



Convention on Biological Diversity

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Fourteenth meeting
Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, 17-29 November 2018

DRAFT PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING

Rapporteur: Mr. Monyrak Meng (Cambodia)

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

1. Following an offer of the Government of Egypt, which was welcomed by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (the Conference of the Parties) in decision [XIII/33](#), the Conference of the Parties held its fourteenth meeting in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, from 17 to 29 November 2018, in conjunction with the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (the Cartagena Protocol) and the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (the Nagoya Protocol).

B. Attendance

2. All States were invited to participate in the meeting. The following Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (the Convention) attended: ... [*to be completed*].
3. The following State not party to the Convention was also represented: ... [*to be completed*].
4. For all other participants, see annex I to the present report.

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

Item 1. Opening of the meeting

Opening statements

5. The fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties was opened at 11:00 a.m. on 17 November by Mr. José Octavio Tripp Villanueva, Ambassador of Mexico to Egypt, on behalf of Mr. Rafael Pacchiano Alamán, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of Mexico and outgoing President of the Conference of the Parties.
6. Opening statements were made by Ms. Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment of Egypt and President of the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting (hereinafter referred to as the President); Ms. Cristiana Paşca Palmer, Executive Secretary of the Convention secretariat; Ms. Maria Fernanda Espinosa, President of the United Nations General Assembly, via video; and Mr. Abdel Fattah El Sisi, President of Egypt.

7. In her statement, the President referred to the outcomes of the high-level segment, including the Sharm El-Sheikh Declaration: Investing in Biodiversity for People and Planet. The Sharm El-Sheikh Declaration was made available as document CBD/COP/14/12 and the report of the high-level segment as document CBD/COP/14/12/Add.1.
8. Two video presentations were screened, the first prepared by the Government of Mexico on mainstreaming biodiversity and the second by the Government of Egypt on biodiversity and its vital connection with the survival of humanity. There was also a performance by schoolchildren in the importance of biodiversity.
9. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 17 November 2018, statements were made by Ms. Amina Mohammed, Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations, via video, and Ms. Corli Pretorius, Deputy Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) World Conservation Monitoring Centre.
10. Representatives viewed two films, one by the National Geographic Society and the other by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), as well as a video message from Mr. Paul McCartney.
11. General statements were made by representatives of Argentina (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Group), Canada (on behalf of a group of non-aligned countries), European Union and its 28 member States, Belarus (on behalf of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe), Rwanda (on behalf of the African Group) and Malaysia (on behalf of the Group of Like-minded Megadiverse Countries).
12. Statements were also made by representatives of the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN), the International Indigenous Forum for Biodiversity (IIFB), the CBD Alliance and the Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN) and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).
13. Summaries of the opening statements are set out in annex II to the present report.

Item 2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

Adoption of the agenda

14. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 17 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda prepared by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Bureau (CBD/COP/14/1):
 1. Opening of the meeting.
 2. Organizational matters.
 3. Report on the credentials of representatives to the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
 4. Pending issues.
 5. Date and venue of future meetings of the Conference of the Parties.
 6. Reports of intersessional and regional preparatory meetings.
 7. Administration of the Convention and budget for the trust funds.
 8. Review of progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020.
 9. Resource mobilization and the financial mechanism.
 10. Capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation.
 11. Knowledge management and communication.
 12. Mechanisms for national reporting, assessment and review.

13. Enhancing integration under the Convention and its Protocols with respect to provisions related to access and benefit-sharing, biosafety, and Article 8(j) and related provisions.
14. Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives.
15. Review of the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols.
16. Second work programme of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.
17. Long-term strategic directions to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, approaches to living in harmony with nature and preparation for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
18. Digital sequence information on genetic resources.
19. Article 8(j) and related provisions.
20. Sustainable wildlife management.
21. Biodiversity and climate change.
22. Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors.
23. Conservation and sustainable use of pollinators.
24. Spatial planning, protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.
25. Marine and coastal biodiversity.
26. Invasive alien species.
27. Synthetic biology.
28. Liability and redress (Article 14, paragraph 2).
29. Other matters.
30. Adoption of the report.
31. Closure of the meeting.

Organization of work

15. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 17 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties agreed to organize its work as set out in annex II to the proposed organization of work (CBD/COP/14/1/Add.2). Accordingly, the Conference of the Parties agreed to establish two working groups. Working Group I would be chaired by Mr. Hayo Haanstra (Netherlands) and Working Group II by Ms. Clarissa Nina (Brazil). The working groups and the plenary would take up the agenda items in accordance with the division of responsibilities proposed in the annex I to the document.

16. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 22 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties heard interim progress reports by the chairs of Working Groups I and II.

17. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 25 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties heard interim progress reports by the chairs of Working Groups I and II.

Work of the sessional working groups

18. Working Group I held 13 meetings between 18 and 28 November 2018. The Working Group adopted its report (CBD/COP/14/WG.1/L.1) on 28 November 2018.

19. Working Group II held 18 meetings between 18 and 28 November 2018. The Working Group adopted its report (CBD/COP/14/WG.2/L.1) on 28 November 2018.

Parallel events and awards

20. During the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, three awards ceremonies took place. In addition, multiple related events were held in parallel with the meeting. More information on those award ceremonies and parallel events can be found in annex IV to the present report.

Election of officers

Election of the President

21. In accordance with rule 21 of the rules of procedure, at the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 17 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties elected, by acclamation, Ms. Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment of Egypt, as President of its fourteenth meeting.

Election of officers other than the President

22. In accordance with rule 21 of the rules of procedure, 10 Vice-Presidents were elected by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting to serve until the closure of the fourteenth meeting. Subsequently, one member of the Bureau was replaced by the Party concerned. The following representatives served as Vice-Presidents of the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties:

Mr. Samuel Ndayiragije (Burundi)
Mr. Mohamed Ali ben Temessek (Tunisia)
Ms. Elvana Ramaj (Albania)
Ms. Elena Makeyeva (Belarus)
Ms. Clarissa Nina (Brazil)
Mr. Randolph Edmead (Saint Kitts and Nevis)
Mr. Basile van Havre (Canada)
Mr. Hayo Haanstra (Netherlands)
Mr. Monyrak Meng (Cambodia)
Ms. Gwendalyn K. Sisior (Palau)

23. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 17 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties agreed that Mr. Monyrak Meng (Cambodia) would serve as Rapporteur for the meeting, as proposed by the Bureau.

24. In accordance with rule 21 of the rules of procedure, the Conference of the Parties, at its 4th plenary session, on 22 November 2018, elected the following representatives to serve as members of the Bureau for a term of office commencing upon the closure of its fourteenth meeting and ending at the closure of its fifteenth meeting:

Mr. Melesse Maryo (Ethiopia)
Mr. Eric Okoree (Ghana)
Ms. Elvana Ramaj (Albania)
Ms. Teona Karchava (Georgia)
Ms. Helena Jeffery Brown (Antigua and Barbuda)
Mr. Carlos Manuel Rodriguez (Costa Rica)
Ms. Gabriele Obermayr (Austria)
Ms. Rosemary Paterson (New Zealand)
Ms. Sujata Arora (India)
Ms. Leina Al-Awadhi (Kuwait)

Election of officers of subsidiary bodies and other meetings

25. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 17 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties elected Mr. Hayo Haanstra (Netherlands) as Chair of Working Group I and Ms. Clarissa Nina (Brazil) as Chair of Working Group II for the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, as proposed by the Bureau.

26. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 22 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties elected Mr. Hesiquio Benitez Diaz (Mexico) as Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for a term of office extending until the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

27. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 25 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties elected Ms. Charlotta Sörqvist (Sweden) as Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for a term of office extending until the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Item 3. Report on the credentials of representatives to the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

28. Agenda item 3 was taken up at the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 17 November 2018. In accordance with rule 19 of the Rules of Procedure, the Bureau was to examine and report on the credentials of delegations. Accordingly, the President informed the meeting that the Bureau had designated Ms. Elena Makeyeva (Belarus), a Vice-President of the Bureau, to examine and report on credentials.

29. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 22 November 2018, Ms. Makeyeva informed the Conference of the Parties that 180 Parties were registered as attending the meeting. The Bureau had examined the credentials of the representatives of 154 Parties that were attending the meeting. The credentials of 135 delegations were in full compliance with rule 18 of the rules of procedure. Those of 19 delegations did not fully comply with rule 18 and a further 26 delegations had not presented their credentials to date.

30. [*to be completed*].

Item 4. Pending issues

31. Agenda item 4 was taken up at the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 17 November 2018. Introducing the item, the President said that the only pending issue before the Conference of the Parties related to rule 40, paragraph 1, of the rules of procedure and paragraphs 4 and 16 of the financial rules governing the funding of the Secretariat, which remained in square brackets because of the lack of consensus among the Parties concerning the majority required for decision-making on matters of substance.

32. The Conference of the Parties agreed to defer discussion of the issue to its fifteenth meeting.

Item 5. Date and venue of future meetings of the Conference of the Parties

33. Agenda item 5 was taken up at the [*to be completed*] session of the meeting on [*to be completed*]. Introducing the item, the President recalled that at its thirteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties had decided to hold its fifteenth meeting and concurrent meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena and Nagoya protocols in China in the last quarter of 2020, and its sixteenth meeting and concurrent meetings of the Parties to the protocols in Turkey, on a date yet to be decided (decision XIII/33). In the same decision, the Parties had agreed on the rotation of future meetings, the President therefore encouraged Parties from the Central and Eastern Europe region to hold consultations concerning a venue for the seventeenth meeting.

34. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 22 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties considered a draft decision submitted by the President and adopted it as decision 14/x.

Item 6. Reports of intersessional and regional preparatory meetings

35. Agenda item 6 was taken up at the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 17 November 2018. In considering the item, the Conference of the Parties had before it the reports of the tenth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/WG8J/10/11); the twenty-first and twenty-second meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (CBD/SBSTTA/21/10 and CBD/SBSTTA/22/12); and the second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (CBD/SBI/2/22).

36. The Conference of the Parties took note of the reports of intersessional meetings of subsidiary bodies and agreed to consider the recommendations contained in the reports under the relevant agenda items.

New and emerging issues

37. In accordance with recommendation XXI/7 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the Conference of the Parties agreed not to add to the agenda of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in the coming biennium any of the proposed new and emerging issues listed in the note by the Executive Secretary on new and emerging issues (CBD/SBSTTA/21/8).

Item 7. Administration of the Convention and budget for the trust funds

38. Agenda item 7 was taken up at the 2nd session of the meeting, on 17 November 2018. In considering the item, the Conference of the Parties had before it the report of the Executive Secretary on the administration of the Convention and the Cartagena and Nagoya protocols for the biennium 2017–2018, including the budget for the trust funds (CBD/COP/14/3), the proposed budget for the programme of work of the Convention and the Cartagena and Nagoya protocols for the biennium 2019–2020 (CBD/COP/14/4), as well as elements of a draft decision on the matter (CBD/COP/14/2) and a report of the Executive Secretary on the administration of the Convention and the budget for the trust funds of the Convention and the Cartagena and Nagoya protocols (CBD/COP/14/INF/17).

39. A statement was made by the representative of Japan.

40. The Conference of the Parties took note of the reports and agreed to establish a contact group on budget, with the mandate to review the matter and prepare a draft budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2019–2020, for the consideration of the Parties. The contact group would be chaired by Mr. Spencer Thomas (Grenada), would be open to all Parties and would meet informally at the invitation of its chair, with meetings advertised in advance in the daily calendar of meetings.

41. The Conference of the Parties heard progress reports from the chair of the open-ended contact group on budget at the 4th plenary session, on 22 November 2018, the 5th plenary session, on 25 November 2018, and the 6th plenary session, on 28 November 2018.

42. *[to be completed]*

Item 8. Review of progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020

Assessment and review of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and options to accelerate progress

43. Working Group I took up the first aspect of agenda item 8 at its 1st meeting, on 18 November 2018. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a draft decision, based on recommendations SBSTTA-22/4 and SBI-2/1, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2). It also 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/COP/14/5), an update on progress in revising/updating and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including national targets (CBD/COP/14/5/Add.1), and an analysis of the contribution of targets established by Parties and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (CBD/COP/14/5/Add.2). Information documents were also available on the Global Taxonomy Initiative Forum “removing taxonomic impediment for all citizens” (CBD/COP/14/INF/12 and Add.), accelerating biodiversity commitments through forest landscape restoration (CBD/COP/14/INF/18), key findings from the four IPBES Regional Assessments of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (CBD/COP/14/INF/24), building capacity for national ecosystem assessment (CBD/COP/14/INF/28), and the opinion of the European Committee of the Regions: contribution of EU cities and regions to the CBD COP14 and the post 2020 EU Biodiversity Strategy (CBD/COP/14/INF/39).

44. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon (on behalf of the African Group), Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, European Union and its 28 member States, Ghana, Indonesia, India, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Niger,

Panama, Peru, Somalia, South Africa, State of Palestine, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

45. Further statements were made by representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

46. Statements were also made by BirdLife International, CBD Women's Caucus, International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC), Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), Global Forest Coalition, Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GBYN) and International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB).

47. The Chair said that he would prepare a revised draft decision on the matter, taking into account the views expressed orally and submitted in writing.

48. At its 7th meeting, on 21 November 2018, the Working Group considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair.

49. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Ethiopia, European Union and its 28 member States, Guinea, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Qatar, South Africa, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.

50. The Working Group approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.2.

51. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 22 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.2 as decision 14/x.

Gender Plan of Action

52. Working Group I took up the second aspect of agenda item 8 at its 1st meeting, on 18 November 2018. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a draft decision, based on part B of recommendation SBI-2/1, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2).

53. The Chair said that, in the light of the consensus on the matter, he would prepare the draft decision for the Working Group's approval.

54. At its 7th meeting, on 21 November 2018, the Working Group approved the draft decision for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.3.

55. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 22 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.3 as decision 14/x.

Item 9. Resource mobilization and the financial mechanism

56. Agenda item 9 was divided into two sub-items: (i) resource mobilization, safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms and methodological guidance concerning the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities and (ii) the financial mechanism.

Resource mobilization; safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms; and methodological guidance concerning the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities

57. At its 3rd meeting, on 19 November 2018, Working Group I took up the first sub-item of agenda item 9, which had three aspects.

58. In considering the resource mobilization aspect of the sub-item, the Working Group had before it a draft decision set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2). The draft decision was based on recommendation SBI-2/6 and took into account the updated information and analysis prepared by the Executive Secretary (CBD/COP/14/6). With respect to the resource mobilization aspect, a representative of the secretariat said that since the issuance of the analysis prepared by the Executive Secretary, Canada, Kazakhstan and

Switzerland had provided updated information through the financial reporting framework for the first reporting round up to 2015. Furthermore, Thailand had provided information under the first reporting round up to the end of the present year. Finland, Norway and Switzerland had also reported information through the financial reporting framework for the second reporting round, which reported on progress to 2020.

59. In considering the safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms aspect of the sub-item, the Working Group had before it a draft decision based on recommendation SBI-2/17, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2), as well as an information document on CBD voluntary guidelines for safeguards: implementation pathways (CBD/COP/14/INF/37).

60. In considering the methodological guidance concerning the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities aspect of the sub-item, the Working Group had before it a draft decision based on recommendation SBI-2/7, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2).

61. Statements were made by representatives of Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Colombia, China, Ecuador, Egypt, European Union and its 28 member States, Georgia (also on behalf of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Ukraine), Guatemala, Japan, Jordan, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Kiribati (also on behalf of the Pacific Small Island Developing States present at the meeting), Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Nepal, Seychelles, South Africa, State of Palestine, Switzerland, Thailand and Uganda (on behalf of the African Group).

62. A statement was also made by a representative of the United Nations Development Programme.

63. Further statements were made by representatives of Global Forest Coalition (also on behalf of the Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCA) Consortium, Friends of the Earth International, the European Network for Ecological Reflection and Action (ECOROPA), Natural Justice and EcoNexus), GBYN and IIFB.

64. Following the discussions, the Chair said that he would prepare a revised draft decision for each aspect of the sub-item, taking into account the views expressed orally and submitted in writing.

Resource mobilization

65. At its 7th meeting, on 21 November 2018, the Working Group considered a revised draft decision on resource mobilization submitted by its Chair.

66. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, European Union and its 28 member States, Guatemala, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Switzerland and Uganda.

67. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that he would prepare a new version of the revised draft decision on resource mobilization, taking into account the comments made, and the Working Group agreed to refer the new version and related outstanding issues to the contact group established to discuss the financial mechanism.

68. At its 13th session, on 27 November 2018, the Working Group considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair.

69. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, European Union and its 28 member States, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland

70. Following consultations and a further exchange of views, the Working Group approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.33.

71. [*to be completed*]

Safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms

72. At its 7th meeting, on 21 November 2018, the Working Group also considered the revised draft decision prepared by the Chair on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms.

73. Statements were made by representatives of European Union and its 28 member States and Guinea.

74. The Working Group resumed consideration of the revised draft decision on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms at its 8th meeting, on 22 November 2018.

75. Statements were made by representatives of Canada, European Union and its 28 member States, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey and Uganda.

76. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the revised draft decision on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.5.

77. At the 5th plenary session of its meeting, on 25 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.5 and agreed to defer its conclusion to allow one representative time to consult with her Government.

Methodological guidance concerning the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities

78. At its 8th meeting, on 22 November 2018, the Working Group also considered the revised draft decision prepared by the Chair on methodological guidance concerning the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities.

79. Statements were made by representatives of Morocco, New Zealand and Philippines.

80. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the revised draft decision on methodological guidance concerning the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.6.

81. At the 5th plenary session of its meeting, on 25 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.6 as decision 14/xx.

Financial mechanism

82. Working Group I took up the second sub-item of agenda item 9 at its 3rd meeting, on 19 November 2018. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a draft decision based on recommendations SBI-2/6 and 2/7, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2), as well as the report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (CBD/COP/14/7) and a note by the Executive Secretary on the financial mechanism (CBD/COP/14/8).

83. Mr. Mark Zimsky introduced the GEF report, noting that it contained information on: the activities of GEF in the biodiversity focal area and other relevant GEF focal areas for the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018; programming information for the period 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2018; the response of GEF to the guidance contained in decision XII/21; a summary of portfolio monitoring results; and the key findings of the Independent Evaluation Office of GEF.

84. Statements were made by representatives of Canada, Colombia, European Union and its 28 member States, India, Japan, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland.

85. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group agreed to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Ms. Laure Ledoux (European Union) and Mr. Sabino Meri Francis Ogwal (Uganda), to continue discussion of the draft decision on the financial mechanism, taking into account the views expressed orally and submitted in writing.

86. At its 13th session, on 27 November 2018, the Working Group considered a draft decision submitted by the Chair.

87. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, European Union and its 28 member States, Japan and Kenya.

88. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.35.

89. [*to be completed*]

Item 10. Capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation

90. Working Group I took up agenda item 10 at its 4th meeting, on 19 November 2018. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it 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/COP/14/INF/10); a report on the Global Taxonomy Initiative Forum: “removing the taxonomic impediment for all citizens” (CBD/COP/14/INF/12/Add.1); and a progress report on technical and scientific cooperation (CBD/COP/14/INF/23). It also had before it a draft decision taken from recommendation SBI-2/8, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2). In that regard, a representative of the secretariat said that the draft terms of reference for the informal advisory committee on technical and scientific cooperation, which were inadvertently included in annex II to the document, should be disregarded, as those terms were to be further reviewed and presented instead to the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

91. The Working Group agreed to consider under the present item only the first two sections of the draft decision, relating, respectively, to capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation, and to consider the third section of the draft decision, relating to the clearing-house mechanism, under item 11 (Knowledge management and communication).

92. Statements were made by representatives of Cambodia, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, European Union and its 28 member States, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Namibia (on behalf of the African Group), Norway, South Africa, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.

93. Statements were also made by representatives of GBIF, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), IIFB, the International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications (ISAAA), the International Whaling Commission and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

94. The Chair said he would prepare a revised draft decision on the matter, taking into account the views expressed orally and those submitted in writing.

95. At its 8th meeting, on 22 November 2018, the Working Group considered the revised draft decision prepared by the Chair.

96. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, European Union and its 28 member States, Gabon, Guinea, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Turkey, Uganda, and Uruguay.

97. The Working Group resumed its consideration of the revised draft decision at its 9th meeting, on 22 November 2018.

98. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Canada, European Union and its 28 member States and Mexico.

99. The Working Group approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended and containing one set of square brackets, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.12.

100. *[to be completed]*

Item 11. Knowledge management and communication

101. Working Group I took up agenda item 11 at its 4th meeting, on 19 November 2018. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on knowledge management under the Convention and its Protocols (CBD/COP/14/11), to which was annexed the joint modalities of operation for the central clearing-house mechanism, the Biosafety Clearing-House and the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House, a progress report on knowledge management activities (CBD/COP/14/INF/4) and a report on activities carried out by the Executive Secretary in support of decision XIII/22, on the Framework for a Global Communications Strategy (CBD/COP/14/INF/43).

102. The Working Group also had before it for consideration a section entitled “Clearing-house mechanism” that formed part of a draft decision addressed under item 10 (Capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation), which been taken from recommendation 2/8 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and was set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2).
103. Statements were made by representatives of Canada, European Union and its 28 member States, India, Jordan, Norway, South Africa and Thailand.
104. The Working Group resumed its consideration of the agenda item at its 5th meeting, on 20 November 2018.
105. A representative of the secretariat introduced the new version of the Convention website.
106. Statements were made by representatives of European Union and its 28 member States, Guatemala, Kenya, Namibia and Niger.
107. A statement was also made by a representative of IIFB.
108. Following the discussion, the Chair said that he would prepare two draft decisions for consideration by the Working Group. the first draft decision would include: language on the joint modalities of operation of the clearing-houses; text on the clearing-house mechanism; and the views expressed orally and those submitted in writing. The second decision would be on communication.
109. At its 10th meeting, on 25 November 2018, the Working Group considered two draft decisions submitted by the Chair, one on knowledge management under the Convention and its Protocols and the other on communication.
110. The Working Group first considered the draft decision on knowledge management under the Convention and its Protocols.
111. Statements were made by representatives of Canada, European Union and its 28 member States and Morocco.
112. The Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.15.
113. The Working Group then considered a draft decision on communication.
114. Statements were made by representatives of Brazil, Canada, Colombia, European Union and its 28 member States, Guinea and Mexico.
115. The Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.16.
116. [*to be completed*]

Item 12. Mechanisms for national reporting, assessment and review

Process for aligning national reporting, assessment and review

117. Working Group I took up the first aspect of agenda item 12 at its 5th meeting, on 20 November 2019. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a draft decision based on recommendation SBI-2/11, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2).
118. Statements were made by representatives of Canada, European Union and its 28 member States, Japan and Uganda.
119. The Chair said that he would prepare a revised draft decision, taking into consideration the views expressed orally and submitted in writing. Noting that text remained in square brackets, he also proposed to hold informal consultations with interested Parties with a view to removing the square brackets.

120. At its 9th meeting, on 22 November 2018, the Working Group considered the revised draft decision prepared by the Chair in the light of a short explanation by a representative of the secretariat regarding the removal of the square brackets.

121. The Working Group approved the removal of the square brackets and transmission of the revised draft decision to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.7.

122. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 25 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.7 as decision 14/xx.

Tools to evaluate the effectiveness of policy instruments for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

123. Working Group I took up the second aspect of agenda item 12 at its 5th meeting, on 20 November 2019. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a draft decision based on recommendation SBSTTA-XXI/6, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2).

124. A statement was made by a representative of Japan.

125. The Chair said that he would prepare a revised draft decision, taking into consideration the views expressed.

126. At its 9th meeting, on 22 November 2018, the Working Group considered the revised draft decision prepared by the Chair.

127. Statements were made by European Union and its 28 member States, Morocco and Uganda.

128. The Working Group approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.8.

129. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 25 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.8 as decision 14/xx.

Review mechanisms

130. Working Group I took up the third aspect of agenda item 12 at its 5th meeting, on 20 November 2019. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it two information documents: one on the voluntary peer review of the preparation and implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Montenegro (CBD/COP/14/INF/19) and the other on biodiversity guidance for Voluntary National Reviews (CBD/COP/14/INF/26). It also had before a draft decision based on recommendation SBI-2/10, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2).

131. Statements were made by representatives of Albania (on behalf of the Central and Eastern European Group), Cambodia, European Union and its 28 member States, Guatemala, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Jordan.

132. A statement was also made by a representative of UN-Women.

133. The Chair said that he would prepare a revised draft decision, taking into consideration the views expressed orally and submitted in writing.

134. At its 10th meeting, on 25 November 2018, the Working Group considered a revised draft decision on review mechanisms submitted by the Chair.

135. Statements were made by representatives of European Union and its 28 member States, Morocco and Norway.

136. The Working Group approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.13.

137. *[to be completed]*

Item 13. Enhancing integration under the Convention and its Protocols with respect to provisions related to access and benefit-sharing, biosafety, and Article 8(j) and related provisions

138. Working Group I took up agenda item 13 at its 6th meeting, on 21 November 2018, in conjunction with agenda item 13 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol and agenda item 11 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol.

Enhancing integration under the Convention and its Protocols with respect to provisions related to biosafety and provisions related to access and benefit-sharing

139. Working Group I took up the first aspect of agenda item 13 at its 6th meeting, on 21 November 2018. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a draft decision based on recommendation SBI-2/14, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2).

140. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Colombia, European Union and its 28 member States, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Malawi, Morocco and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

141. A further statement was made by representative of ISAAA.

142. The Chair said that he would prepare a revised draft decision, taking into consideration the views expressed orally and submitted in writing.

143. At its 12th meeting, on 28 November 2018, Working Group I considered a revised draft decision submitted by its Chair.

144. Statements were made by representatives of Colombia, Ecuador, European Union and its 28 member States, Gabon, Guinea, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Qatar and Peru.

145. The Working Group approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.32.

146. *[to be completed]*

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

147. Working Group II took up agenda item 13 at its 5th meeting, on 20 November 2018. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a draft decision based on recommendation SBI-2/16, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2).

148. Statements were made by the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Costa Rica, European Union and its 28 member States, Guatemala, Mexico, Morocco, Philippines and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

149. A further statement was made by a representative of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

150. Statements were also made by representatives of IIFB (supported by Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Brazil) and the International Whaling Commission.

151. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a revised draft decision for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed orally and submitted in writing.

152. At its 14th meeting, on 27 November 2018, the Working Group considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair.

153. Statements were made by representatives of Brazil, European Union and its 28 member States and Mexico.

154. Following the exchange of views, the draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.25.

155. *[to be completed]*

Item 14. Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives

156. Working Group I took up agenda item 14 at its 6th meeting, on 21 November 2018. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a draft decision based on recommendation SBI-2/9, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2). It also had before it information documents on a road map for enhancing synergies among biodiversity-related conventions at the international level 2017–2020 (CBD/COP/14/INF/2), accelerating biodiversity commitments through forest landscape restoration (CBD/COP/14/INF/18), recent developments under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of relevance to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol (CBD/COP/14/INF/30), progress on the implementation of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity (CBD/COP/14/INF/42) and the report of the Informal Advisory Group on Synergies Among Biodiversity-related Conventions (CBD/SBI/2/INF/14).

157. Statements were made by representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, Cameroon (also on behalf of the African Group), China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, European Union and its 28 member States, Georgia (on behalf of Central and Eastern European Group), Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

158. Further statements were made by representatives of FAO, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITGRFA), the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions (BLG) and UN-Women.

159. Additional statements were made by representatives of IUCN and ISAAA.

160. The Chair said that he would prepare a revised draft decision, taking into consideration the views expressed orally and submitted in writing.

161. At its 11th meeting, on Monday 26 November 2018, the Working Group considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair. In considering the revised draft decision, the Working Group had before it a newly issued note by the Executive Secretary on the Egyptian initiative for a coherent approach for addressing biodiversity loss, climate change and land and ecosystem degradation (CBD/COP/14/INF/47).

162. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, European Union and its 28 member States, Gabon, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Qatar, South Africa, Switzerland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

163. The Working Group approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.21.

164. *[to be completed]*

Item 15. Review of the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols

Review of experience in holding concurrent meetings of the Convention and protocols

165. Working Group I took up the first aspect of agenda item 15 at its 6th meeting, on 21 November 2018. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a draft decision based on Part A of recommendation SBI-2/15, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2). It also had before it an information document on recommendations for increased focus on connecting people with nature to inspire enhanced action on biodiversity conservation (CBD/COP/14/INF/20).

166. Statements were made by representatives of Canada, Colombia, European Union and its 28 member States, India, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Switzerland and Uganda (on behalf of the African Group).

167. At its 10th meeting, on 25 November 2018, the Working Group considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair, which it approved for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.18.

168. At its 10th meeting, on Sunday 25 November, Working Group I considered a draft decision submitted by the Chair, which it approved for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.18.

169. *[to be completed]*

Procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest in expert groups

170. Working Group I took up the second aspect of agenda item 15 at its 6th meeting, on 21 November 2018. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a draft decision based on part B of recommendation SBI-2/15, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2), and a summary of views submitted by Parties and observers on the procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest in expert groups (CBD/COP/14/INF/3).

171. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Canada, European Union and its 28 member States, Honduras, India, Jordan, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Switzerland and Uganda (on behalf of the African Group).

172. Further statements were made by a representative of the J. Craig Venter Institute, the Public Research and Regulation Initiative (PRRI) and Third World Network (also on behalf of the Corporate Europe Observatory, EcoNexus, ETC Group, Friends of the Earth International and Pro Natura).

173. Following the exchange of views, the Chair established a group of friends of the Chair to continue discussion of the unresolved issues.

174. At its 12th meeting, on 28 November 2018, Working Group I considered a revised draft decision submitted by its Chair.

175. Statements were made by representatives of Canada, Colombia, Congo, European Union and its 28 member States, Gabon, Guinea, Qatar, Switzerland and United Republic of Tanzania.

176. The Working Group approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.29.

177. *[to be completed]*

Item 16. Second work programme of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

178. Working Group II took up agenda item 16 at its 5th meeting, on 20 November 2018. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a draft decision based on recommendation SBSTTA-22/10, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2), as well as a document containing information of the proposed requests to Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), prepared in line with the procedure for receiving and prioritizing requests put to the platform established by IPBES decision 1/3 (CBD/COP/14/INF/6).

179. The Working Group heard a short presentation by Ms. Anne Larigauderie, Executive Secretary of IPBES, who recalled that, in April 2019, the IPBES Plenary would adopt a second work programme for IPBES until 2030. A call for requests, inputs and suggestions on topics to be prioritized had been issued, which had generated more than 80 requests from multilateral environmental agreements, governments and other stakeholders. The Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and Bureau at their meeting in October 2018 had prioritized the requests, taking into account the topics recommended by SBSTTA-22. IPBES looked forward to receiving the final requests from COP 14 in order to prepare a recommendation to the IPBES Plenary of a first set of topics to be addressed. The Plenary had expressed its intention to allow more flexibility in the second work programme and might therefore decide to issue one or more additional calls for requests before 2030. A draft of the second work programme would be available for review before the end of the year, before submission to the IPBES Plenary. The next

IPBES work programme could be crucial in supporting implementation of the post-2020 biodiversity framework, and she looked forward to continuing fruitful collaboration with the CBD towards the 2050 vision.

180. The representative of Costa Rica requested that IPBES assessments and summaries be translated into the six United Nations languages, as their dissemination was an important target of IPBES.

181. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina (speaking on behalf of the Central and Eastern European region), Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, European Union and its 28 member States, Gabon, Ghana, India, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa (on behalf of the Africa Group), Sudan, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

182. A statement was made by a representative of UN-Women (supported by the representatives of Canada and Uruguay).

183. A further statement was made by the representative of WWF (supported by representatives of Gabon and Ghana).

184. The Chair said that she would prepare a revised draft decision for the Working Group's consideration.

185. At its 13th meeting, on 26 November 2018, the Working Group considered the revised draft decision submitted by the Chair.

186. Statements were made by representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Colombia, European Union and its 28 member States, Gabon, Ghana, Mexico, New Zealand and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

187. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision for transmission to plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.22.

188. *[to be completed]*

Item 17. Long-term strategic directions to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, approaches to living in harmony with nature and preparation for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

189. Agenda item 17, which was taken up at the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 20 November 2018, in conjunction with agenda item 16 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol and agenda item 14 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol, had three elements: (a) scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity; (b) proposals for a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework; and (c) preparation of the fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook.

190. To inform the discussion on agenda item 17, an interactive dialogue moderated by Ms. Paşca Palmer was held during the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 20 November 2018, on the theme "Approaches to living in harmony with nature". Background information for the dialogue was contained in document CBD/COP/14/9/Add.2.

191. The report on the panel presentations and the general discussion is available in annex III to the present report.

192. Following the interactive dialogue, the Conference of the Parties turned to the three elements of agenda item 17. In considering the item, the Conference of the Parties had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on long term strategic directions to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, approaches to living in harmony with nature and preparation for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/COP/14/9); and another note by the Executive Secretary on advice to enable a gender responsive process for the development of the post 2020 framework (CBD/COP/14/9/Add.1).

193. The Conference of the Parties also had before it several information documents providing relevant background information, such as supplementary background and tools to enable a gender responsive process for the development of the post 2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/COP/14/INF/15); a preliminary synthesis

and analysis of views on the scope and content of the framework (CBD/COP/14/INF/16); a compilation of views on possible elements of a future programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions as part of the framework (CBD/COP/14/INF/5/Rev.1); recommendations for increased focus on connecting people with nature to inspire enhanced action on biodiversity conservation (CBD/COP/14/INF/20); a note on “safeguarding space for nature and securing our future” (CBD/COP/14/INF/25); a report on the seminar on transformational change for the biodiversity agenda held in Bogis Bossey, Switzerland, in July 2018 (CBD/COP/14/INF/27); and a report on the sixth meeting of the Liaison Group on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (CBD/GSPC/LG/6/2).

Scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity

194. In considering the first element of the item, on scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, the Conference of the Parties had before it, in addition to the note contained in document CBD/COP/14/9 and the various information documents, a draft decision drawing on recommendation SBSTTA-21/1, contained in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2).

195. Statements were made by representatives of Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia (on behalf of the Group of Like-minded Megadiverse Countries), Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba (on behalf of small island developing States), Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, European Union and its 28 member States, Gabon, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Palau (on behalf of the Pacific island countries), Panama, Philippines, South Africa (on behalf of the African Group), Saint Kitts and Nevis (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Group), Sudan, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

196. Statements were also made by representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (on behalf of the International Treaty on Plant and Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (on behalf of the Liaison Group of the Biodiversity-related Conventions).

197. Further statements were made by representatives of BirdLife International (also on behalf of Conservation International, GYBN, the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), Rare, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), The Nature Conservancy, The Pew Charitable Trusts and WWF), Friends of the Earth International (also on behalf of EcoNexus, the European Network for Ecological Reflection and Action (ECOROPA), Forests of the World, Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN) and the Global Forest Coalition), the Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observations Network (GEO BON), GYBN, the International Committee for Food Sovereignty, IIFB, IUCN, the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) and WWF.

198. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 25 November, the Conference of the Parties considered a draft decision on scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity submitted by the President.

199. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cameroon, Costa Rica, European Union and its 28 member States, Gabon, Honduras, Mexico, Morocco, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

200. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting, on 28 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties resumed consideration of the draft decision.

201. Statements were made by representatives of Colombia and Morocco.

202. Following the exchange of views, the draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.30.

203. [*to be completed*]

Proposals for a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

204. In considering the second element of the agenda item, on proposals for a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post 2020 global biodiversity framework, the Conference of the Parties had before it, in addition to the note contained in document CBD/COP/14/9/Add.1 and the various information documents, a draft decision drawing on recommendation SBI-2/19, contained in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2).

205. The representatives who had made statements on the first element of the item, as listed above, had also addressed the second element of the item in those statements.

206. Based on the views expressed, the Conference of the Parties agreed to establish a contact group, chaired by Ms. Charlotta Sörqvist (Sweden), to discuss the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

207. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 22 November 2018, the chair of the contact group reported on the progress made in the contact group.

208. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 25 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties heard another report by the chair of the contact group.

209. The representative of Norway informed the Conference of the Parties that, subject to parliamentary approval, Norway would donate \$350,000 for regional workshops in Africa, the Latin America and Caribbean region and the Asian and Pacific region as its contribution to further discussion on the post-2020 framework. He also said that Norway would provide travel support to delegates from the developing world attending the ninth Trondheim Conference on Biodiversity, to be held in July 2019.

210. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting, on 28 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties resumed consideration of the draft decision on proposals for a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

211. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, European Union and its 28 member States, Guatemala, India, Japan, Malaysia (on behalf of the Group of Like-minded Megadiverse Countries), Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, South Africa, Switzerland, Uganda, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

212. *[to be completed]*

Global Biodiversity Outlook

213. In considering the third element of the agenda item, on the preparation of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, the Conference of the Parties had before it, in addition to the various information documents, a draft decision based on recommendation SBSTTA-XXI/5, contained in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2).

214. The representatives who had made statements on the first element of the item, as listed above, had also addressed the third element in those statements.

215. Based on the views expressed, the President said that she would prepare a draft decision on the matter.

216. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 25 November, the Conference of the Parties considered a draft decision submitted by the President.

217. Statements were made by representatives of Costa Rica, European Union and its 28 member States, Norway and South Africa.

218. Following an exchange of views, the draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for formal adoption as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.17.

219. *[to be completed]*

Item 18. Digital sequence information on genetic resources

220. Working Group I took up agenda item 18 at its 2nd meeting, on 18 November 2018, in conjunction with agenda item 17 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a submission from the Secretariat of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture: exploratory fact-finding scoping study on “digital sequence information” on genetic resources for food and agriculture (CBD/COP/14/INF/29); case studies and examples of the use of digital sequence information in relation to the objectives of the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol (CBD/DSI/AHTEG/2018/1/2/Add.1); digital sequence information on genetic resources in relevant ongoing international processes and policy debates (CBD/DSI/AHTEG/2018/1/2/Add.2); and a fact-finding and scoping study on digital sequence information on genetic resources in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol (CBD/DSI/AHTEG/2018/1/3). It also had before it a draft decision taken from recommendation SBSTTA-22/1, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2).

221. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil (on behalf of the Group of Like-minded Megadiverse Countries), Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, European Union and its 28 member States, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi (on behalf of the African Group), Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

222. Statements were also made by representatives of the African Union, the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS) of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

223. A further statement was made by a representative of IIFB.

224. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group agreed to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Ms. Georgina Katakora (Bolivia, Plurinational State of) and Mr. Nikolay Tzvetkov (Bulgaria), to continue discussion of the issues relating to the item.

225. At its 13th session, on 27 November 2018, the Working Group considered a revised draft decision submitted by the Chair.

226. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Colombia, Congo, European Union, Japan, Malaysia (on behalf of the group of Like-minded Megadiverse Countries), Mexico, Republic of Korea, Switzerland and Uganda (on behalf of the African Group).

227. Following consultations and a further exchange of views, the Working Group approved the revised draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.36.

228. *[to be completed]*

Item 19. Article 8(j) and related provisions

229. Working Group II took up agenda item 19 at its 5th meeting, on 20 November 2018, which had three sub-items.

230. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it the following draft decisions: for the sub-item on the Rutzolijirisaxik Voluntary Guidelines for the Repatriation of Traditional Knowledge Relevant for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity, a draft decision based on recommendation WG8J-10/1; for the sub-item on the glossary of relevant key terms and concepts within the context of Article 8(j) and related provisions, a draft decision based on recommendation WG8J-10/2; and for the sub-item on other matters related to Article 8(j), a draft decision based on recommendation WG8J-10/5 on the in-depth dialogue on thematic areas and other cross-cutting issues and recommendation WG8J-10/6 on the recommendations of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. The three draft decisions were set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2).

231. A statement was made by a representative of IIFB (supported by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Costa Rica, European Union and its 28 member States, Guatemala and Mexico).

232. The Chair said that she would prepare a draft decision on each sub-item for the Working Group's consideration.

Other matters related to Article 8(j)

233. At its 9th meeting, on 25 November 2018, the Working Group considered the draft decision submitted by the Chair on other matters related to Article 8(j) and approved it for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.9.

234. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 25 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.9 as decision 14/xx.

The Rutzolijirisaxik Voluntary Guidelines for the Repatriation of Traditional Knowledge Relevant for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity

235. At its 10th meeting, on Sunday 25 November, the Working Group considered the draft decision submitted by the Chair on the Rutzolijirisaxik Voluntary Guidelines.

236. Statements were made by representatives of Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Egypt, European Union and its 28 member States, Gabon, Guatemala, Iraq, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Switzerland and Turkey.

237. The Working Group approved the draft decision, as orally amended, for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.14.

238. [to be completed]

Glossary of relevant key terms and concepts within the context of Article 8(j) and related provisions

239. At its 9th meeting, on 25 November 2018, the Working Group considered the draft decision submitted by the Chair on the glossary of relevant key terms and concepts within the context of Article 8(j) and related provisions and approved it for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.10.

240. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 25 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties considered draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.10, but agreed to defer its conclusion on the draft decision to allow one representative time to consult with her Government.

241. [to be completed]

Item 20. Sustainable wildlife management

242. Working Group II took up agenda item 20 at its 4th meeting, on 19 November 2018. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a draft decision based on recommendation SBSTTA-XXI/2, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2); an information document containing a technical study entitled "Towards a sustainable, participatory and inclusive wild meat sector" (CBD/COP/14/INF/7); and an information document containing a progress report by the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CBD/COP/14/INF/11).

243. Statements were made by representatives of Colombia, Congo, Gabon and Mexico.

244. Following a short consultation among the Parties who made the interventions, the Chair said she would prepare a revised draft decision for the consideration of the Working Group.

245. At its 8th meeting, on 22 November 2018, the Working Group considered the revised draft decision submitted by the Chair.

246. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, European Union and its 28 member States, Mexico, New Zealand, Republic of Korea,

Senegal (on behalf of the Africa Group), South Africa, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

247. The Working Group resumed consideration of the revised draft decision at its 9th meeting, on 22 November 2018.

248. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Colombia, European Union and its 28 member States, Mexico, South Africa and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

249. Following the exchange of views, the draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.11.

250. *[to be completed]*

Item 21. Biodiversity and climate change

251. Working Group II took up agenda item 21 at its 4th meeting, on 19 November 2018. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a draft decision derived from recommendation SBSTTA-22/7, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2). The draft decision, in its annex, presented voluntary guidelines for the design and effective implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

252. The Working Group watched a brief video statement by Mr. Hans-Otto Pörtner, Co-Chair of Working Group II of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), who provided an overview of the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C.

253. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eswatini (on behalf of the African Group), European Union and its 28 member States, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Palau (on behalf of Pacific island countries), Peru, Philippines, Saint Lucia (on behalf of small island and low-lying States), Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Switzerland and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

254. Further statements were made by representatives of the Global Forest Coalition (also on behalf of ECOROPA, Friends of the Earth International and Siemenpuu Foundation), GYBN, IIFB, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), La Via Campesina and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

255. The Chair said that she would prepare a draft decision for consideration by the Working Group.

256. The Working Group considered the draft decision submitted by the Chair at its 10th meeting, on 25 November 2018.

257. Statements were made by representatives of Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini (also on behalf of the African Group), European Union and its 28 member States, Gabon, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kiribati, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, New Zealand, Nigeria, Namibia, Norway, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

258. The Working Group resumed consideration of the draft decision at its 11th meeting, on 25 November 2018.

259. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Eswatini, European Union and its 28 member States, Guatemala, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, South Africa, Switzerland, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

260. The Working Group resumed consideration of the draft decision at its 12th meeting, on 25 November 2018. The Chair established a friends of the Chair group, chaired by Mr. Gilles Seutine (Canada), to identify a way forward on the disputed text.

261. The Working Group resumed consideration of the draft decision at its 13th meeting, on 26 November 2018, including amended text proposed by the friends of the Chair.
262. Statements were made by representatives of Côte d'Ivoire, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia and Senegal.
263. With respect to preambular paragraph 4, a representative of Malaysia stated that greenhouse gas emissions were also increased by factors other than those mentioned and asked that her concern be reflected in the report of the meeting.
264. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision for transmission to plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.23.
265. *[to be completed]*

Item 22. Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors

Health and biodiversity

266. Working Group II took up the first aspect of agenda item 22 at its 3rd meeting, on 19 November 2018. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it elements of a draft decision based on recommendation SBSTTA-XXI/3, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2).
267. The Working Group heard a statement by Mr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), via video. Dr. Ghebreyesus said that the progress made in health would be in vain if climate change remained the dominant threat to human health, especially in poor countries. He conveyed the commitment of WHO to work closely with the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to ensure safer, fairer health care.
268. The Chair said that she would prepare a draft decision for consideration by the Working Group.
269. At its 6th meeting, on 21 November 2018, the Working Group considered the draft decision submitted by the Chair.
270. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, European Union and its 28 member States, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Singapore and Switzerland.
271. The Working Group continued its consideration of the draft decision at its 7th meeting, on 21 November 2018.
272. Statements were made by representatives of Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, European Union and its 28 member States, Ghana, Guatemala, Philippines and Saudi Arabia.
273. Following the exchange of views, the draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.4.
274. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 22 November 2018, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.4 as decision 14/x.

Mainstreaming biodiversity in the energy and mining, infrastructure and manufacturing and processing sectors

275. At its 3rd meeting, on 19 November 2018, Working Group II considered the second aspect of the agenda item. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a draft decision set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2). The draft decision was based on recommendation SBI-2/3, which also incorporated elements of recommendation SBSTTA-XXI/4 on the mainstreaming of biodiversity.
276. At the invitation of the Chair, Mr. Hamdallah Zedan, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee and national focal point for Egypt of the United Nations Conference on Biological Diversity, presented the highlights of the high-level segment round tables on mainstreaming biodiversity and of the Business and Biodiversity Forum.

277. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, European Union and its 28 member States, Guatemala, India, Japan, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Oman, Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo (speaking for the Africa Group), Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
278. At its 4th meeting, on 19 November 2018, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the second aspect of agenda item 22.
279. Statements were made by representatives of Burundi, Chad, China, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Niger, Papua New Guinea (on behalf of small Pacific island States), Peru, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.
280. Statements were also made by representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).
281. Further statements were made by representatives of DHI Water and Environment Malaysia; Friends of the Earth International (also on behalf of ICCA Consortium, EcoNexus, the European Network for Ecological Reflection and Action (ECOROPA) and the Global Forest Coalition), Friends of the Siberian Forests (also on behalf of the Global Forest Coalition), Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN) and the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA).
282. The Chair said that she would prepare a revised draft decision for consideration by the Working Group.
283. At its 13th meeting, on 26 November 2018, the Working Group considered the revised draft decision submitted by the Chair.
284. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chad, Colombia, European Union and its 28 member States, Ghana, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
285. At its 14th meeting, on 27 November 2018, the Working Group resumed consideration of the revised draft decision.
286. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, European Union and its 28 member States, Mexico and New Zealand.
287. Following the exchange of views, the draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.20.
288. [*to be completed*]

Item 23. Conservation and sustainable use of pollinators

289. Working Group II took up agenda item 23 at its 5th meeting, on 20 November 2018. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a draft decision based on recommendation SBSTTA-22/9, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2), as well as the final report on the relevance of pollinators and pollination to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in all ecosystems, beyond their role in agriculture and food production (CBD/COP/14/INF/8).
290. The Chair said that in the light of consensus on the matter she would prepare the draft decision for the Working Group's approval.
291. At its 14th meeting, on 27 November 2018, the Working Group considered the draft decision submitted by the Chair.
292. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, European Union and its 28 member States, Gabon, Guatemala, Honduras, Iraq, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

293. At its 15th meeting, on 27 November 2018, the Working Group resumed consideration of the draft decision.

294. The representative of Uruguay, asking that her statement be included in the report and speaking also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Peru, disagreed that there was no scientific evidence that living modified organisms affected pollinators. She quoted the thematic assessment of pollinators, pollination and food production by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), which on page 49 stated that: “No direct lethal effects of insect-resistant (IR) crops (e.g., producing *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) toxins) on honey bees or other Hymenoptera have been reported, but some sub-lethal effects on honey bee behavior” and on page 592 that: “Risk assessments required for approval of genetically modified organism (GMO) crops in most countries do not adequately address the direct sublethal effects of insect-resistant (IR) crops or the indirect effects of herbicide-tolerant (HT) and insect-resistant (IR) crops, partly because of a lack of data. Extending monitoring and risk-indication of the environmental and biodiversity impacts of pesticides and GMOs specifically to include wild and managed pollinators (monitoring schemes exist in many countries) would improve understanding of the scale of the risks.” Consequently, far from avoiding the inclusion of living modified organisms as factors that could affect pollinators, efforts to understand the scope of the effects, mainly in those countries producing transgenic crops, should be increased. In accordance with the precautionary principle, lack of studies could not be taken as lack of evidence.

295. The statement by the representative of Uruguay was supported by representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), European Union and its 28 member States, Guatemala, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

296. A statement was also made by a representative of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (supported by Panama).

297. Following the exchange of views, the draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.28.

298. [*to be completed*]

Item 24. Spatial planning, protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

299. Working Group II took up agenda item 24 at its 5th meeting, on 20 November 2018. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it elements of a draft decision based on recommendation SBSTTA-22/5, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2).

300. The Chair, supported by representatives of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala and United Republic of Tanzania, said that she would prepare a draft decision for the Working Group’s consideration.

301. At its 12th meeting, on 26 November 2018, the Working Group considered the draft decision prepared by the Chair.

302. Statements were made by representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, European Union and its 28 member States, Gabon, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Mexico, Philippines, New Zealand, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

303. The Working Group resumed consideration of the draft decision at its 13th meeting, on 26 November 2018.

304. Statements were made by representatives of Canada, Colombia and New Zealand.

305. A statement was also made by a representative of IIFB.

306. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision for transmission to plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.19.

307. [*to be completed*]

Item 25. Marine and coastal biodiversity

308. At its 5th meeting, on 20 November 2018, Working Group II took up agenda item 25, which had two sub-items. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a draft decision based on recommendation SBSTTA-22/6, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2).

309. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, European Union and its 28 member States, Gabon, Indonesia, Jamaica, Maldives, Norway, Palau, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

310. The Working Group resumed consideration of the item at its 6th meeting, on 21 November 2018.

311. Statements were made by representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay.

312. A statement was also made by a representative of the Division of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

313. Further statements were made by representatives of BirdLife International, GYBN, IIFB, the International Whaling Commission and WWF (also on behalf of The Nature Conservancy).

Other matters related to marine and coastal biodiversity

314. Following the exchange of views at its 6th meeting, on 21 November 2018, the Chair said she would prepare a revised draft decision other matters related to marine and coastal biodiversity for the Working Group's consideration.

315. At its 14th meeting, on 27 November 2018, the Working Group considered the revised draft decision submitted by the Chair.

316. Statements were made by representatives of Austria, Benin, Canada, European Union and its 28 member States, Morocco, Seychelles and South Africa.

317. Following the exchange of views, the draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.24

318. *[to be completed]*

Ecologically or biologically significant marine areas

319. Following the exchange of views at its 6th meeting, on 21 November 2018, the Working Group agreed to establish a contact group, chaired by Mr. Alain de Comarmond (Seychelles), to continue discussions on the matter.

320. At its 16th meeting, on 27 November 2018, the Working Group considered a draft decision submitted by the contact group.

321. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, European Union and its 28 member States, Gabon, Iceland, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, South Africa, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

322. The Chair said that she would prepare a revised draft decision for consideration by the Working Group.

323. At its 17th meeting, on 28 November, the Working Group again considered the sub-item.

324. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Egypt, Iceland, Republic of Korea, Singapore, South Africa and Turkey.

325. The Chair established a group of friends of the Chair, facilitated by Mr. Alain de Comarmond (Seychelles), to seek agreement on the outstanding issues.

326. At its 18th meeting, on 28 November, the Working Group considered the revised draft decision submitted by the Chair.

327. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Egypt, European Union and its 28 member States, Gabon, Iceland, Indonesia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, South Africa, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

328. Following the exchange of views, the draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.34.

329. [*to be completed*]

Item 26. Invasive alien species

330. Working Group II took up agenda item 26 at its 6th meeting, on 21 November 2018. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a draft decision based on recommendation SBSTTA-22/8, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2), as well as a progress report on collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of Nature, its Invasive Species Specialist Group and relevant international organizations related to the use of biological control agents against invasive alien species (CBD/COP/14/INF/9).

331. The Chair said that she would prepare the draft decision for the Working Group's approval.

332. At its 15th meeting, on 27 November 2018, the Working Group considered the draft decision submitted by the Chair.

333. Statements were made by representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, European Union and its 28 member States, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Iceland, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

334. The representative of Colombia, asking that her statement be included in the report of the meeting, said that at future meetings her delegation would not agree with the texts of draft decisions not being opened for negotiation. Her delegation's position was supported by representatives of Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

335. Asked to provide clarification, the legal officer of the secretariat said the position of the representative of Colombia was consistent with the rules of procedure of the Convention. If the item could not be completed at a meeting, it could be reconsidered at a subsequent meeting.

336. The representative of Norway, noting the statement in the draft decision that an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on invasive alien species was to be formed, said that her Government pledged NKr 500,000 (approximately \$60,000) to support the group's work.

337. At its 16th meeting, on 27 November 2018, the Working Group resumed consideration of the draft decision on invasive alien species.

338. Statements were made by representatives of Brazil, Colombia, Grenada and New Zealand.

339. Statements were also made by representatives of IIFB (supported by Canada, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Philippines) and Island Conservation.

340. Following the exchange of views, the draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.27.

341. [*to be completed*]

Item 27. Synthetic biology

342. Working Group II took up agenda item 27 at its 1st meeting, on 18 November 2018. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a draft decision based on recommendations SBSTTA-22/2 and SBSTTA-22/3, set out in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2).

343. Statements were made by representatives of Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, European Union and its 28 member States, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

344. Statements were also made by the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, La Via Campesina, TerraVie, Public Research and Regulation Initiative (PRRI), Island Conservation, Business and Biodiversity, Imperial College London (on behalf of Target Malaria), Global Youth Biodiversity Network, Yale University and University of the Arts London.

345. The Working Group agreed to establish a contact group, chaired by Mr. Horst Korn (Germany), to continue discussions on paragraphs 3, 4 and 10.

346. At its 17th meeting, on 28 November 2018, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on synthetic biology.

347. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, European Union and its 28 member States, Gabon, Ghana (on behalf of the African Group), Grenada, Honduras, Japan, Kenya, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, South Africa, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

348. Statements were also made by representatives of IIFB and Imperial College London (on behalf of Target Malaria).

349. At its 18th session, on 28 November 2018, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision.

350. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, European Union and its 28 member States, Gabon, Ghana (on behalf of the African Group), Grenada, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, Republic of Korea and Switzerland.

351. Following the exchange of views, the draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.31.

352. *[to be completed]*

Item 28. Liability and redress (Article 14, paragraph 2)

353. Working Group II took up agenda item 28 at its 3rd meeting, on 19 November 2018. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on liability and redress (CBD/COP/14/10), including elements of a draft decision.

354. Statements were made by the representatives of Cameroon, Cuba, Eswatini, European Union and its 28 member States, Guinea, India, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives (on behalf of the small island developing States present at the meeting), Mali, Morocco (on behalf of the African Group), South Africa, Switzerland, Uganda and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

355. Following the exchange of views, the Chair said that she would prepare a draft decision for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed orally and submitted in writing.

356. At its 6th meeting, on 21 November 2018, the Working Group considered a draft decision submitted by the Chair.

357. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, European Union and its 28 member States, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Maldives and Saudi Arabia.

358. The Working Group agreed to pursue discussions in a small group.

359. At its 8th meeting, on 22 November 2018, the Working Group resumed consideration of the draft decision, including proposed text for paragraph 3 agreed by the small group established at the previous meeting.

360. Comments were made by representatives of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, European Union and its 28 member States, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico and Switzerland.

361. A representative of the secretariat provided clarification on a legal question.

362. The Chair established a group of friends of the Chair, facilitated by Ms. Ilham Mohamed (Maldives), to further discuss paragraph 3.

363. At its 9th meeting, on 22 November 2018, the Working Group once again took up the draft decision for consideration, and re-established the friends of the Chair group to continue discussion.

364. At its 12th meeting, on 26 November 2018, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the draft decision.

365. Statements were made by representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, European Union and its 28 member States, Gabon, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Philippines, New Zealand, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

366. At its 16th meeting, on 27 November 2018, the Working Group resumed consideration of the draft decision on liability and redress.

367. The draft decision was approved for transmission to the plenary as draft decision CBD/COP/14/L.26.

368. [*to be completed*]

Item 29. Other matters

369. [*to be completed*]

Item 30. Adoption of the report

370. The present report was adopted at the [*to be completed*] plenary session of the meeting, on [*to be completed*], on the basis of the draft report presented by the Rapporteur (CBD/COP/14/L.1).

Item 31. Closure of the meeting

371. The fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties was closed on Thursday, 29 November 2018, at [*to be completed*].

Annex I

**ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED AT THE FOURTEENTH MEETING OF THE
CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES, THE NINTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE
OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY AND THE THIRD MEETING OF THE
CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES
TO THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING**

[to be completed]

STATEMENTS MADE DURING THE OPENING OF THE FOURTEENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Opening statement by Mr. José Octavio Tripp Villanueva, Ambassador of Mexico to Egypt, on behalf of Mr. Rafael Pacchiano Alamán, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of Mexico and outgoing President of the Conference of the Parties

1. Mr. Tripp Villanueva recalled that Mexico, after assuming the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting, had relied on the international community's support for the concept of mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for the well being of all, as embodied in the Cancun Declaration. Expressing appreciation for the political will shown by governments in adhering to that concept, which would be discussed further at the current meeting, he also recalled that the active involvement of the Parties to the Convention, together with the States members of other United Nations bodies and the policymakers and stakeholders in, among others, the fisheries, agriculture, forestry and tourism sectors, had resulted in the emergence of a cross cutting agenda that attested to the positive effects of productive multilateralism. Continuing to work together, with the participation of indigenous peoples, grassroots communities, women and youth, academia, civil society and the private sector, would enable further progress to be made in the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 2020 and the implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as the achievement of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development.

2. Since the closure of the thirteenth meeting, Mexico had supported the organization of intersessional meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, as well as the adoption of decisions and resolutions on the sustainable use of biodiversity by other intergovernmental forums, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations World Tourism Organization, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization and General Assembly of the United Nations. Notwithstanding the significant progress made, the road ahead, in particular in regard to the preparation of a post 2020 global biodiversity framework for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting, remained long and challenging.

3. Mainstreaming biodiversity was essential and Egypt, which had shown great leadership in that regard, could be counted upon to carry forward that agenda in cooperation with the relevant sectors, including infrastructure, mining, energy, manufacturing and health. Formally handing over the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties, he highlighted the conclusion in his Government's report on Mexico's Presidency of the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting that a collective effort was needed to bring about the requisite transformational change. The conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity must be mainstreamed into daily practice in all activities, both within and beyond the framework of the Convention, and all nations must invest in the safeguarding of biodiversity for their people and for the planet as a whole. He wished Egypt every success and extended a warm welcome to Ms. Fouad, its Minister of Environment, as the incoming President of the Conference of the Parties.

Opening statement by Ms. Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment of Egypt and President of the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting

4. Ms. Fouad expressed appreciation to the Government of Mexico for its work in presiding over the Convention since the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties; to Mr. El Sisi for his participation in the organization of the fourteenth meeting of the Conference, and for being the first President of Egypt to attend a multilateral environmental agreement meeting; and to the fellow African countries that had supported Egypt in its bid to assume the Presidency of the Conference at its fourteenth meeting. African countries, which had been working on a common negotiating position for Africa for some time, had produced a strong document that highlighted the continent's priorities in regard to safeguarding the diversity of its wealth of natural resources through efforts to, among other things, combat poaching and illegal trade in wildlife. The document placed particular emphasis on the mainstreaming of biodiversity use and conservation into every relevant sector as a basis for all development efforts at the country level, which was a matter that Egypt, as a biodiversity-rich cradle of civilization, took very seriously, as

evidenced in the presence at the current meeting of the Prime Minister and several government ministers; in the approval of a model for the implementation of national development plans; and in the drafting of an ambitious political declaration to be presented to the Conference of the Parties for its consideration in the coming days.

5. Egypt was committed to the preparation of an operational post-2020 biodiversity framework that was capable of effectively safeguarding the world's natural resources for the benefit of future generations, and it counted on the political will of all the Parties to the Convention to work together to ensure that a framework of that kind was ready for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting. In the course of their deliberations at the current meeting, the Parties should strive to keep in mind one of the key messages to have emerged from the World Youth Forum, held in Sharm El-Sheikh from 2 to 6 November 2018, namely that diversity and culture provided the underpinnings of stability and lasting peace, and that development, peace and the environment were indivisible.

6. At the national level, Egypt continued to invest in the safeguarding of its biodiversity through projects aimed at, among other things, tackling ecosystem degradation and pollution in areas such as the Lake Manzala region and, with the support of neighbouring countries, the Nile basin. Mr. El Sisi had taken a great personal interest in that work, as shown in his support for the symbolic initiative under which the heads of the delegations, before the opening of the current meeting, had each planted an olive tree in the Peace Park in Sharm El-Sheikh.

7. Egypt was proud to be the first Arab and, indeed, African State to assume the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties, and she was grateful to Mr. El Sisi for entrusting her, as a woman, to serve as a minister in his Government and as President of the Conference. Confident that the Parties would pull together in support of the urgent action needed to protect biodiversity for the benefit of future generations and, indeed, for the survival of the only planet that humanity could call home. There was no alternative other than to ensure that that action was taken at the current meeting and she wished the participants every success in their deliberations.

Opening statement by Ms. Cristiana Paşca Palmer, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity

8. Ms. Paşca Palmer welcomed participants and said that, in the 25 years since the entry into force of the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1992, meaningful progress had been attained towards the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Loss of plant and animal diversity nonetheless continued to deepen annually, simultaneously affected and driven by climate change. The stark choice was either to continue along that path of destruction, with its myriad cascading consequences for nature and humankind, or to follow the path of conservation, restoration and transformation before an irreversible tipping point was reached. On that score, the key challenges were to accelerate achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and adopt a new post-2020 framework; reverse biodiversity loss by 2030; and, by 2050, achieve the vision of living in harmony with nature

9. She expressed optimism about overcoming those challenges in the light of the new milestones and accomplishments realized in the three days preceding the present Conference, specifically: the adoption of the African Ministerial Declaration on Biodiversity and of a pan-African action agenda on ecosystem restoration and resilience; the convening of a high-level segment on the theme "Investing in people and the planet" and of a meeting of the Business and Diversity Forum; and the announcement of the Sharm El-Sheikh to Beijing Action Agenda for Nature and People, as well as a new initiative on nature and culture launched in conjunction with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

10. She highlighted some of the crucial strategic and technical issues to be addressed by the Conference, as well as the various parallel and side events organized with a view to contributing substantially to its outcomes. She also expressed deep appreciation to the Governments of Australia, Canada, Egypt, European Union, Finland, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland for their generous financial support aimed at ensuring the attendance of participants from developing countries and

representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities. Lastly, she encouraged the Conference to be bold and wise in its decisions in the common endeavour to safeguard all life on Earth.

Opening statement by Ms. Maria Fernanda Espinosa, President of the United Nations General Assembly (via video)

11. Ms. Espinosa, in her pre-recorded video statement, said that humanity as a whole had a shared interest in protecting biodiversity and ecosystem health for the good of its own survival and that of the planet; that the sustainable use of natural resources in every country and region was key to sustainable development, poverty eradication, the protection of human rights and the peaceful coexistence of people and nations; and that it was crucial, therefore, to reverse the trend that had seen the massive loss of plant and animal species caused by human activities since the 1970s. To that end, the participants in the current meeting of the Conference of the Parties must fulfil their responsibility to ensure the implementation of the three interdependent and mutually reinforcing multilateral environmental agreements on biodiversity, climate change and combating desertification, as well as the achievement of some two-thirds of the targets of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development.

12. In addition to affording humanity the means to defend against natural disasters, water and food insecurity and disease, biodiversity conservation also had an impact on issues such as migration and gender equality: a 1 per cent increase in hunger at the global level led to a 2 per cent increase in migration, which called for collective action to ensure that it was safe, orderly and regulated, and efforts to address biodiversity loss and degraded ecosystems could help to tackle gender inequalities by providing women and young girls with access to education and productive activities.

13. Humanity's survival was intrinsically linked to its capacity to live in harmony with nature, and it was crucial in rapidly changing times to ensure that that capacity was not diminished for future generations by unsustainable development. The indigenous peoples of Latin America had, since time immemorial, abided by the *buen vivir* ("living well") principle of being in balance with nature, with a collective awareness of the importance of individual well-being, freedom and dignity. That principle would hopefully serve to guide the Conference of the Parties in its deliberations at the current meeting and in its efforts to reach agreement on the courageous, essential, decisions needed for the well-being of humanity and the protection of its home planet, in particular in regard to a new biodiversity framework for the period beyond 2020.

Opening statement by Mr. Abdel Fattah El Sisi, President of Egypt

14. Mr. El Sisi, extending a warm welcome on behalf of the Egyptian people to all those attending the Conference in Sharm El-Sheikh, the City of Peace, said that the age-old commitment of humankind to conservation of the environment was perfectly exemplified in the sacred texts of ancient Egypt, a civilization that had prospered from its natural resources. In current-day Egypt, the path to sustainable development and social justice was also being followed with broad environmental considerations in mind. Indeed, the Egyptian Constitution laid a firm foundation for the protection and rational use of the country's natural resources, including for the purpose of saving flora and fauna from extinction.

15. Despite its efforts, the international community had been unable to halt biodiversity decline and improve the sustainable management of natural resources. It had thus sought to mobilize further to strengthen biodiversity mainstreaming by declaring the period 2011–2020 as the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity with the aim of promoting implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity over that same period. Biodiversity and ecosystem losses nonetheless continued owing to such factors as climate change, posing enormous challenges and ultimately threatening humanity.

16. The theme of the Conference - "Investing in biodiversity for people and planet" - was therefore highly relevant and reflected the concern to mainstream biodiversity in all aspects of life to ensure its protection, conservation and sustainable management, an objective that called for international cooperation, multilateral negotiation and multisectoral coordination. Egypt counted on support in its pursuit of measures and initiatives designed to combat climate change and desertification and preserve biodiversity in line with the relevant conventions. To those ends, it had mobilized financial and technical

commitments and formed relevant partnerships with stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector. On a wider note, he said it was crucial not only to raise awareness of biodiversity and the risks posed by the ongoing degradation of natural resources but also to move from visions to action. With that goal in prospect, he wished the Conference every success in its deliberations.

Regional statements

17. The representative of Argentina, speaking on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC), said that ministers attending the High-level Segment two days previously had emphasized the importance of further integrating biodiversity into the economic sector and of maintaining a healthy planet. Progress in halting the loss of biodiversity over the past 25 years had not been adequate; it was incumbent on Parties to learn from the errors of the past. GRULAC was grateful for the financial provided to allow countries in that region to participate in activities under the Convention; nevertheless, more support would be required, with transfer of technology, in view of the challenges faced by megadiverse countries. GRULAC recognized the progress that had been made in implementing Article 8j of the Convention to protect and preserve traditional knowledge and to ensure that indigenous peoples and local communities were heard. In the restructuring of the secretariat of the Convention, attention should be paid to ensuring better representation of the countries of GRULAC. They would work to ensure that the post-2020 framework proposed ambitious, feasible measures, that it was flexible, to meet different challenges, and that all stakeholders undertook effective action to ensure that biodiversity was addressed not only by United Nations organizations but also be all interested parties, including the general public. A broad, inclusive communication strategy was urgently needed. Synergies should be sought with the other Rio conventions and with IPBES. To ensure a significant impact in the near future, Parties should concentrate on the essentials: integrated approaches to achieve the objectives of the Convention and mobilization of resources. GRULAC emphasized the importance of Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals as objectives for public policy.

18. The representative of the European Union and its 28 member States said that despite the successes achieved under the Convention, there should be no complacency. Most of the Aichi Targets would not be met at the current speed of progress. The post-2020 framework should ensure that Parties and others advanced its objectives. A real transformation was required in consumption and production patterns, with effective mainstreaming of biodiversity at all levels; research should be conducted on the links between each sector and biodiversity. The post-2020 framework should provide opportunities for strong partnerships with the business sector. The European Union remained committed to implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, with partners, including discussions on digital sequence information, and also of the Cartagena Protocol for an effective biodiversity clearing-house, risk assessment of modified organisms.

19. The representative of Canada, speaking also on behalf of Australia, Lichtenstein, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland, noting the alarming state of biodiversity, urged delegates to respect agreed text and resolve that in brackets. The post-2020 should be ambitious, providing a concrete, inclusive, practical, effective road map to the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and Parties should ensure that it was enacted when they returned to their countries, with the inclusion of indigenous and local communities and women and broader engagement of sectors such as health, production and business.

20. The representative of Belarus [F], speaking for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia, noted that Parties had improved national regulation for conservation, sustainable use of biological diversity and land management but should take further measures to conserve biodiversity in areas of intensive mining and industrial activity and in planning infrastructure. She noted that Parties to the Nagoya Protocol were harmonizing their national legislation with its provisions. The support provided through Global Environment Facility-funded global projects allowed countries to conduct the necessary research rapidly and implement the necessary reforms. Preserving traditional knowledge on genetic resources, legal protection of that knowledge and fair and equitable access were difficult in certain political, economic and social systems as compared with countries in which indigenous peoples and local communities had survived. Strong support was needed from the international community to ensure the

status of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and their holders under the Nagoya Protocol.

21. The representative of Rwanda, speaking on behalf of the African Group, recalled that the continent was the cradle of mankind. There were, however, trade-offs between conservation of biodiversity and economic growth and development for the projected population growth of up to 1.5 billion by 2050. Human innovation continued to provide technology to address the challenges, and resource mobilization was therefore essential. Although Africa had rich biodiversity, it was being lost rapidly. African genetic resources were being sent to other parts of the world, where they were being digitized, documented and formalized without recognition or due sharing of benefits. The region was dedicated to a pan-African vision of an integrated, prosperous, peaceful region, led by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force globally through its Agenda 2063. The aim was to build environmentally sustainable, climate-resilient economies using science, technology and innovation.

22. The representative of Malaysia, speaking on behalf of the Like Minded Megadiverse Countries (LMMC) Group said that his group promoted the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization. At its ministerial meeting on 15 November 2018, in Sharm El-Sheikh, it had adopted a declaration which focused on, inter alia, the mainstreaming of biodiversity, digital sequence information on genetic resources, Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, the Alliance for Zero Extinction Initiative, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and resource mobilization. He highlighted the progress his group had made in achieving of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and said that his group reiterated its role as a mechanism to promote common interests and priorities related to the three objectives of the Convention of Biological Diversity, and its Protocols, as well as other international forums related to biological diversity and ecosystem services.

Additional opening statements

23. The representative of the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network [F] drew attention to the loss of indigenous languages, which were directly related to biodiversity through providing understanding of diverse ecological and cultural systems. The network was concerned about continuing expansion of mining, mega-dams, logging and extracting into their homelands, which provided them with food and traditional medicine. Traditional knowledge of women in crafts, ethno-tourism and cuisine had effectively fostered social and economic development in some indigenous communities, eradicating poverty without the introduction of external industries or activities. She urged that those examples be considered in planning the post-2020 agenda. The network was alarmed by the rate of black carbon emissions and by mercury pollution, and stronger collaboration was needed among indigenous women, governments and others in that context. Unfortunately, indigenous peoples were not recognized in some countries, and indigenous women in many regions experienced various forms of violence. She welcomed mention of free, prior, informed consent in the documents of the Convention, as indigenous women were often deprived of that human right. Indigenous languages, knowledge systems, epistemology, cosmology, lands and waters were all strong support systems for building a holistic relationship with the planet.

24. The representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) thanked the Governments of Egypt, Germany, Mexico, New Zealand and Norway for their contributions to the Voluntary Fund to support the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the present meeting and the Nature and Culture Summit held at Sharm El-Sheikh from 22-24 November 2018. Indigenous and local communities brought solutions to global strategies for the protection of biodiversity and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals; the lack of sustainable financial mechanisms for their participation presented a challenge for them. Indigenous peoples were concerned by the loss of biodiversity and the dangers faced when defending nature but were ready to work to ensure the success in the formulation of the post-2020 biodiversity framework and to engage in a genuine partnerships to achieve the 2050 vision of living in harmony with nature.

25. The representative of the CBD Alliance said that the earth's capacity to regenerate was a limit that should be respected. Fundamental systemic change was required which meant agreeing on concrete, time-bound limits on activities that destroyed nature. Mainstreaming should not be used to exonerate big

corporations, large-scale polluters should not influence policy and countries should not use the present meeting to greenwash their images. Businesses had to be held accountable, through compliance mechanisms, for the damage they caused. Nature was not a monetary good, and false solutions such as biodiversity offsets should stop. Disinvestment was required from all sectors that caused destruction to the environment, and Parties had to approve and apply a procedure to avoid and manage conflicts of interest. The inequalities and power asymmetries caused by the system of development could not continue, and post-2020 efforts had to be led by stakeholders such as women, indigenous peoples and local communities and youth, all of whom were already suffering the effects of current inaction: they deserved restorative justice. The precautionary principle had to be applied and prior and informed consent had to be strengthened; any release of the genetic extermination technology, called gene drives, had to cease. The use of digital sequence information without benefit-sharing was both inequitable and a long-term threat. Parties were urged to develop a more equitable system and were also called upon to re-establish an ad-hoc technical expert group on risk. An estimated 80 per cent of the world's remaining biodiversity was found in the territories and lands of indigenous peoples and local communities, and more had to be done to support those communities in their own efforts to collectively govern, manage, protect and conserve their territories.

26. The representative of the Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GBYN) said that inequalities and power asymmetries had increased in the global political economy with the spread of a model of governance that was based on fear and repression. That system was a root cause of biodiversity loss, the direct impact of which was the marginalization of vulnerable groups such as youth, women, indigenous peoples and local communities. Young women and men were resisting the threats of an unfair political system and were demonstrating how to thrive with biodiversity. They had lost faith in their political leaders and wanted to be effectively involved in all the processes shaping the post-2020 biodiversity agenda. She called on all Governments to think of youth as a strategic partner for the design, implementation and reporting of the national initiatives to implement the Convention. GYBN had recently held five regional youth capacity building workshops, had plans for two more during 2019, and hoped to organize other workshops in the remaining world regions. Governments were urged to work with GYBN and further its programme.

27. Anne Larigauderie, Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) said the present meeting was an important milestone for both for the evaluation of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well for planning for the post-2020 biodiversity framework. She reported on the activities of IPBES and the programme for its seventh session, to be held in Paris from 29 April to 4 May 2019, would adopt the next work programme for IPBES until 2030. Work had also started on the assessment of the many values of nature and its benefits and the assessment of the sustainable use of wild species. The first drafts of those assessments would be available during 2019, and a call was currently open for the nomination of experts for the assessment of invasive alien species.

*Annex III***INTERACTIVE DIALOGUE ON “APPROACHES TO LIVING IN HARMONY WITH NATURE”**

1. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties, on 20 November 2018, an interactive dialogue was held on the theme “Approaches to living in harmony with nature”. Following an introductory presentation entitled “Fragments of Extinction” by the Italian sound artist and researcher Mr. David Monacchi, drawing on field research in the world’s last remaining areas of undisturbed primary equatorial rainforest, the scene was set for the dialogue by a panel of four experts drawn from the United Nations system, [Thorgeissen] the scientific community [Leadley and Wei] and indigenous peoples and local communities, [Josefa] each of whom presented their views on the theme. The dialogue was moderated by the Executive Secretary.

A. Panel presentations

Mr. Paul Leadley, professor of ecology, Paris-Sud University, France **[NOTE TO SECRETARIAT: PLEASE CHECK AND, IF NECESSARY, CORRECT THIS SPEAKER’S TITLE]**

2. Mr. Leadley presented an overview of the work of a growing community of scientists on models and scenarios that could help to pave the way for the achievement of the 2050 Vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Recent research had confirmed most existing biodiversity indicators, including those taking into account the actions undertaken under the Convention, to have confirmed the state of biodiversity had continued to decline and had confirmed the urgent need for more ambitious efforts not only to halt but also to reverse the decline, i.e. to “bend the curve”. New indicators had been suggested, such as population trends of wild species, conservation status and biotic integrity of ecosystems, which made it possible to draw hypothetical curves and project into the future, based on both observations and models and scenarios. Statistical extrapolations of indices across the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, for instance, had shown the decline in states of biodiversity to have continued over time, in spite of increased efforts to address the issue, owing to increased pressures on biodiversity. Meanwhile, the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, which used new sustainability scenarios known as the “Rio+20 scenarios” to highlight desired future outcomes, had made clear that the capacity to evaluate the trends at the global level had only emerged in the previous five years.

3. On the question of what it would take to bend the curve, current research work, including that supported by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), had shown that no single course of action would suffice and that it was crucial to identify a portfolio of actions, to which end the use of models and scenarios was key. While the business-as-usual approach could lead to the stabilization of biodiversity indicators, it was probably necessary to go further. There were a number of ways to achieve sustainability, such as through technological change and changes in patterns of consumption, and the answer was to strive for a portfolio that comprised a mix of traditional conservation to protect species and ecosystems, which must continue; efforts to promote sustainable food production and consumption, as well as sustainable water use; and ecosystem restoration, without which the curve could never be bent. One scenario in regard to the portfolios involved meeting all the Aichi Biodiversity Targets to render the entire Earth more biodiversity friendly, as opposed to the “half-Earth” approach, which, among other things, greatly increased the risk of conflict over food supply. Countries had many options in terms of deciding the most appropriate courses of action, including not only technological but also non-technological solutions, such as reducing deforestation and promoting reforestation, which depended on the national and local context in which they would be implemented.

Ms. Josefa Cariño Tauli, co-coordinator of the Southeast Asia chapter of Global Youth Biodiversity Network, the Philippines

4. Ms. Cariño Tauli, **[NOTE TO THE SECRETARIAT: PLEASE CHECK AND, IF NECESSARY, CORRECT THIS SPEAKER’S FAMILY NAME – ENSURING THAT IT IS NOT SIMPLY ‘MS. TAULI’ – AND TITLE]** a member of the Igorot group of indigenous peoples, noted the lack of progress

in achieving the 2020 goals under the Convention, stressing that it was important to resist the temptation to defer action until the strategic plan for the post-2020 period, and that action must be taken to address the biodiversity crisis without delay.

5. Indigenous peoples, guided by their traditional values and practices, had been active in the sustainable use and management of natural resources for the survival of present and future generations for thousands of years. As the guardians of biodiversity, indigenous peoples and local communities were collectively advancing efforts to achieve the objectives set out in the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and supporting their actions was among the most effective means to that end. Mainstream conservation efforts, however, excluded them from the solution, which was a violation of their human rights to land, life, free prior and informed consent, and a safe and healthy environment. A rights-based approach that respected and protected the territories of indigenous peoples was key to the 2050 Vision goal of ensuring that people lived in harmony with nature. The full integration of indigenous knowledge systems and practices into the Convention would make it possible to draw on traditional agroecological farming systems for solutions to currently unsustainable production and consumption patterns; to effectively manage the current network of protected areas; to mainstream biodiversity into economic development; to promote the conservation of local languages and, hence, cultural and linguistic diversity; and to address the critical issue of social justice and equality.

6. Intergenerational learning and exchange was crucial to the transmission of knowledge from elders to youth but it was not just a one-way process: the elders also had much to learn from young people. As the inheritors of knowledge, both indigenous and global youth had a responsibility to carry that knowledge for future generations and, hence, to contribute to the adaptability and resilience of their communities. She urged her elders to listen to and trust in the new ideas, new skills and energy of her generation. Youth and young children were particularly vulnerable to food and water shortages, war, environmental disasters, unemployment, crime and poverty and they should be given a chance to participate in decision-making on the problems that affected them and to contribute to efforts to tackle the current environment crisis and enable people to live in harmony with nature.

Mr. Fuwen Wei, professor of wildlife ecology and conservation biology, [NOTE TO SECRETARIAT: PLEASE CHECK AND, IF NECESSARY, CORRECT THIS SPEAKER'S TITLE] Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

7. Mr. Wei, in a presentation entitled “How to guarantee unity of nature and man – ecological civilization”, drew attention to the fact that the Chinese Government, in response to warnings by the scientific community about the need to address an environmental crisis that taken the Earth to the brink of the sixth mass extinction of plant and animal life, had proposed adhering to the concept of an ecological civilization: a form of civilization encompassing humanity’s prehistoric dependence on nature, its transformation and subjugation of nature under the agricultural then industrial revolutions, and present-day respect for and protection of nature through coordinated implementation of innovative, green, means of sustainable development in pursuit of a more stable and healthy life.

8. Most of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets were unlikely to be met by 2020, possibly owing to the overly ambitious standards that had been set and the conflicts between conservation and development-related objectives. The focus of protected areas to date had been confined to the safeguarding of biodiversity and endangered ecosystems without taking into account that of human beings. Since human beings were unable to live without the safe food, clean water and fresh air provided by ecosystem services, it was crucial to forge a link between humanity and nature. To that end, protected areas could be redefined as core production areas for the good of human survival and social development, which could help to raise awareness and foster the active participation of civil society.

9. With the global population set to grow to an estimated 10 billion by 2050 and the amount of land available on the decline, the question was how much attention should be given to nature conservation. The answer, of course, was as much as possible and China, which had been remarkably successful in saving the giant panda from the near extinction it had faced as a result of habitat fragmentation and shrinkage, for example, as illustrated by the fact that the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) had

upgraded the species' status from endangered to vulnerable, was suggesting a new approach to identify the point at which a balance must be struck between the goal of conserving nature and other objectives. The so-called "nature proportion" or "N per cent" concept had been developed as a science-based means of establishing the share of natural areas at the global or national level required for humanity to survive, on the one hand, and identifying biodiversity hotspots on the other. Ensuring human survival was therefore considered a basic goal. The Chinese Academy of Sciences, which had already initiated a project to establish an N per cent global research network, was developing an N per cent calculation and indicator system and looking into ways of mainstreaming the concept into the country's policymaking, legislation and regulations, for which teamwork would be essential.

Mr. Halidor Thorgeissen, former Senior Director of Strategy for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and strategic advisor to the Executive Secretary on the post-2020 process

10. Mr. Thorgeissen, setting the context for his remarks, recalled that the Paris Agreement set the upper limit for global warming at 2°C, with stabilization ideally closer to 1.5°C, and that the aggregate effect of Parties' contributions to the resulting mitigation goal was connected to the long-term objective through a five-yearly global stock-taking exercise. Concerning his main message, he said that the fledgling Global Climate Action Agenda continued to offer great potential for further promoting a cooperative spirit among all stakeholders. Driven by political ambition, a sense of urgency and appreciation for the tangible benefits of early action, it had already inspired a collective drive for rapid progress and lowered the political threshold for action by allowing governments to move forward in partnership. It had also provided an entry point for business. Some of the ground-breaking measures deployed in that context could be adapted for biodiversity purposes. They included the establishment of a web-based platform through which non-State actors could report results; the publication of a yearbook highlighting successes and trends; and the organization of annual conferences of parties, which served as a useful forum for partnering and sharing outcomes.

11. Important steps had been taken along the road to the Paris Agreement, however, first of all with the aim of enhancing climate action prior to 2020, which had prompted systematic efforts to seek solutions in key sectors. The United Nations Climate Summit held in September 2014 had then mobilized action coalitions and engaged the leadership of business, creating a momentum subsequently channelled into the Lima-Paris Action Agenda, in which the many climate-related actions under way during the final Paris Agreement negotiations had essentially been rooted. A parallel could in fact be drawn between the newly-announced Sharm El Sheikh to Beijing Action Agenda for Nature and People and that Agenda, which had strengthened the unity of purpose and support across the spectrum for an ambitious agreement. The need for such an agreement had furthermore been heightened by the existing knowledge that the total sum of Nationally Declared Contributions (NDCs) would be insufficient to achieve the intended objective. Noting that many climate actions had significant biodiversity outcomes and were closely aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, he emphasized that words must be transformed into action to unleash the enormous untapped possibilities available for addressing biodiversity challenges.

B. Interactive dialogue

12. The Executive Secretary, after summarizing the key messages from the presentations, invited questions from the floor for members of the panel.

13. Mr. Thorgeissen, in response to a comment from a representative of Egypt, said that the human relationship with nature was indeed paramount but must be steered away from its current direction towards one with more desirable outcomes. Replying to a question from a representative of Switzerland about the form of the process leading up to the Paris Agreement, he said that the partnership established in 2014 among the outgoing and incoming presidencies of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations

Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the United Nations Secretary-General's Climate Change Support Team and the UNFCCC secretariat, with the aim of taking forward the Lima-Paris Action Agenda, had been purely informal. Thematic days had then been organized in Paris during the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention, the main intention of which had been to provide an opportunity for the delivery of progress reports or the announcement of new initiatives. The Parties had welcomed that informal approach, with the result that it had been instituted as a means of facilitating dynamic action and cooperative efforts towards the set objectives. On the other hand, it had increased venue capacity needs, which had implications for those hosting conferences of the Parties. Also useful was the fact that successive incoming and outgoing conference presidencies each appointed a high-level climate champion to assist in driving forward climate action. Another worthwhile measure had been the establishment of the Data Partnerships for the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action (NAZCA) portal, hosted by the UNFCCC secretariat, which showcased the diverse range of actions being undertaken globally to address climate change. In short, the initiatives mentioned had not been negotiated as such but were rather driven by the realization that collective efforts were essential to achieving the Paris Agreement goals.

14. In reply to a question from a representative of Liberia concerning the undermining effect of political decisions on the Paris Agreement, he said that the declaration by one Party that it intended to withdraw from the Agreement had by no means affected the pace of ratification of an instrument that had already entered into force in record time. Indeed, in line with the growing understanding of the need for climate action, international political support for the Agreement had intensified and as yet remained undiminished. Any political difficulties associated with the Agreement were henceforth likely to be bound up with the national choices to be made in connection with such matters as infrastructure, decarbonization and land use.

15. Responding to a question from a representative of Canada on the lessons to be drawn from the drawn from the experience of the UNFCCC for conducting and structuring a transparent, inclusive and Party-led process for the development of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, he said that the Paris Agreement negotiations had been fully Party-driven, in accordance with an agreement reached at the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties, and that they had been conducted in an ad hoc subsidiary body established by the Conference and co-chaired by one developing and one developed country. It was important to note that the Conference of the Parties met annually, with government ministers providing political guidance and occasionally playing an active part in the negotiations. Meanwhile, ministers also had opportunities to engage with each other at informal meetings throughout the year hosted by the successive presidencies and supporting Governments. Early exchanges had centred on the conceptual nature of the process, including the need for, among other things, stock-taking, an ambition cycle and a transparent measurement, recording and verification framework. A major milestone had been reached at the halfway point, at the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties, when it had been agreed, in a departure from customary practices in the realm of international diplomacy, that intended nationally determined contributions would be communicated before the final agreement had been concluded. The critical final step had occurred at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Paris, when the ad hoc subsidiary body, after completing its work, had communicated the status of the negotiations to the President of the Conference, who had then called a meeting of ministers to resolve any outstanding issues. The co-chairs of the subsidiary body had then assisted in structuring the negotiating text, submissions had been made and several in-session workshops had been held to explore specific critical components. Other contributions had been minimal owing to the intensity of the intergovernmental exchanges.

16. Mr. Leadley, in reply to a question from a representative of Switzerland about the development of appropriate indicators, said that a good starting principle was to ensure that indicators could be modelled into the future while also measuring key aspects of biodiversity. Examples meeting those criteria included indicators relating to: population change, which could be tracked through the Living Planet Index; conservation status, which could be tracked through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species; and

biodiversity intactness, which had recently become trackable. Indicators could also be calculated for specific taxa and, in a hierarchical manner, at multiple spatial, national, regional and global scales.

17. Responding to a comment from a representative of Morocco about the timid nature of the action taken to address biodiversity loss to date, and further to another comment by a representative of the Global Forest Coalition, he said that the discussions on the use of scenarios and models had confirmed that the current situation called for changes that absolutely had to be transformative. Business-as-usual approaches would not suffice and a portfolio of actions was key to paving the way for a positive future and the achievement of the 2050 Vision; every action in the portfolio would call for transformative change; and the fact that the focus was shifting to global-scale scenarios and models did not mean to say that the changes had to come from the top – in many cases they must be the product of a bottom-up process.

18. Mr. Wei, in connection with the earlier question about indicators, said that the N percentage was a new statistical calculation devised with the aim of benefiting future generations and indicating human needs for food, air and clean water, which inevitably varied among countries. The related scale should be developed through a bottom-up process in order to attract the widest possible support from all stakeholders.

19. Responding to a question from a representative of Uruguay on whether conservation efforts should focus on the protection of 100 per cent of territory, he said that action to protect nature must be considered the starting point for striking the right balance between conservation and development and that only then could attention be turned to the protection of human civilization. The unity of nature and people was key and a healthy environment was an invaluable asset. Countries must also have their own context-specific institutional frameworks, laws and regulations in place before they could build on the concept of ecological civilization, and developing countries in particular would find it hard to determine the N percentage figure, based on the demand for environmental conservation.

20. Further to a comment from a representative of the African Union on the importance of prioritizing fair and equitable benefit-sharing in order to encourage indigenous peoples and local communities to participate in nature conservation and sustainable development, he said that Governments should strive to promote measures such as transfer payments in order to ensure that indigenous peoples in protected areas enjoyed the benefits of green development.

*Annex IV***PARALLEL EVENTS AND AWARDS***Parallel events*

1. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 17 November 2018, Mr. Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, Minister of Environment and Energy, Costa Rica, reported on the Global Business and Biodiversity Forum, held back-to-back with the present meeting. The participants had recognized that the loss of ecosystems and biodiversity put human well-being at risk and undermined the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They were also cognizant that businesses had significant impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and that businesses also depended on biodiversity and ecosystem services. There were significant opportunities for developing innovative financial tools and for integrating biodiversity objectives into national economic development plans, which could generate significant opportunities for developing new business models in key economic sectors. Governments needed to recognize business realities, and the importance of clear and predictable national and international policies to enable long-term business planning and investment. Creating the necessary policy and regulatory frameworks would help mainstream biodiversity and sustainability into business operations, but that required changing the narrative to emphasize economic opportunities and using language and metrics that business understood. An ambitious post-2020 global biodiversity framework should build on the existing good practices for managing biodiversity and the fourth United Nations Environment Assembly, being held from 11 to 15 March 2019, should take action to create an enabling environment for mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainability into business operations.
2. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 25 November 2018, a number of other representatives provided highlights of events in which they had participated.
3. Reporting on the outcomes of the Nature and Culture Summit held on 22–24 November 2018, Ms. Ghanimat Azhdari of the Centre for Sustainable Development and Environment (CENESTA) in Iran read the final declaration of the summit (CBD/COP/14/INF/46).
4. Ms. Cathy Oke, Vice-President of Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), reported on the outcomes of sixth Global Biodiversity Summit of Local and Subnational Governments on “Mainstreaming Biodiversity for Urban and Regional Development”, held on 23–24 November 2018. She introduced highlights of the Sharm El-Sheikh Communique for Local and Subnational Action for Nature and People 2018 (CBD/COP/14/INF/48) and said that as the future was urban, her constituency supported accelerated action toward the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The meeting in Sharm El-Sheikh should be remembered as a key meeting on the path toward ensuring that biodiversity received the same recognition that climate change had received following the adoption of the UNFCCC Paris Agreement on 12 December 2015.
5. Ms. Sheila Wertz-Kanounnikoff, Secretariat of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management and FAO, reported on the Second Wildlife Forum that had taken place on 21 November 2018 on the theme “Sustainable Use for Conservation and Livelihoods”, with the African Union Commission. The forum had brought together stakeholders from across the globe to discuss experiences and seek creative solutions for the health and security of people and wildlife, the wild meat crisis and unsustainable use of wildlife. Over 170 participants on site and an additional 500 participants on Facebook had engaged in sessions on: people and wildlife: health and security; sharing wild meat: resolving conflicts between subsistence and commercial uses; from sites in Africa to shelves in Asia: solutions to unsustainable wildlife use and illegal trade; and wildlife and people in 2050: a vision for sustainable wildlife management. The discussions would contribute to setting priorities on sustainable wildlife management in the post-2020 biodiversity framework. An animated video, “Together we are stronger”, had been presented on the partnership’s work, and Ms. Paşca Palmer had presented the biennial Markhor award of the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation to the Finnish Wildlife Agency for its “LIFE+ Return of Rural Wetlands” project to ensure that wetlands remained a part of the Finnish “living landscape”. Hungary had announced its intention to host a Wildlife Forum in Budapest in 2021.

6. Ms. Lily Rodríguez reported on the fourth Science Forum, organized by the International Union of Biological Sciences, jointly with the European Commission, with the support of the European knowledge and learning mechanism to improve the policy-science-society interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services (EKLIPSE), the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research and the Convention secretariat. Discussions had addressed the challenges to operationalization of transitions and transformational change to achieve the 2050 biodiversity vision. Massive, robust efforts were required at all levels to support health and a better life for human society. The main changes would be social, mainstreaming biodiversity to ensure a balance between development and conservation and creating ecological, social and political connectivity. The concept that global problems should be solved with local solutions would require more effective communication, policy and governance models. Such socio-political changes required integration of natural and social sciences to find clear-cut answers for policy-making, with equal consideration of local and traditional knowledge. The 2050 vision should be multidimensional, with nature for nature, nature for society and nature as part of cultures, seeking balance to achieve the common vision of living in harmony with nature. Preventing extinctions, reversing declines, retaining intactness and restoring ecosystems would not be enough, and priority should be given to the main drivers of biodiversity loss, which were often external. Nature-based solutions were one of the best means for interlinkage with global agendas such as the SDGs and climate change. Two types of innovation—incremental and radical—would be required. Global commitments should be aligned with local and national policies, and biodiversity should be mainstreamed into sectoral silos. Science should provide understanding of the trade-offs between development and conservation and identify thresholds for ensuring sustainable use of biodiversity. The International Union of Biological Sciences recommended enabling conditions, such as awareness-raising, and information to measure progress and funding for cost-effective solutions to implement the post-2020 agenda.

7. Ms. Marie-Claire Cordonier Segger, Centre for International Sustainable Development Law and the International Law School for Sustainable Development, reported that Parties and observers to the Convention and other biodiversity agreements were convening a global biodiversity law and governance community of practice to support implementation of the Convention and the SDGs. Carefully crafted, faithfully enforced legal and institutional reforms could remove barriers to achieving the objectives of the Convention. The second Biodiversity Law and Governance Day had identified innovations, shared experiences and a way forward in mainstreaming biodiversity into other sectors through law, by public participation, access to information and environmental assessments, including strategic assessment. Legal and governance tools, including rights-based approaches and indigenous treaties, would be useful for achieving the Strategic Plan 2020. Legal measures could provide a framework for emerging technologies and contribute to the objectives of the Nagoya Protocol. Over 320 international treaties and organizations were involved in biodiversity and ecosystems, and law and governance mechanisms could be used to improve coordination and cohesion among them. The aims of the event had been to share innovative legal and institutional challenges, mechanisms and best practices; catalyse knowledge exchange to find new approaches and understanding; and support law and policy innovation, action and capacity development for implementing the Convention.

2018 MIDORI Prize for Biodiversity

8. At the second plenary session of the meeting, on 17 November 2018, a presentation ceremony was held for the 2018 MIDORI Prize for Biodiversity. Ms. Paşca Palmer introduced the prize and a film was shown on the work of the 2018 prizewinners, Ms. Kathy MacKinnon, Chair of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Commission on Protected Areas; Mr. Assad Serhal, Director General of the Society for the Protection of Nature in Lebanon; and Dr. Abdul Hamid Zakri, Joint-Chair of the Malaysian Industry-Government Group for High Technology. Mr. Hamdallah Zedan of the Government of Egypt delivered concluding remarks.

Pathfinder Award for Innovation and Nature Conservation

9. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 17 November 2018, a ceremony was held to present the 2018 Pathfinder Award for innovation and nature conservation, established to recognize outstanding

and innovative solutions for financing protected and conserved areas. Mr. Trevor Sandwith, Director of the IUCN Global Protected Areas Programme and Ms. Midori Paxton, Head of Ecosystems and Biodiversity at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) introduced the awards. The following awards were then presented:

- Winner: Prespa Ohrid Nature Trust (PONT), for establishing long-term financing also used to attract co-financing for important conservation activities
- Runner-up: Assist Social Capital CIC for Oasis: opening access to sustainable independent income streams
- Special commendation: Ms. Candice Stevens of BirdLife South Africa and the Government of South Africa for the biodiversity tax incentives for South Africa's network of protected areas
- Special commendation: Masungi Georeserve Foundation in the Philippines, for the Georeserve Model: Mindful engineering as a means of building sustainable tourism value and income in conservation areas

2018 Clearing House Mechanism Awards

10. At the fifth plenary session of the meeting, on 25 November 2018, a ceremony was held to present the 2018 Clearing House Mechanism awards. Before the awards were presented the meeting paid special tribute to Mr. Olivier de Munck who had led the development of the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) and who had passed away earlier in the year. There were two categories for the awards; the first class for Parties that had established their national CHM before the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and a second class for those that would establish their national CHM between the thirteenth and fourteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties. Each award was granted in three classes: gold silver and bronze. The following awards were then presented:

- Second class: Gold: Indonesia
- Second class: Silver: Sri Lanka
- Second class: Bronze: Guinea-Bissau
- First class: Gold: Burundi
- First class: Silver: Colombia
- First class: Bronze: Morocco
- Special commendation with a certificate of achievement: Canada, Guatemala, Honduras and Malaysia