, European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Guatemala, India, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, South Africa, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic and Tajikistan (also on behalf of the Central and Eastern European countries present).

126. A statement was also made by the representative of the State of Palestine.

127. A statement was made by the representative of UNEP.

128. Statements were also made by the representatives of GBIF (also on behalf of the Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO BON) and IIFB.

129. Representatives of Belarus, Guatemala and Tajikistan expressed support for the text proposals made by the representative of GBIF. The representatives of Guatemala also expressed support for the text proposals made by the representative of IIFB.

130. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed orally by the Parties or supported by them and the comments received in writing.

131. At the 9th session of the meeting, on 12 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised draft recommendation on national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols submitted by the Chair. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/2/L.16.

132. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body adopted CBD/SBI/2/L.16, as amended orally, as recommendation 2/11. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

*Format for the fourth national reports, and fourth assessment and review, of the Cartagena Protocol*

133. Statements were made by representatives of Ecuador, European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Morocco and New Zealand.

134. A statement was made by the representative of UNEP.

135. A statement was also made by the representative of IIFB.

136. The representatives of Guatemala expressed support for the text proposals made by the representative of IIFB.

137. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed orally by the Parties or supported by them and the comments received in writing.

138. At the 8th session of the meeting, on 12 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised draft recommendation on assessment and review (Article 35 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety) submitted by the Chair. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/2/L.10.

139. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body adopted CBD/SBI/2/L.10, as amended orally, as recommendation 2/12. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

140. At the 9th session of the meeting, on 12 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised draft recommendation on monitoring and reporting (Article 33 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety), submitted by the Chair. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/2/L.18.

141. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body adopted CBD/SBI/2/L.18 as recommendation 2/13. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

**ITEM 14. ENHANCING INTEGRATION UNDER THE CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS WITH RESPECT TO ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING-RELATED PROVISIONS, BIOSAFETY-RELATED PROVISIONS, AND ARTICLE 8(J) AND RELATED PROVISIONS**

142. At the 5th session of the meeting, on 11 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body took up agenda item 14. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on integrated

approaches to issues at the interface between the access and benefit-sharing-related provisions of the Convention and the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol (CBD/SBI/2/14), a note on integrated approaches to issues at the interface between the biosafety-related provisions of the Convention and the provisions of the Cartagena Protocol (CBD/SBI/2/15) and on integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention and its Protocols (CBD/SBI/2/21). It also had before it, as an information document, a compilation of views on resource mobilization: assessing the contribution of collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities, and safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms (CBD/SBI/2/INF/9).

143. The Chair said that the item contained three sub-items and asked that interventions clearly identify the sub-items being addressed.

*Integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention and its Protocols (CBD/SBI/2/21)*

144. Statements were made by representatives of Australia and Guatemala.

145. At the 6th session of the meeting, on 11 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body continued its consideration of the agenda item.

146. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Switzerland, South Africa and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

147. A statement was also made by the representative of IIFB.

148. Representatives of Canada, Ecuador, Ethiopia and Gambia expressed support for the text changes proposed by the representative of IIFB.

149. At the 8th session of the meeting, on 12 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised draft recommendation on integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention and its Protocols, submitted by the Chair. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/2/L.12.

150. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body adopted CBD/SBI/2/L.12, as amended orally, as recommendation 2/16. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

*Enhancing integration under the Convention and its Protocols with respect to ABS-related provisions (CBD/SBI/2/14)*

151. At the 6th session of the meeting, on 11 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body continued its consideration of the agenda item.

152. Statements were made by representatives of Ecuador, European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, South Africa, Switzerland, Tajikistan (also on behalf of the Central and Eastern European countries present) and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

*Enhancing integration under the Convention and its Protocols with respect to biosafety-related provisions (CBD/SBI/2/15)*

153. At the 6th session of the meeting, on 11 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body continued its consideration of the agenda item.

154. Statements were made by representatives of Colombia, European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Japan, Malawi, Mexico, South Africa and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

155. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed orally by the Parties or supported by them and the comments received in writing.

156. At the 9th session of the meeting, on 12 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised text on enhancing integration under the Convention and its Protocols with respect to provisions related to biosafety, and provisions related to access and benefit-sharing, submitted by the Chair. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/2/L.14.

157. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body adopted CBD/SBI/2/L.14 as recommendation 2/14. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

#### **ITEM 15. REVIEW OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROCESSES UNDER THE CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS**

158. At the 6th session of the meeting, on 11 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body took up agenda item 15. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the review of the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols (CBD/SBI/2/16) and the review of the experience in holding concurrent meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and of the Parties to the Protocols (CBD/SBI/2/16/Add.1). It also had before it the results of a survey of views of Parties on the experience in holding concurrent meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols (CBD/SBI/2/INF/1) and the results of an online survey on the experience of participants who had attended the concurrent meetings (CBD/SBI/2/INF/2). Document CBD/SBI/2/16 also contained a review of experience in managing conflicts of interest in other conventions and international organizations and presented a proposed procedure for avoiding and managing conflicts of interest in relation to the Convention and its Protocols.

159. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Ethiopia, European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Morocco, New Zealand, Rwanda, Sudan and Switzerland.

160. Statements were also made by representatives of Ecoropa (European Network for Ecological Reflection and Action) (supported by Youth and also on behalf of EcoNexus, Friends of the Earth International and other civil society organizations present at the meeting) and GYBN.

161. The representatives of Rwanda and South Africa expressed support for the statement made by the representative of GYBN.

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

163. At the 9th session of the meeting, on 12 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised text submitted by the Chair. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation was approved, as amended orally, for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/2/L.15.

164. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body adopted CBD/SBI/2/L.15 as recommendation 2/15. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

#### **ITEM 16. PREPARATION FOR THE FOLLOW-UP TO THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020**

165. At the 3rd session of the meeting, on 10 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body took up agenda item 16. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it proposals for a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/SBI/2/17). The Subsidiary Body was invited to consider the draft recommendation contained in document CBD/SBI/2/2. It also had before it an information document providing the results of the second Bogis-Bossey Dialogue for Biodiversity (CBD/SBI/2/INF/35). As a follow-up to recommendation XXI/1 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation also had before it four information documents that had been prepared for the twenty-first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and subsequently revised after peer review, which were also relevant to item 16: review of future projections of biodiversity and ecosystem services (CBD/SBSTTA/21/INF/2/Rev.1); use of biodiversity scenarios at local, national and regional scales (CBD/SBSTTA/21/INF/3/Rev.1); summary of the shared socioeconomic pathways (CBD/SBSTTA/21/INF/4/Rev.1); and multiscale, cross-sectoral scenarios for nature futures: the positive visions for biodiversity, ecosystem services, and human well-being (CBD/SBSTTA/21/INF/18/Rev.1).

166. Statements were made by representatives of Cambodia, Canada (also on behalf of Australia, Japan, New Zealand and Switzerland), China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt (also on behalf of the African group), European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), India, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Malawi, Maldives (also on behalf of the small island developing States), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines (also on behalf of the ASEAN member States), Republic of Korea, Seychelles, South Africa, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan (also on behalf of the Central and Eastern European countries present), Uruguay and Yemen.

167. A statement was also made by a representative of the State of Palestine.

168. Statements were made by representatives of FAO and UNEP.

169. Statements were also made by representatives of BirdLife International, Friends of Nature, GBYN, IUCN, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and WWF.

170. Support for certain text proposals made by observers was expressed by representatives of Australia, Gambia, Jordan, Norway, Pakistan, Peru and Switzerland.

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

172. At the 4th meeting, on 10 July 2018, the Chair said that he had asked the Secretariat to prepare a non-paper, which would be discussed by a group of friends of the Chair facilitated by Ms. Prudence Galaga (Cameroon).

173. At the 9th session of the meeting, on 12 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised text submitted by the Chair. Following an exchange of views, the revised draft recommendation was approved, as amended orally, for formal adoption by the Subsidiary Body as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/2/L.11.

174. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body adopted CBD/SBI/2/L.11, as amended orally, as recommendation 2/19. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

**ITEM 17. TRUST FUND FOR FACILITATING PARTICIPATION OF PARTIES IN  
THE CONVENTION PROCESS: ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES AND  
POSSIBILITIES OF ENGAGING THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

175. At the 6th session of the meeting, on 11 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body took up agenda item 17. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the Trust Fund for facilitating participation of Parties in the Convention process and allocation of resources and possibilities of engaging the private sector (CBD/SBI/2/18).

176. Statements were made by representatives of Canada, Cuba (on behalf of the small island developing States), Ecuador, Ethiopia, European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Jamaica, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway and South Africa (on behalf of the African Group).

177. The representative of Norway announced that Norway would contribute 1 million Norwegian kroner to facilitate the participation of developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, in the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

178. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised text for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body, taking into account the views expressed orally by the Parties and the comments received in writing.

179. At the 8th session of the meeting, on 12 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body considered a revised text submitted by the Chair and approved it for formal adoption as draft recommendation CBD/SBI/2/L.7.

180. At the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, the Subsidiary Body adopted CBD/SBI/2/L.7 as recommendation 2/20. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is contained in section I of the present report.

**ITEM 18. OTHER MATTERS**

181. A draw was conducted to choose the country that would determine the alphabetical order of seating in plenary during the coming biennium, beginning with the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The head of the delegation of Mexico, Ms. Edda Fernandes Luiselli, drew the name of Guyana. Guyana would therefore be seated first, followed by the other Parties in alphabetical order.

**ITEM 19. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT**

182. The present report was adopted at the 10th session of the meeting, on 13 July 2018, on the basis of the draft report prepared by the Rapporteur (CBD/SBI/2/L.1), as orally amended, on the understanding that the Rapporteur would be entrusted with its finalization.

**ITEM 20. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING**

183. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation was closed at 1 p.m. on Friday, 13 July 2018.

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