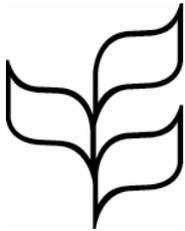


**CBD**

Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERALCBD/SBSTTA/21/INF/15
24 November 2017

ENGLISH ONLY

SUBSIDAIRAY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC,
TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

Twenty-first meeting

Montreal, Canada, 11-14 December 2017

Item 6 of the provisional agenda*

OPTIONS ON HOW TO MAKE THE BEST USE OF EXISTING PROGRAMMES OF WORK TO FURTHER ENHANCE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION IN THE LIGHT OF MAINSTREAMING NEEDS AND THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In decision XIII/3 paragraph 107 the Conference of the Parties to the Convention requested the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to present options to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), at a meeting prior to the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on how to make the best use of existing programmes of work to further enhance the implementation of the Convention in the light of mainstreaming needs and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The present note is presented in line with paragraph 5 of the note by the Executive Secretary on mainstreaming of biodiversity in the energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, and health sectors.¹

2. In order to identify and present the options, a critical appraisal was done mainly on: (a) the existing programmes of work; (b) what mainstreaming needs are identified, reflected or embedded in the existing programmes of work; and (c) the relationship between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the existing programmes of work. The assessment also includes, when in depth review of these programmes of work were undertaken by the Conference of the Parties, how mainstreaming was reflected in the decisions and reference to programmes of work in the revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs).

3. The analysis in the present note focusses on the seven thematic and five cross-cutting programmes of work. The thematic programmes of work consist of agricultural biodiversity; dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity; forest biodiversity; inland waters biodiversity; island biodiversity, marine and coastal biodiversity, and mountain biodiversity. The five cross-cutting programmes of work are composed of protected areas; traditional knowledge, innovations and practices – Article 8(j); economics, trade and incentive measures; technology transfer and cooperation; and global taxonomy initiative.

4. The main objective of the present note is to delineate mainstreaming provisions that are already included the thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work of the Convention and that, over the years, the Conference of the Parties also provided additional mainstreaming provisions to further enhance the

* CBD/SBSTTA/21/1.

¹ [CBD/SBSTTA/21/5](#).

effectiveness of the programmes of work or as new issues arose. An example of the later is the guidance on mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism sectors of the Cancun Declaration adopted at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

5. The next section describes the existing programmes of work under the Convention. This is followed by a discussion on how mainstreaming is reflected or embedded in the existing programmes of work. Then, the relationship between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the existing programmes of work is explained. Conclusions are provided in the last section.

II. EXISTING PROGRAMMES OF WORK UNDER THE CONVENTION

6. The request in decision XIII/3, paragraph 107, refers explicitly to the existing programmes of work and not all of the programmes and initiatives under the Convention. The Conference of the Parties has adopted the seven thematic programmes of work, corresponding to the major biomes on the planet: marine and coastal biodiversity in 1995; agricultural biodiversity in 1996; dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity in 2000; forest biodiversity in 2002; mountain biodiversity in 2004; inland waters biodiversity in 2006; and island biodiversity in 2008. The Conference of the Parties has also adopted five programmes of work under cross-cutting issues: traditional knowledge, innovations and practices - Article 8(j) and economics, trade and incentive measures in 2000; Global Taxonomy Initiative in 2002; the programme of work on protected areas (PoWPA) and technology transfer and cooperation in 2004.

7. Each programme of work establishes a vision for and outlines the basic principles to guide future work aimed at facilitating the fulfilment of the mandate of the Convention and the achievement of its objectives as set out in Article 1² and further supported with its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The programmes of work also raise key issues for consideration, identify potential outputs, as well as suggest a timetable and means of implementation to achieve them. The overall purpose of the thematic programmes of work is broadly set to address the significant loss of biodiversity in their respective biomes while the cross-cutting programmes of work aim to address key drivers or solutions. The programmes of work also aim at facilitating the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 of the Convention, and other plans, agreements and goals, inter alia, the plan of implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Millennium Development Goals, and now also, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In fact, some of the cross-cutting programmes of work have already led to a number of principles, guidelines, and other tools to facilitate the implementation of the Convention and the achievement of relevant targets.

III. MAINSTREAMING PROVISIONS IN THE PROGRAMMES OF WORK

8. Efforts to integrate a 'new issue' in a sector that has not systematically addressed it, is referred to as mainstreaming.³ Mainstreaming biodiversity has no single agreed-upon definition, though most definitions are quite similar to that of Petersen and Huntley (2005): "to internalize the goals of biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of biological resources into economic sectors and development models, policies and programmes, and therefore into all human behavior." The Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the Global Environment Facility defined biodiversity mainstreaming as "the process of embedding biodiversity considerations into policies, strategies and practices of key public

² Article 1: *The objectives of this Convention, to be pursued in accordance with its relevant provisions, are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding.*

³ Sylvia Karlsson-Vinkhuyzen, Marcel T.J. Kok, Ingrid J. Visseren-Hamakers, and Catrien J.A.M. Termeer, 2017. Mainstreaming biodiversity in economic sectors: an analytical framework. *Biological Conservation*, Vol. 210, Part A. Elsevier.

and private actors that impact or rely on biodiversity, so that it is conserved and sustainably used both locally and globally”.⁴

9. The focus on mainstreaming of biodiversity has substantially increased since the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, in 2010, which itself includes a strong emphasis on mainstreaming by focussing on the underlying causes of biodiversity loss in Goal A, and the need to reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use in Goal B. Goal C focusses on improving the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity; Goal D on enhancing the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services; and Goal E on enhancing implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building all of which rely on effective mainstreaming for their successful achievement.

10. The mission of the Strategic Plan itself mentions the importance of mainstreaming: “Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet’s variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication. Biodiversity mainstreaming will be crucial to the achievement of the vision and mission of the Strategic Plan, the three objectives of the Convention and the possibility of *Living in Harmony with Nature*.”

11. Mainstreaming needs of biodiversity in different sectors have different connotations and can be sector-specific. Recent meetings of the Conference of the Parties have increasingly focused on actions that can be taken by Parties, the private sector, and other actors to mainstream biodiversity. More specifically, at its thirteenth meeting in Cancun, Mexico, the Conference of the Parties welcomed the Cancun Declaration on mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for well-being,⁵ The declaration also provided the corresponding guidance, specifically for agriculture, crops and livestock; fisheries and aquaculture; forestry and tourism sectors. Mainstreaming in other sectors, such as energy and mining, are now also being addressed.

12. After examination of the exact language in the request contained in paragraph 107 of decision XIII/3 and a body of peer reviewed and grey literature stressing the importance of mainstreaming, as well as building insights on the factors determining effective mainstreaming the following broad mainstreaming needs were identified: Provisions for: (i) integrating into key economic sectors (e.g. tourism, fisheries, forests, agriculture); key social sectors (e.g. health, poverty, water, disaster risk reduction); policies and programmes; and financial mechanisms (budgets, incentives); (ii) any specific provision for managing biodiversity loss from key drivers related to productive and economic sectors (energy, mining, transportation, agricultural expansion) to minimize loss and where possible enhance protection; (iii) facilitating participatory decision-making and governance; (iv) technology transfer; and (v) communication, education and public awareness.

13. The seven thematic and five cross-cutting programmes of work were then examined by taking these broad elements of mainstreaming provisions into consideration. All thematic programmes of work and two cross-cutting programmes of work (protected areas and Article 8 (j)) have provisions embedded to address the above broad mainstreaming needs. The mainstreaming provisions for the seven thematic and five cross-cutting programmes of work are found in **annex I-Tables 1-7** and **annex II-Tables 1-5** respectively in *the exact language used in the programmes of work that addressed the mainstreaming provisions*. For each programme of work, the tables provide (a) the mainstreaming provisions and (b) the most recent decision related to the programme of work.

14. For instance, in **annex I -Table 1**, among the provisions for the seven thematic programmes of work, goal 2.1.10 of the programme of work on mountain biodiversity has provision for integrating

⁴ Huntley, B.J. and Redford, K.H. (2014). ‘Mainstreaming biodiversity in Practice: a STAP advisory document’. Global Environment Facility, Washington, DC.

⁵ <https://www.cbd.int/cop/cop-13/hls/in-session/cancun-declaration-draft-dec-03-2016-pm-en.pdf>

aspects of mountain biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes related to mountain areas and goal 3.5, for increasing public education, participation and awareness in relation to mountain biological diversity. More recently, inter alia, in paragraph 9 of decision X/30 the Conference of the Parties encouraged Parties to use existing, or establish new, national committees and multi-stakeholder institutional arrangements and mechanisms at national and regional levels to enhance inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration for sustainable mountain development as called for in paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 62/196 of 19 December 2007.

15. For instance, in **annex II-Table 1**, among the provisions of the five cross-cutting programmes of work, goal 1.2 of the programme of work on protected areas focusses on integrating protected areas into broader land- and seascapes and sectors so as to maintain ecological structure and function, while goal 2.1. is about enhancing and securing involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders, and activity 3.3.3 encourages the development and use of appropriate technology, including technologies of indigenous and local communities with their participation, approval and involvement in accordance with Article 8(j) and related provision, for habitat rehabilitation and restoration, resources mapping, biological inventory and rapid assessment of biodiversity, monitoring, in-situ and ex-situ conservation, sustainable use, etc. More recently, inter alia, paragraph 1 of decision XI/24 of the Conference of the Parties states: improve inter-agency and inter-sectoral coordination, especially for mainstreaming protected areas and biodiversity and integrating protected areas into wider land- and seascapes, including using protected areas as natural solutions in ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation, and for filling policy gaps in these areas.

16. From both **annex I-Tables 1-7** and **annex II-Tables 1-5**, it can be noted that all of the thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work have provisions embedded to address biodiversity mainstreaming needs. The kind of mainstreaming measures needed under each programme of work depends on the mainstreaming needs for the effective implementation of the programmes of work, among others. For instance, in decision V/15 on incentive measures, paragraph 2(b), the Conference of the Parties decided that the activities of the programme of work should result in the development of methods to promote information on biodiversity in consumer decisions, for example through eco-labelling, if appropriate; and in paragraph 2(e), that the programme should result in the creation of incentives for integration of biodiversity concerns in all sectors (annex II-Table 2(a)). Decisions in more recent meetings of the Conference of the Parties were also introduced depending on arising issues requiring further mainstreaming. For instance, in paragraph 8 of decision X/28, the Conference of the Parties encouraged Parties and other Governments to take into full account inland water ecosystems and their values in their sectoral development plans and national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems (annex I-Table 4(b)).

IV. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 AND THE EXISTING PROGRAMMES OF WORK

A. Relationship between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the existing programmes of work

17. The relationship between the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 with its Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the programmes of work is clearly articulated in the annex of decision X/2 on the Strategic Plan and decision XII/1. Paragraph 1 of the Strategic Plan stated that ... “The Strategic Plan will also provide a flexible framework for the establishment of national and regional targets and for enhancing coherence in the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties, including the programmes of work...”

18. Paragraph 15 of decision X/2 on the Strategic Plan also stated that “The thematic programmes of work of the Convention... together with the various cross-cutting issues provide detailed guidance on implementation of the Strategic Plan, and could also contribute to development and poverty reduction. **They are key tools to be considered in the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans**” (NBSAPs). In paragraph 17 of decision XII/1, the Conference of the Parties noted that the

thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work of the Convention provide detailed guidance relevant to the implementation of the various elements of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

19. The relationship between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the seven thematic and five cross-cutting programmes of work were examined by mapping relevant activities included in those programmes of work that address directly and indirectly different Aichi Biodiversity Targets and depicted in a pictorial manner with color code scaling in **annex II-Figure 1**. Darker shades depict most direct relation, and more complementarity and contributions. For example, implementation of activities of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity directly contributes to Aichi Biodiversity Targets 7 and 13, followed by Targets 3 to 5, 8, 9, 14 and 15, followed by 1, 2, 10, 16 and 19, followed by 11 and 20. The specific examples that are given provide the activities in those programmes of work, the implementation of which would contribute to various Aichi Biodiversity Targets. **Annex II-Table 3** shows the relationship between the activities of the programmes of work on island biodiversity and programmes of work with each one of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This indicates that the programmes of work have goals and activities that contribute to the implementation of the various Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

B. National biodiversity strategies and action plans and the existing programmes of work

20. As of 18 August 2017, 135 Parties submitted their NBSAP which took into account the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020). An examination of these NBSAPs revealed that some of them mentioned the existing programmes of work as guiding principles and indicated, for instance, the tools developed in those programmes of work to provide the basis for implementation of national targets identified in the NBSAPs. For illustrative purposes, some programmes of work and those countries which referred to them in their NBSAPs are presented in **annex II Table 4**.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND THE WAY FORWARD

21. The Conference of the Parties has adopted thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work for implementation to achieve the objectives of the Convention. The implementation of these programmes of work will also help achieve the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 with its Aichi Biodiversity Targets as well as vision and mission for the desired state of life in harmony with nature. The programmes of work provide guidance, tools and guidelines directly relevant for implementing the Strategic Plan. They incorporate provisions for various broad mainstreaming needs which when implemented invariably contribute to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The majority of these also include provisions related to mainstreaming biodiversity.

22. The assessment of the NBSAPs showed that some countries referred to the programmes of work in their NBSAP, taking note of paragraph 15 of decision X/2 on the Strategic Plan. However, there is room for more countries to account for these programmes of work in their NBSAP and enhance their implementation to facilitate the achievement of the Strategic Plan, and the objectives of the Convention. Hence, the effective integration of the programmes of work under the Convention into the revised NBSAPs and their continued implementation is found to be **the best option** to further enhance the implementation of the Convention in the light of mainstreaming needs and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

23. As new and emerging issues arise, the focus of the work under the Convention will continue to incorporate additional actions on mainstreaming and the programmes of work will continue to guide and support such efforts. In general, the programmes of work will continue to provide guidance, tools and guidelines directly relevant to the implementation of the post-2020 biodiversity framework, as they have done for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. This will be made possible through the adoption of decisions by the Conference of the Parties regarding new provisions for mainstreaming needs, as in previous years, in order to continue facilitating the post-2020 biodiversity framework as well.

*Annex I-Tables 1-7***Provisions for mainstreaming within the thematic programmes of work and corresponding most recent decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention**

Table 1: Programme of work on mountain biodiversity	
<i>a) Mainstreaming provisions in the programme of work</i>	
Goals under the programme of work	Description
Goal 1.2	To protect, recover, and restore mountain biological diversity.
Goal 1.1.1	Reduce the impacts of adverse land-use practices and changes in urban, forest, inland waters and agricultural areas in mountain ecosystems, including the buffer zones of protected areas using, as appropriate, planning or management mechanisms, such as ecological/economic/eco-regional planning/bioregional/hazardous-areas zoning, so as to ensure the maintenance of biodiversity, in particular ecosystem integrity.
Goal 1.1.3	Prevent or mitigate the negative impacts of economic development, infrastructure projects and other human-induced disturbances on mountain biological diversity at all levels, where applicable, taking into consideration the results of environmental and social impact assessment, paying particular attention to cumulative impacts.
Goal 2.1.1	Identify and address perverse incentives and/or policies that may impede the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity in mountain ecosystems, taking into account the decisions of the Conference of the Parties on incentive measures.
Goal 2.1.2	Develop and introduce appropriate incentives, market and compensation mechanisms, in accordance with national and international law where appropriate, specific for the maintenance of mountain ecosystems and the goods and services delivered by the mountain ecosystems.
Goal 2.1.5	Develop performance indicators and report on the integration of conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity into institutional programmes, including sectoral policies, legal and economic frameworks. 2.1.6. Strengthen legal and institutional capacity to implement the work programme on mountain biological diversity, especially through national focal points, institutes and other relevant stakeholder groups and mechanisms allowing for the coordination of sectorial authorities in implementing those activities within their areas of responsibility.
Goal 2.1.8	Support proactive planning and adaptive measures to reduce the vulnerability to both natural and human-induced hazards adversely impacting on mountain biological diversity, cultural landscapes and local communities.
Goal 2.1.10	Integrate aspects of mountain biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes related to mountain areas.
Goal 3.5	To increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to mountain biological diversity
Goal 3.5.2	Increase awareness of the actual and potential contribution of knowledge, practices and innovations of indigenous and local communities to conserve and sustainably use mountain biological diversity, i.e., biodiversity documentation, inventories by community and other appropriate levels.
Goal 3.5.3	Encourage the implementation of sustainable tourism activities aimed at increasing awareness, respect and knowledge for mountain biological diversity, including knowledge of the local, natural and cultural landscapes.
Goal 3.5.4	Increase dissemination of knowledge on upland-lowland interactions and on components of interdependence.
Goal 3.5.5	Further promote the education of women and their role in the conservation and dissemination of traditional knowledge
Goal 3.5.6	Enhance awareness among policy makers and planners on the importance and contribution of mountain ecosystems in poverty eradication programmes.
<i>b) Mainstreaming Provisions from decision X/30 - Mountain biodiversity</i>	
Paragraph	Description
5.	Encourages Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and indigenous and local

	<p>communities, to address climate-change and adaptation and mitigation issues for mountain biological diversity, taking into account decision X/33 on the in-depth review of work on biodiversity and climate change by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Developing and implementing measures for the in-situ conservation of mountain biological diversity and its components, as appropriate, and ex situ conservation of genetic resources and species currently and potentially under threat from climate change; (b) Undertaking measures, where appropriate, to reduce deforestation and restore degraded mountain forest ecosystems, conserve carbon in the mountain soil, including in peatlands and other wetlands, in order to enhance the role of mountains in providing important ecosystem services such as natural carbon and water regulation; (c) Developing, strengthening and implementing policies favourable to: the implementation of all three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in mountain ecosystems in a balanced manner, reducing the impact of climate change on mountain biological diversity and related traditional knowledge, enhancing resilience, and addressing unsustainable agriculture practices.
9.	Encourages Parties to use existing, or establish new, national committees and multi-stakeholder institutional arrangements and mechanisms at national and regional levels to enhance inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration for sustainable mountain development as called for in paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 62/196 of 19 December 2007.
14.	Invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to develop and implement national, regional and global communication, educational and awareness-raising programmes highlighting the economic, ecological and social benefits of the implementation of all three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in mountain ecosystems in a balanced manner for strengthening provision of ecosystem services and thus contributing to ensuring the well-being of mountain dwellers and also lowland communities.

Table 2: Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity***a) Mainstreaming Provisions in the programme of work***

Activity/element under the programme of work	Description
Programme Element 2	Adaptive Management: To identify management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive and mitigate the negative impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods, by expanding knowledge, understanding and awareness of the multiple goods and services provided by the different levels and functions of agricultural biodiversity.
Activity 2.2	<p>Identify and promote the dissemination of information on cost-effective practices and technologies, and related policy and incentive measures that enhance the positive and mitigate the negative impacts of agriculture on biological diversity, productivity and capacity to sustain livelihoods, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Comprehensive analyses in selected production systems of the costs and benefits of alternative management practices as identified from activity 2.1, and the valuation of the goods and services provided by agricultural biodiversity; b. Comprehensive analyses of the impacts of agricultural production, including their intensification and extensification, on the environment and identification of ways to mitigate negative and promote positive impacts; c. Identification, at international and national levels, in close collaboration with relevant international organizations, of appropriate marketing and trade policies, legal and economic measures which may support beneficial practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promotion of neglected and under-utilized species, varieties and breeds; ii. Promotion of local and indigenous knowledge; iii. Measures to add value to products of production systems that sustain biodiversity, and to diversify market opportunities;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Access and benefit-sharing measures and intellectual property issues; v. Economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives, in accordance with Article 11 and consistent with Article 22; and vi. Training and capacity-building in support of the above.
Programme Element 3	Capacity-building: To strengthen the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainably agricultural biodiversity so as to increase their benefits, and to promote awareness and responsible action.
Programme Element 4	Mainstreaming: To support the development of national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and to promote their mainstreaming and integration in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.
<i>b) Mainstreaming provisions from decision IX/1</i> <i>In-depth review of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity</i>	
Paragraph	Description
13.	Urges Parties and other Governments to ensure that national sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and strategies promote the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity, and to implement agricultural policies that contribute to the maintenance of biodiversity, and discourage those agricultural practices that are causing biodiversity loss;
15.	Urges Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations, to promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities, farmers, pastoralists, animal breeders and other stakeholders, including those whose livelihoods depend on the sustainable use and conservation of agricultural biodiversity, when applying the ecosystem approach to agriculture; including by respecting, preserving and maintaining the knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities as pertaining to agriculture;
16.	Invites Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and indigenous and local communities to improve the implementation of the programme of work through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Enhanced collaboration between all relevant actors at all levels in Government including at the local level and involving indigenous and local communities and the private sector, as appropriate;
31.	Decides to integrate the issue of biofuel production and use into the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity, in particular by addressing biofuel production, especially when based on feedstocks produced through agriculture, inter alia to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) Support institutional frameworks and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and plans for biological diversity
39.	Urges developed country Parties, and invites other Governments and relevant organizations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) To facilitate the access to and transfer of technologies that contribute to the development of sustainable agriculture practices, in accordance with Article 16 of the Convention;

Table 3: Programme of work on dry and sub-humid land biodiversity***a) Mainstreaming provisions in the programme of work***

Activities under the programme of work	Description
Activity 2	Identification of specific areas within dry and sub-humid lands of particular value for biological diversity and/or under particular threat, such as, inter alia, endemic species and low lying wetlands, with reference to the criteria in Annex I to the Convention on Biological Diversity.
Activity 4	Building knowledge on ecological, physical and social processes that affect the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, especially ecosystem structure and functioning (e.g., grazing, droughts, floods, fires, tourism, agricultural conversion or abandonment).
Activity 5	Identification of the local and global benefits, including soil and water conservation, derived from the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, assessment of the socio-economic impact of its loss, and the undertaking of studies on the interrelationship between biodiversity and poverty,

	including analysis of: (i) the benefits from biodiversity for poverty alleviation; and (ii) the impact of biodiversity conservation on the poorest.
Activity 6	Identification and dissemination of best management practices, including knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that can be broadly applied, consistent with the programme of work under the Convention on Article 8(j) and related provisions.
Activity 7	<p>7. The activities of part A (Activities 4 through 6) are to be carried out through:</p> <p>(a) Consolidation of information from various ongoing sources, including those under other international conventions, the Global Observing Systems, and other programmes. This process would draw upon ongoing work of these existing programmes, with additional catalytic activities, such as workshops, further use of the clearing-house mechanism under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and partnerships between organizations, including, where appropriate, joint activities of the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and of the Convention to Combat Desertification, drawing upon the elements contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on possible elements of a joint work programme between the two secretariats on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/15) in determining priorities for these activities;</p> <p>(b) Targeted research, including existing programmes of international and national research centres and research systems and other relevant international or regional programmes, with additional funding for priority work needed to overcome barriers to the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands;</p> <p>(c) Multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary case-studies on management practices, carried out primarily by national and regional institutions, including civil-society organizations and research institutions, with support from international organizations for catalysing the preparation of studies, mobilizing funds, disseminating results, and facilitating feedback and lessons learned to case-study providers and policy makers. New resources could be needed to promote such studies to analyse the results and to provide necessary capacity-building and human-resource development;</p> <p>(d) Dissemination of information and capacity-building required by assessment activities.</p>
Activity 8	To promote the conservation of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.
Activity 9	The activity needed to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands will depend on the state of the dry and sub-humid lands resources and the nature of the threats. Hence, a range of options needs to be considered, from sustainable use to in situ and ex situ conservation.
<i>b) Mainstreaming provisions from decision X/35 Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands</i>	
Paragraph	Description
8.	<p>Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and, as far as possible, the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as other relevant partners, to:</p> <p>(a) Explore and, as appropriate, subject to the availability of financial resources, develop and implement preferably through the means and procedures already established within each of the relevant conventions (for example, the programmes of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity) joint actions to increase cooperation between the natural and social science communities to increase the integration of biodiversity and sustainable land management and ecological restoration considerations in disaster reduction and risk management;</p>
9.	<p>Also requests the Executive Secretary to expand:</p> <p>(b) The incentive-measures database to better include programmes in dry and sub-humid lands.</p>

Table 4: Programme of work on inland waters biodiversity	
<i>a) Mainstreaming Provisions in the programme of work</i>	
Goals under the programme of work	Description
Goal 1.1	To integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into all relevant sectors of water-resource and river-basin management, taking into account the ecosystem approach
Goal 1.3	To enhance the conservation status of inland water biological diversity through rehabilitation and restoration of degraded ecosystems and the recovery of threatened species
Activity 1.4.5	Prevent the introduction of invasive alien species and restore, where appropriate, indigenous wild-capture fisheries stocks in preference to other aquaculture developments
Goal 2.1	To promote the integration of conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes, policies and legislation
Goal 2.2	To encourage the development, application and transfer of low-cost appropriate technology, non-structural and innovative approaches to water resource management and the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, taking into account any decision taken by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting on technology transfer and cooperation
Activity 2.2.3	Encourage the development of preventative strategies such as cleaner production, continual environmental improvement, corporate environmental reporting, product stewardship and environmentally sound technologies to avoid degradation and promote maintenance, and, where applicable, restoration of inland water ecosystems
Goal 2.3	To provide the appropriate incentives and valuation measures to support the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity, and to remove, or reform appropriately, any perverse incentives opposing such conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems, as it relates to biodiversity conservation
Activity 2.3.3	Undertake comprehensive valuations of the goods and services of inland water biodiversity and ecosystems, including their intrinsic, aesthetic, cultural, socio-economic and other values, in all relevant decision-making across the appropriate sectors (see also goal 3.3 in relation to environmental, cultural and social impact assessments)
Goal 2.4	To implement the programme of work for the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (as adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in its decision VI/19), giving particular attention to matters relating to the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems
Goal 2.5	Promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity of inland water ecosystems in accordance with national laws and applicable international obligations
Goal 3.1	To develop an improved understanding of the biodiversity found in inland water ecosystems, how these systems function, their ecosystem goods and services and the values they can provide
Activity 3.1.2	Promote research to improve the understanding of the social, economic, political and cultural drivers within civil society that are directly impacting on the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland waters
Activity 3.2.3	Adopt an integrated approach in the assessment, management and, where possible, remedial actions of inland water ecosystems, including associated terrestrial and in-shore marine ecosystems. It should be noted that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Assessments should involve all stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, should be cross-sectoral and should make full use of indigenous knowledge based on prior informed consent; (b) Suitable organisms should be identified as being particularly important in the assessment of inland water ecosystems. Ideally, such groups (taxa) should meet the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The group should contain a reasonable number of species with varied ecological requirements; (ii) The taxonomy of the group should be reasonably well understood;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) The species should be easy to identify; (iv) The group should be easy to sample or observe so that density - absolute or as indices - can be assessed, used objectively and treated statistically; (v) The group should serve as indicators of overall ecosystem health or indicators of the development of a key threat to ecosystem health; <p>(c) In view of the great economic importance of some groups (e.g. inland water fish species and aquatic macro-invertebrates), and of the large gaps in taxonomic knowledge for many species, capacity-building in taxonomy should focus on inland water biodiversity of economic as well as ecological importance</p>
Activity 3.2.6	Promote the development of criteria and indicators for the evaluation of the impacts on inland water ecosystems from both physical infrastructure projects and watershed activities, including, inter alia, agriculture, forestry, mining and physical alteration, taking into consideration the natural variability of water conditions
Goal 3.3	To ensure projects and actions with the potential to impact negatively on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems are subjected, in accordance with national legislation and where appropriate, to suitable rigorous impact assessments, including consideration of their potential impact on sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities
Activity 3.3.1	<p>Taking into account decision VI/7 A of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, on guidelines for incorporating biodiversity related issues into environmental impact assessment legislation and/or processes and in strategic environmental assessment, and decision VII/16, on Article 8(j) and related provisions, including the annex, decision VII/16, containing the Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental, and Social Impact Assessment Regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or which are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and on Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or used by Indigenous and Local Communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Apply environmental impact assessments on water-development projects, aquaculture and watershed activities, including agriculture, forestry and mining, and best predictions with well-designed sampling schemes that can adequately distinguish the effects of anthropogenic activities from natural processes; (b) Strengthen efforts to apply environmental impact assessments, not only of individual proposed projects, but also taking into account effects of existing and proposed developments on the watershed, catchment or river basin; and (c) Incorporate, where appropriate, environmental flow assessments into impact assessment processes for any projects with the potential to have negative effects on inland water ecosystems, and also undertake baseline ecosystem assessments in the planning phase to ensure that the necessary basic data will be available to support the environmental impact assessment process and the development of effective mitigation measures if necessary.
<i>b) Mainstreaming provisions from decision X/28</i>	
<i>Inland waters biodiversity</i>	
Paragraph	Description
8.	Urges Parties and other Governments to develop and implement national and regional action plans, strategic environmental assessments and to enforce existing legal measures in order to halt unsustainable use to promote the conservation and sustainable use of inland waters biodiversity especially to address inland waters over-extraction and fragmentation, including their impact on fisheries;
10.	<p>Urges Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to reinforce their efforts for the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, taking into account the relevant goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020; and encourages Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to reinforce capacity for the implementation of the programme of work, including institutional coordination, with particular emphasis on the contribution of the programme of work to the achievement of sustainable development, poverty alleviation and achieving the Millennium Development Goals by, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Enhancing coordination and collaboration between all sectors using water and other

	<p>resources associated with inland water ecosystems to avoid negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services;</p> <p>(b) Further incorporating biodiversity considerations into integrated water resources management and related approaches and to consider the interactions between, and inter-connectivity of, the different ecosystems that regulate surface, groundwater and coastal water resources;</p> <p>(e) Enhancing efforts to address the drivers of inland water biodiversity degradation and loss by integrating biodiversity considerations, where appropriate, into decision-making by other sectors, for example, energy production, transport, agriculture, fisheries, industry, mining and tourism, and into regional development plans;</p>
12.	Encourages Parties and other Governments to take into full account inland water ecosystems and their values in their sectoral development plans and national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems;
29.	Recognizes the need for enhanced science-policy coordination and integration between natural and socio-economic sciences and notably between the inter-related subjects, among others, of biodiversity, terrestrial and inland water ecosystem functioning and service provision, land- and water-use practices, adequate quantity, quality and sustainable water supply, poverty reduction, sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

Table 5: Programme of work on forest biodiversity

a) Mainstreaming provisions in the programme of work

Goals under the programme of work	Description
Goal 1.1	To apply the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests
Goal 1.2	To reduce the threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening process on forest biological diversity
Goal 1.3	To protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity
Goal 1.4	To promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity
Goal 1.5	Access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources
Goal 2.1	Enhance the institutional enabling environment
Goal 2.2	Address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity
Goal 2.3	Increase public education, participation, and awareness
Goal 3.4	Improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biological diversity
<i>b) Mainstreaming Provisions from COP 10 Decision X/36 Forest biodiversity</i>	
Paragraph	Description
13.	Invites Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to further improve coordination and collaboration, based on identified needs, at national and regional levels between national focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Forum on Forests, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and involve relevant sectors and stakeholders to implement all relevant decisions, including the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity (decisions VI/22 and IX/5, and other relevant decisions);

Table 6: Programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity

a) Mainstreaming provisions in the programme of work

Objectives under the programme of work	Description

Operational objective 1.1	To apply appropriate policy instruments and strategies, including building of capacity, for the effective implementation of IMCAM (integrated marine and coastal area management)
Operational objective 1.2	To undertake direct action to protect the marine environment from negative impacts
Operational objective 1.3	To develop guidelines for ecosystem evaluation and assessment, paying attention to the need to identify and select indicators, including social and abiotic indicators that distinguish between natural and human-induced effects.
Operational objective 2.1	To promote ecosystem approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal living resources, including the identification of key variables or interactions, for the purpose of assessing and monitoring, first, components of biological diversity; second, the sustainable use of such components; and, third, ecosystem effects.
Operational objective 2.3	To gather and assimilate information on, build capacity to mitigate the effects of, and to promote policy development, implementation strategies and actions to address: (i) the biological and socio-economic consequences of physical degradation and destruction of key marine and coastal habitats including mangrove ecosystems, tropical and cold-water coral-reef ecosystems, seamount ecosystems and seagrass ecosystems including identification and promotion of management practices, methodologies and policies to reduce and mitigate impacts upon marine and coastal biological diversity and to restore mangrove forests and rehabilitate damaged coral reef; and in particular (ii) the impacts of mangrove forest destruction, coral bleaching and related mortality on coral-reef ecosystems and the human communities which depend upon coral-reef services, including through financial and technical assistance.
Operational objective 2.4	To enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity of marine living resources in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction
Operational objective 3.1	To establish and strengthen national and regional systems of marine and coastal protected areas integrated into a global network and as a contribution to globally agreed goals.
Operational objective 3.2	To enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in marine areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction
Operational objective 3.3	To achieve effective management of existing marine and coastal protected areas
Operational objective 3.4	To provide support for and facilitate monitoring of national and regional systems of marine and coastal protected areas
Operational objective 3.5	To facilitate research and monitoring activities that reflect identified global knowledge gaps and priority information needs of management of marine and coastal protected areas.
Operational objective 4.1	To promote use of techniques, which minimize adverse impact of mariculture on marine and coastal biological diversity.
Operational objective 5.1	To achieve better understanding of the pathways and the causes of the introduction of alien species and the impact of such introductions on biological diversity.
Operational objective 5.2	To put in place mechanisms to control all pathways, including shipping, trade and mariculture, for potential invasive alien species in the marine and coastal environment.
Operational objective 5.3	To maintain an incident list on introductions of alien species
Operational objective 6.1	To assemble a database of initiatives on programme elements through a cooperative approach with relevant organizations and bodies, with special emphasis on integrated marine and coastal areas management.
Operational objective 6.2	To undertake effective collaboration, cooperation and harmonization of initiatives with relevant conventions, organizations and agencies while recognising their independent mandates.
Enabling activity (f)	Increase of scientific, technical and technological collaboration, including integrated assessment at the global and regional levels, including the appropriate transfer of marine science and marine technologies and techniques for the conservation and management of living marine resources and expanding ocean-observing capabilities for timely prediction and assessment of the state of the marine environment.
Enabling activity	Undertaking capacity-building, technology transfer, public education and awareness, and

(h)	training in order to improve the implementation of this programme of work.
Enabling activity (i)	Urgent mobilization of financial resources and identification of additional funding mechanisms for implementation of this programme of work, including provision of information about creative arrangements and tools for financing conservation and sustainable use, and through establishment of additional mechanisms, such as small grants funds.
Enabling activity (j)	Provision of financial and technical support by the international community including by distant water fishing nations to developing countries in particular small island developing States for sustainable management and use of marine and coastal resources.
Enabling activity (k)	Continued review of obstacles to implementation of each programme element leading to development of additional enabling activities, as appropriate, aimed at overcoming such obstacles.
<i>b) Mainstreaming provisions from decision X/29 Marine and coastal biodiversity</i>	
Paragraph	Description
13.	Reaffirming that the programme of work still corresponds to global priorities, has been further strengthened through decisions VIII/21, VIII/22, VIII/24, and IX/20, but is not fully implemented, therefore encourages Parties to continue to implement these programme elements, and endorses the following guidance, where applicable and in accordance with national capacity and circumstances, for enhanced implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Further efforts on promoting full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, in line with programme element 2 of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28), ensuring that the establishment and management of marine and coastal protected areas aims to make a direct contribution, where appropriate, to poverty alleviation (decision VII/5, annex I, paragraph 8); (i) The valuation of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystem services and its integration into national accounting systems in order to increase sectoral integration;
56.	Encourages Parties and other Governments to take appropriate measures, where necessary, to improve the sustainability of harvesting of coastal and inshore marine resources so that overfishing is avoided; such measures should be undertaken together with coastal communities dependent on these resources, and mindful of socio-economic constraints, with the aim to achieve target 6 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;
78.	Invites Parties and other Governments to increase efforts to apply marine spatial planning tools, as appropriate, in accordance with Parties' national planning and strategies, for better integration of conservation objectives in marine and other sectoral development programmes, and in overall plans for economic development.

Table 7: Programme of work on island biodiversity	
<i>a) Mainstreaming provisions in the programme of work</i>	
Actions under the programme of work	Description
Priority action 1.1.3	Undertake measures to restore at least 15% of degraded island ecosystems
Priority action 4.2.3	Adopt and apply strategies to sustainably use agroecosystems on islands with biodiversity of importance to the ecological integrity of island societies and economies through efficient and sustainable agricultural production, and ensure food security through diversification of agriculture, alternative use of crops, improved husbandry, integrated crop-pest management, irrigation and water management, and the use of appropriate technologies.
Priority action 4.2.4	Develop, adopt and apply strategies appropriate to islands to sustainably use managed forest ecosystems with biodiversity of importance to the ecological integrity of island societies and economies through improved production and harvesting methods, integrated pest management, water management, fire control, non-timber resources and the use of appropriate technologies.
Priority action 4.2.5	Promote implementation of sustainable tourism best practices appropriate to islands.
Priority action 5.1.2	Develop and apply environmental and socio-economic impact assessment methods prior to land-use conversion such as for agriculture, human settlements, mining, logging, infrastructure development, and tourism and military activities.
Priority action 7.1.1	Research and implement adaptation and mitigation measures in land-use and coastal zone planning and strategies to strengthen local-level biodiversity resilience to climate change
Priority action 7.2.1	Develop and implement measures to prevent and reduce the impact of pollution and waste, also by developing and implementing pollution and waste management plans, including contingency plans, with special attention to solid and hazardous waste
Priority action 7.2.2	Develop and implement watershed integrated management to prevent siltation and run-off impacts on island coastal ecosystems
Priority action 7.2.3	Implement measures to prevent eutrophication of island coastal ecosystems caused by, inter alia, wastewater and agricultural run-off and infiltration
Priority action 8.1.1	Develop policies, programmes and actions to ensure the capacity of island ecosystems to deliver goods and services are maintained
Priority action 8.1.2	Understand and promote the role of island ecosystems and habitats in providing ecosystem services that prevent or mitigate the impacts of natural or anthropogenic disasters and extreme events, and protect islands, island biodiversity and island communities
Priority action 8.2.1	Develop policies, programmes and actions to ensure the capacity of island ecosystems to deliver goods and services and biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people
Priority action 9.1.1	Recognize and protect island traditional knowledge, innovations and practices which improve the understanding, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
Priority action 9.1.2	Develop and implement measures and legislation, where appropriate and in keeping with national laws and relevant international obligations, for the respect and protection of indigenous and local communities rights over their traditional knowledge innovations and practices
Priority action 9.2.1	Develop and implement ways and means to share in a fair and equitable way with indigenous and local communities the benefits arising from use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices
Priority action 10.2.1	Establish administrative, legislative and/or regulatory measures and systems in line with the Convention to ensure access to genetic resources, in particular those endemic to islands, and

	ensure that benefits arising from their utilization are fairly and equitably shared.
Priority action 11.1.1	Develop and strengthen partnership at all levels and across sectors to finance the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the programme of work
Priority action 11.1.2	Provision of additional financial resources from the financial mechanism of the Convention for developing country Parties in accordance with Article 20
Priority action 11.2.1	Identify and develop or transfer knowledge, science and technology appropriate to islands for the conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity
Priority action 11.3.2	Promote the sharing of best practices within and among islands, and enhance learning opportunities for all relevant groups, including governments, non-governmental organizations and indigenous and local communities, to accelerate effective implementation of this programme of work
Priority action 11.3.3	Develop and implement effective communication and public awareness and education programmes at all levels, to promote the programme of work on island biodiversity, taking into account local capacity, language and culture
Priority action 11.3.4	Adopt an integrated, inter-disciplinary and participatory approach at all levels of planning, management, inventory, monitoring, and governance involving all stakeholders related to the understanding, conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity
<i>b) Mainstreaming Provisions from decision XI/15 Review of the programme of work on island biodiversity</i>	
Paragraph	COP action/recommendation
1.	<p>Urges Parties, and invites other Governments, financial institutions and other relevant organizations to strengthen the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity and to build on successful island approaches by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Promoting and supporting high-level regional commitments, such as the island challenges referred to above and other large-scale efforts, that have demonstrated success in rapidly increasing protected areas and achieving other Aichi Biodiversity Targets relevant to the programme of work on island biodiversity; (b) Adapting and expanding proven, cost-effective mechanisms to strengthen local capacity, particularly peer-learning networks, learning exchanges, transfer of technologies, sharing of lessons learned and best practices, communication and information exchange tools, targeted technical assistance, formal training and education; (c) Considering the development of innovative financial arrangements to mobilize additional resources, in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention, through the strategy for resource mobilization, in line with decisions IX/11, X/3 and XI/4, in support of the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity, including trust funds, “debt for adaptation to climate change swaps”, payments for ecosystem services, and fees for tourism or natural resource use, dedicated to effective conservation
2.	<p>Calls on Parties to continue to focus international attention and action on the six priorities included in decision IX/21 as they affect livelihood and island economies: the prevention, eradication and control of invasive alien species; climate-change adaptation and mitigation activities; establishment and management of marine protected areas; capacity-building; access to, and fair and equitable sharing of, the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, and poverty alleviation, with particular attention to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Developing and strengthening international, regional, national and local collaboration to manage invasive alien species within and across jurisdictions, including the diversity of successful approaches to prevention, eradication and control where feasible, and in particular to consider a biosecurity approach that addresses the full range of invasive threats; and (b) Mainstreaming ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change, ecosystem restoration and invasive species management for human health and well-being into all island development and conservation plans and projects and build capacity in their application;

4.	<p>Encourages Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to enter into partnerships across sectors to:</p> <p>(b) Use the opportunity of revising national biodiversity strategies and action plans to further mainstream biodiversity conservation with other key sectors (e.g. mining, agriculture, fisheries, health, energy, tourism, integrated marine/coastal management, education and development) and to determine specific, measurable, ambitious, realistic and time-bound national targets, and related indicators, in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, at island level and within the context of domestic priorities;</p> <p>(d) Explore possibilities for engaging national and local leaders in public-private partnerships and encourage participatory approaches for the sustainable management of natural resources, such as integrated marine and coastal area management;</p>
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Annex II-Table 1-5

Provisions for mainstreaming within the cross-cutting programmes of work and corresponding most recent decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

Table 1: Programme of work on protected areas (PoWPA)	
<i>a) Mainstreaming provisions in the programme of work</i>	
Goals under the programme of work	Description
Goal 1.1	To establish and strengthen national and regional systems of protected areas integrated into a global network as a contribution to globally agreed goals
Goal 1.2	To integrate protected areas into broader land- and seascapes and sectors so as to maintain ecological structure and function
Goal 1.4	To substantially improve site-based protected area planning and management
Goal 1.5	To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas
Activity 1.5.3	Establish and implement measures for the rehabilitation and restoration of the ecological integrity of protected areas.
Goal 2.1	To promote equity and benefit-sharing
Goal 2.2	To enhance and secure involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders
Goal 3.2	To build capacity for the planning, establishment and management of protected areas
Goal 3.3	To develop, apply and transfer appropriate technologies for protected areas
Activity 3.3.3	Encourage development and use of appropriate technology, including technologies of indigenous and local communities with their participation, approval and involvement in accordance with Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, for habitat rehabilitation and restoration, resource mapping, biological inventory, and rapid assessment of biodiversity, monitoring, in situ and ex situ conservation, sustainable use, etc.
Goal 3.4	To ensure financial sustainability of protected areas and national and regional systems of protected areas
Goal 3.5	To strengthen communication, education and public awareness
<i>b) Mainstreaming provisions from decision XI/24</i>	
<i>Protected areas</i>	
Section	Description
1.	<p>Invites Parties to:</p> <p>(d) Improve inter-agency and inter-sectoral coordination, especially for mainstreaming protected areas and biodiversity and integrating protected areas into wider land- and seascapes, including using protected areas as natural solutions in ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation, and for filling policy gaps in this area;</p>

	<p>(e) Strengthen recognition of and support for community-based approaches to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in situ, including indigenous and local community conserved areas, other areas within IUCN governance types and initiatives led by indigenous and local communities that fulfil the objectives of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and support the voluntary use of the Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas Registry managed by the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre;</p> <p>(h) Establish sub-regional and regional networks of national focal points for the programme of work to exchange best practices, highlights of implementing action plans, experiences in implementing projects funded by the Global Environment Facility and other donors, lessons learned and tools, with a view to promoting technical cooperation, including South-South and North-South, so as to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and contribute to achieving related Aichi Biodiversity Targets;</p> <p>(i) Further to decision IX/18, renew efforts to establish multi-sectoral committees that include representatives of indigenous and local communities in support of the programme of work on protected areas, and continue to conduct assessments of the governance of protected areas, with a view to improving the management of protected area systems</p>
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Table 2: Programme of work on economics, trade and incentive measures

a) Mainstreaming provisions in the programme of work

Decision	Description
V/15 para 2(b)	Decides that the activities of the programme of work should result in the following: The development of methods to promote information on biodiversity in consumer decisions, for example through eco-labelling, if appropriate
V/15 para 2(c)	Decides that the activities of the programme of work should result in the following: The assessment, as appropriate and applicable to the circumstances of Parties, of the values of biodiversity, in order to internalize better these values in public policy initiatives and private-sector decisions
V/15 para 2(e)	Decides that the activities of the programme of work should result in the following: The creation of incentives for integration of biodiversity concerns in all sectors
IX/6 para 4(b)	Also decides, subject to availability of financial resources, to put more emphasis on: The development of methods to promote science-based information on biodiversity in consumer decisions, for example through eco-labelling, as appropriate
IX/6 para 4(c)	Also decides, subject to availability of financial resources, to put more emphasis on: The provision of guidance on promotion of biodiversity-based products that are produced in a sustainable manner as alternative sources of income at a local level, including within community-based conservation programmes
IX/6 para 4(d)	Also decides, subject to availability of financial resources, to put more emphasis on: Studies on approaches to develop markets and payment schemes for ecosystem services at local, national and international levels, their advantages as well as potential limitations and risks, and their potential implications for biodiversity and indigenous and local communities
XI/30 para 4	Noting the considerable analytical work that has already been undertaken on harmful incentives by international organizations and initiatives such as the United Nations Environment Programme, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and the World Trade Organization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Invites Parties and other Governments to develop and apply tools to identify incentives that are harmful for biodiversity, as well as methods to monitor progress toward Aichi Biodiversity Target 3, using the relevant indicator of the strategy for resource mobilization (decision X/3, paragraph 7, indicator 13); (b) Emphasizes that conducting studies for the identification of incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity need not delay immediate policy action in cases where candidates for elimination, phase out or reform are already known, taking into account national socio-economic conditions; (c) Encourages Parties and invites other Governments to take appropriate action in these

	<p>cases, in the form of elimination or initiation of phase out or reform, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions, including by seizing opportunities arising within the review cycles of existing sectoral policies, both at national and regional levels;</p> <p>(d) Invites Parties, other Governments and relevant international organizations to submit to the Executive Secretary information on obstacles encountered in implementing options identified for eliminating, phasing out or reforming incentives that are harmful for biodiversity.</p>
XI/30 para 6	Invites Parties and other Governments to take into consideration, in their policy planning, the linkages between the elimination, phase out or reform of harmful incentives, including subsidies, and the promotion of positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, including in revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans, taking into account national socio-economic conditions
XI/30 para 7	Encourages Parties and invites other Governments to consider, in accordance with the objectives of revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans, inclusion of specific criteria on biodiversity in national procurement plans, national strategies for sustainable consumption and production, and similar planning frameworks, as a contribution to implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 4 and to strengthening the science base and methodologies to enable this to be done more effectively
XI/30 para 8	Encourages Parties to engage the private sector on ways and means to contribute to national implementation of the Convention, such as through the establishment of business and biodiversity platforms/networks and the development of tools to promote the consideration of biodiversity in business activities, including guidance to assist businesses in reporting their environmental impacts, in particular impacts on biodiversity, and to support related international initiatives
<i>b) Mainstreaming provisions from decision IX/6 economics, trade and incentive measures (Article 11)</i>	
Paragraph	Description
4. (b)	Also decides, subject to availability of financial resources, to put more emphasis on: The development of methods to promote science-based information on biodiversity in consumer decisions, for example through eco-labelling, as appropriate.

Table 3: Programme of work on technology transfer and cooperation***Mainstreaming provisions in the programme of work***

Targets under the programme of work	Description
Preamble, para 2	The successful transfer of technology and technology cooperation requires a country-driven, flexible and integrated approach at international, regional as well as national and sectoral levels, based on partnership and cooperation among inter alia the private sector, Governments, indigenous and local communities, bilateral and multilateral institutions, funding institutions, non-Governmental organizations and academic and research institutions, to enhance activities on technology assessments, on information systems, on creating enabling environments and on capacity-building.
Target 2.3 and associated activities	National information systems for technology transfer and technology cooperation, especially those functioning through national clearing-house mechanisms, are established or strengthened, are effectively linked to international information systems and contribute effectively to technology transfer, diffusion and adaptation and to the exchange of technologies, including south-south technology transfer. Activities: 2.3.1 Development or improvement of national systems of information exchange on technology transfer and technology cooperation, in consultation with indigenous and local

	<p>communities and all relevant stakeholders, with a view to fostering dialogue between technology holders and prospective users through, inter alia, the application of ways and means to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Effective linkages with existing national, regional and international information systems; (b) Accessibility and adaptability of such systems by indigenous and local communities and all relevant stakeholders; (c) Information on local needs for adaptation, and related capacity, to be effectively channelled into national systems.
<p>Target 3.2 and associated activities</p>	<p>Development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation, as well as access to and adaptation of technologies in the public domain and to proprietary technologies of relevance for the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to foster technical and scientific cooperation, consistent with national priorities and existing international obligations.</p> <p>Activities:</p> <p>3.2.1 Identification of relevant stakeholders and sources on information;</p> <p>3.2.2 Design and implement mechanisms for effective involvement and participation of indigenous and local communities and all relevant stakeholders;</p> <p>3.2.3 As appropriate, review, in collaboration with indigenous and local communities and all relevant stakeholders, existing policies and programmes and identify possible impediments to the transfer of technology of relevance for the Convention on Biological Diversity, capacity-building needs and priority areas for policy action. The study should also identify the necessary steps, if any, to improve accordingly national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national research and technology strategies and other policy planning tools;</p> <p>3.2.4 Identify and support community-based opportunities and initiatives for the development of sustainable livelihood technologies for local application and facilitate the pursuit of those opportunities at the local community level.</p> <p>3.2.5 Implementation of institutional, administrative, legislative and policy measures and mechanisms to foster an enabling environment in developing countries and countries with economies in transition that would facilitate access to and adaptation of relevant technologies, and that would provide cooperation among developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition;</p> <p>3.2.6 Adoption of legal and regulatory frameworks where appropriate and provision of incentives to private-sector actors as well as public research institutions in developed country Parties, with a view to encourage the transfer of technologies to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;</p> <p>3.2.7 Encourage and facilitate community-to-community sharing and transferring of knowledge and technologies through such means as community personnel exchanges, workshops and publications;</p> <p>3.2.8 Promotion and advancement of priority access for Parties to the results and benefits arising from technologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties, in accordance with Article 19, paragraph 2, of the Convention, and to promote the effective participation in related technological research by those Parties;</p> <p>3.2.9 Encouragement of scientific and technical research, including joint research programmes with associated jointly held patents or other protection of intellectual property rights as well as other mechanisms to facilitate transfer of technologies that make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment;</p> <p>3.2.10 Promotion of cooperation and technology transfer through innovative approaches such as Type-2 partnerships or transfers among actors, involving in particular the private sector and civil-society organizations;</p> <p>3.2.11 Strengthening of national research institutions for the adaptation and further development of imported technologies, including through academic training, consistent with their transfer agreement and international law, as well as the development and use of environmentally sound technologies;</p> <p>5.2.12 Dissemination of related experiences at national and international levels.</p>

Table 4: Programme of work on traditional knowledge, innovations and practices – Article 8(j) (unique as it has a single objective and 5 principles, rather than goals)	
<i>a) Mainstreaming provisions in the programme of work</i>	
Principles under the programme of work	Description
General Principle 1	Full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in all stages of the identification and implementation of the elements of the programme of work. Full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all activities of the programme of work.
General Principle 2	Traditional knowledge should be valued, given the same respect and considered as useful and necessary as other forms of knowledge.
General Principle 3	A holistic approach consistent with the spiritual and cultural values and customary practices of the indigenous and local communities and their rights to have control over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.
General Principle 4	The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in an equitable way.
General Principle 5	5. Access to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities should be subject to prior informed consent or prior informed approval from the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices.
Task 1	Parties to take measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity subject to their prior informed approval and effective involvement.
Task 2	Parties to develop appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision-making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels, including access and benefit-sharing and the designation and management of protected areas, taking into account the ecosystem approach
Task 4	Parties to develop, as appropriate, mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work, taking into account the need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Build on the basis of their knowledge; (b) Strengthen their access to biological diversity; (c) Strengthen their capacity on matters pertaining to the conservation, maintenance and protection of biological diversity; (d) Promote the exchange of experiences and knowledge; (e) Promote culturally appropriate and gender specific ways in which to document and preserve women's knowledge of biological diversity.
Task 5	The Executive Secretary to prepare, for the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group, an outline of a composite report on the status and trends regarding the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, a plan and a timetable for its preparation, based, inter alia, on advice submitted by Parties, Governments, indigenous and local communities and other relevant organizations regarding sources and availability of information on these matters. Parties, Governments and indigenous and local communities and other relevant organizations to submit the information and advice to address the requirements of this task and to Parties include in their national reports the current state of implementation of Article 8(j).
Task 7	Based on tasks 1, 2 and 4, the Working Group to develop guidelines for the development of

	mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure: (i) that indigenous and local communities obtain a fair and equitable share of benefits arising from the use and application of their knowledge, innovations and practices; (ii) that private and public institutions interested in using such knowledge, practices and innovations obtain the prior informed approval of the indigenous and local communities; (iii) advancement of the identification of the obligations of countries of origin, as well as Parties and Governments where such knowledge, innovations and practices and the associated genetic resources are used
Task 15	The Ad Hoc Working Group to develop guidelines that would facilitate repatriation of information, including cultural property, in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Convention on Biological Diversity in order to facilitate the recovery of traditional knowledge of biological diversity.
<i>b) Mainstreaming Provisions from decision X/40-Mechanisms to promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention - Article 8(j)</i>	
Paragraph	Description
D.	The Conference of the Parties welcomes creative initiatives and partnerships between private-sector representatives and indigenous and local community representatives, taking note of the indigenous and local communities, Business and Biodiversity Consultation and requests the Executive Secretary to report on such efforts at the seventh meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions.

Table 5: Programme of work on Global Taxonomy Initiative

<i>A) Mainstreaming provisions in the programme of work</i>	
Example	Description
Operational objective 1	Assess taxonomic needs and capacities at national, regional and global levels for the implementation of the Convention Planned Activity 4: Public awareness and education.
<i>B) Mainstreaming provisions from decision VIII/3</i>	
<i>In-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative</i>	
Section	COP action/recommendation
10.(a), (f), and (g)	Invites Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations and institutions to: Use and support existing mechanisms for strengthening collaboration and communication among government agencies, the scientific community, research institutions, universities, collection holders, the private sector and stakeholders in order to improve the response to taxonomic needs for decision-making; (f) Mobilize financial and technical resources to assist developing countries, in particular least developed and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, including those with high levels of biodiversity, to build and maintain systems and significant institutional infrastructure in order to adequately obtain, collate and curate biological specimens as well as to facilitate information exchange, including repatriation of information, on their biodiversity; (g) Promote cooperation and networking at national, regional, sub regional and global levels in support of capacity-building activities related to the Global Taxonomy Initiative, in accordance with Articles 18 and 15 of the Convention, by, inter alia, making information available through the clearing-house mechanism and other means;

Annex Figure 1: Relationship between Aichi Biodiversity Targets and CBD Thematic programmes of work and cross-cutting issues

Relationship between Aichi Biodiversity Targets and CBD Thematic Programmes of Work and Cross Cutting Issues												
Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Coastal and Marine Biodiversity	Agricultural Biodiversity	Inland Waters Biodiversity	Forest Biodiversity	Dry and Sub-humid Land Biodiversity	Mountain Biodiversity	Island Biodiversity	Protected Areas	Incentives	Technology Transfer	Article 8(J)	Global Taxonomy Initiative
1												
2												
3												
4												
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Note: The information for technology transfer is not yet available.

Annex Table 3: Examples of Relationship between programme of work and Aichi Biodiversity Targets – The case of island biodiversity and protected areas

Goals/Activities of the programmes of work relevant to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets		
Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Programme of work on Island Biodiversity	Programme of work on protected areas
1	11.3.2; 11.3.3; 11.3.4; 9.1.1	Goal 3.5 and activities 1.1.5; 1.4.8; 3.4.9
2	8.2.1	1.1.5; 1.2.1; 1.4.1; 2.1.4; 3.1.2; 3.1.3; 4.3.8
3	4.1.1; 4.2.1; 4.2.2	3.1.5; 3.1.6; 3.1.8; 3.1.14; 3.2.5; 3.4.1
4	4.2.3; 4.2.4; 4.2.5; 8.1.1; 8.2.1	1.4.3; 1.4.8; 1.5.6; 3.3.1; 3.3.3; 3.3.6; 3.5.7
5	1.1.1; 1.1.2; 5.1.1; 5.1.2	1.1.2; 1.2.5; 1.3.1; 1.5.3; 3.3.3
6	4.2.1; 4.2.2	1.1.3; 1.1.5; 1.1.6; 1.3.2
7	4.2.1; 4.2.2; 4.2.3; 4.2.4	1.2.1; 1.2.6; 1.4.1; 3.1.3; 4.3.8
8	5.1.2; 7.2.1; 7.2.2; 7.2.3	1.5.2
9	6.1.1; 6.1.2; 6.1.3; 6.2.1; 6.2.2	1.5.4
10		1.1.3; 1.3.1; 1.4.5
11	5.1.1; 1.1.1; 1.1.2; 1.2.1	Goals 1.1-4.4
12	2.1.1; 2.2.1; 4.3.1; 4.3.2; 4.3.3	Goals 1.4; 1.5 and activities 1.1.2; 1.1.5; 1.3.1; 1.3.7
13	3.1.1; 3.1.2; 10.1.1	2.1.6; 2.1.1
14	8.1.1; 8.1.2; 8.2.1	1.1.3; 1.1.4; 1.1.5, 1.1.7; 1.2.1; 1.4.1; 1.4.3; 1.5.6; 2.1; 3.1.2, 3.1.9
15	1.1.3; 7.1.1; 7.1.2	1.2.4; 1.2.5; 1.3.1; 1.4.3; 1.5.3; 3.3.3
16		Goal 2.1; activity 3.1.9
17	11.3.1	1.1.5; 4.2.4; 4.3.8
18	9.1.1; 9.1.2; 9.2.1	Goal 2.2 and activities 1.1.7; 1.4.1; 1.5.6; 2.1.3; 2.1.5; 3.1.6; 3.2.2; 3.3.2; 3.5.2; 4.4.4
19	11.2.1; 11.2.2; 11.3.2; 11.3.3; 11.3.4; 11.3.5	Goal 3.3 and 4.4 and activities 2.1.3; 2.2.3; 3.2.2; 3.3.2; 3.5.2
20	11.1; 11.1.2; 11.1.3	Goal 3.4 and activities 1.1.4; 3.1.11; 3.2.5

Note: The details about the goals and activities indicated in this table are found in the respective programmes of work <https://www.cbd.int/island/pow.shtml> <https://www.cbd.int/protected/pow/learnmore/intro/>

Annex Table 4: Programmes of work and the countries that mentioned them in their NBSAPs

Programmes of work	Countries' NBSAP and location of reference to the different programmes of work (page number in NBSAP of the country)
Thematic programmes of work	
Agricultural Biodiversity	Belgium (p.54), Bhutan (p.35), Dominican Republic (p.75), DPR of Korea (p.8), Morocco (p.112)
Dry and Sub-humid Lands Biodiversity	Dominican Republic (p.73)
Forest Biodiversity	Dominican Republic (p.73), DPR of Korea (p.8), Italy (p.68), Morocco (p.112)
Inland Waters Biodiversity	Belgium (p.61), Czech Republic (p.69), Dominican Republic (p.74), DPR of Korea (p.8), Finland (p.77), Italy (p.75), Morocco (p.113)
Island Biodiversity	Belgium (p.64), Dominican Republic (p.77)
Marine and Coastal Biodiversity	Belgium (p.61), Dominican Republic (p.74), DPR of Korea (p.8), Finland (p.31), Italy (p.85), Morocco (p.113), Spain (p.83)
Mountain Biodiversity	Dominican Republic (p.77)
Cross-cutting programmes of work	
Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures	Dominican Republic (p.71)
Global Taxonomy Initiative	Bhutan (p.35), Botswana (p.104), Dominican Republic (p.77), Finland (p.72), Morocco (p.114)
Protected Areas	Afghanistan (p.49) Belgium (p.44), Benin (p.30), Burkina Faso (p.12), Burundi (p.78), Cambodia (p.26), Dominica (p.44), Dominican Republic (p.62), Finland (p.10), Gambia (p.4), Guinea (p.15), India (p.19), Italy (p.43), Jamaica (p.18), Japan (p.106), Jordan (p.26), Malawi (p.32), Morocco (p.115), Nepal (p.79), Philippines (p.18), St. Kitts and Nevis (p.32), Solomon Islands (p.40), Spain (p.112), Thailand (p.31), Timor-Leste (p.59), Uganda (p.59), Zimbabwe (p.14)
Technology Transfer and Cooperation	Benin (p.65, p.90), Dominican Republic (p.82), Zimbabwe (p.34)
Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices – Article 8(j)	Bhutan (p.35, p.107), Cambodia (p.109), Dominican Republic (p.81), Finland (p.94), Myanmar (p.104)

Source: 135 NBSAPs submitted to the Convention on Biological Diversity

Notes:

- DPR of Korea = Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- The following countries referred to the seven thematic programmes of work and/or the cross-cutting issues in their NBSAPs in a more general manner: Guyana (p.1), Iraq (p.93), Mexico (p. 142), and Uganda (p.60).