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**PROGRESS REPORT ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM TO THE
STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY (2011-2020) PREPARED BY THE UN ENVIRONMENT
MANAGEMENT GROUP (EMG)**

Note by the Executive Secretary

I INTRODUCTION

1. The Executive Secretary is circulating herewith, for the information of participants in the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, a progress report on the contribution of the United Nations system to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, prepared by the United Nations Environment Management Group (EMG). A preliminary synthesis mapping report of the United Nations system-wide contribution to the implementation of the Strategic Plan is contained in the annex to the report.
2. The information provided in this note is in support of paragraph 30 of document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/17 and elements of decisions X/2, X/5, X/8 and X/20 on cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives.
3. The document is being circulated in the form and language in which it was provided to the Secretariat.

* UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1

Progress Report on the contribution of the United Nations System to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020)

Prepared by UN Environment Management Group (EMG)

Information Note by Achim Steiner, the Executive Director of UNEP and Chair of the Environment Management Group

1. The United Nations Environment Management Group (EMG) ¹ prepared a UN system-wide contribution to the review process of the targets and the development of the post-2010 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity through the report “Advancing the Biodiversity Agenda, A UN System-Wide Contribution” ² which was launched in October 2010 at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Nagoya, Japan.
2. The report, prepared with inputs by 27 UN entities in the EMG Issue Management Group (IMG) on Biodiversity, addresses how biodiversity relates to policy sectors in the UN system and how those sectors can contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its ecosystem services. New opportunities for mainstreaming are emerging and cooperation between institutions with biodiversity mandates and across sectors is increasingly pursued.
3. The Executive Heads of UN agencies acknowledged, in their statement contained in the report, that biodiversity considerations need to be mainstreamed into sectoral policies and strategies; and that such efforts need to address, amongst others, the institutional silos, the failure of the market to internalize the value of ecosystem services, and the trade-offs between different interests and concerns in civil society. Heads of agencies also committed to identify opportunities for cooperation in mainstreaming biodiversity into the policy sectors, within the respective mandates of their organizations. The report provided examples of the various ways to achieve this goal, including:
 - (a) using advances in environmental and social sciences, monitoring, modelling and forecasting, supporting the ongoing process on the development of an intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and using new developments in information and communication technology and knowledge management to exchange information, particularly that needed to stem biodiversity loss;
 - (b) cooperating at all levels through the “One UN” initiative in support of efforts by governments to implement their biodiversity commitments, including those under the biodiversity-related conventions, for example through capacity building and technology support;
 - (c) supporting nationally driven efforts to halt biodiversity loss in a manner that is fully integrated into national development policies, strategies and programmes;
 - (d) capitalizing on ongoing efforts, such as The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) initiative, to improve the understanding of the value of biodiversity and its ecosystem services, support governments in making a shift toward more sustainable development, for example through a green economy, including investment in the sustainable and equitable use and conservation of biodiversity, which may generate jobs and economic wealth;
 - (e) recognising and respecting the role of poor and vulnerable groups, including indigenous peoples as custodians of biodiversity;
 - (f) promoting awareness and enhancing capacities among different relevant stakeholder groups from each sector and identifying win-win situations across sectors;
 - (g) reviewing progress in implementing the biodiversity agenda through structured, and streamlined reporting, self-evaluations and use of internationally agreed indicators and targets.

¹ Information on the EMG’s mandate and current work can be found on its website at: www.unemg.org

² The report can be found on the EMG website at: http://www.unemg.org/Portals/27/Documents/IMG/Biodiversity/BIODIVERSITY_Agenda_Corrections_finales_.pdf

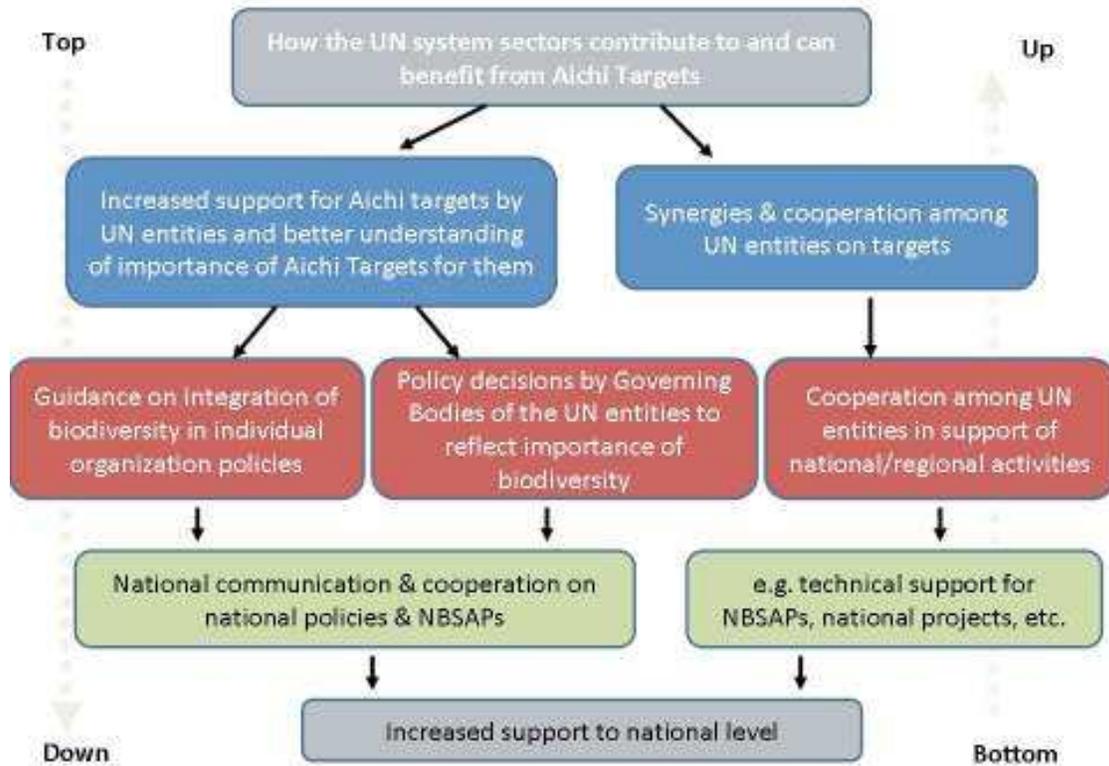
4. CBD COP 10 welcomed the EMG report and called on the EMG to contribute to the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020. It also invited the EMG, in building on its report, to identify measures for the effective and efficient implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 across the United Nations system and provide a report on its work to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 11).
5. The EMG Senior Officials, at their 17th annual meeting in September 2011, welcomed the adoption of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and requested its IMG on biodiversity to accelerate its efforts in developing a practical and pragmatic approach for the implementation of the tasks entrusted to the EMG, including by aligning the implementation of the EMG report with support for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to report on progress to the UN Secretary General, UNEP Governing Council, CBD Bureau and COP 11. The senior officials decided to extend the work of the IMG until 2015 and expand its terms of reference to include a wider and longer term coordination role so as to advance synergies and inter-agency cooperation on biodiversity in close collaboration with existing mechanisms such as the Biodiversity Liaison Group. Senior officials also invited the CBD Secretariat to serve as a permanent Co-Chair of the IMG, with other members serving as Co-Chairs on a rotational basis.
6. In response to the decisions of COP 10³, the EMG members agreed to map out their current activities and initiatives as a basis for an agreed approach to an effective and efficient UN system-wide contribution to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, possibly in the form of an implementation plan.
7. Attached to this note is a synthesis mapping report prepared by the IMG on the relevance of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets to the work of the IMG members. It gathers a synopsis of existing targets, goals or objectives, established by each UN entity and/or endorsed by the agency's governing body, that contribute to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The report also contains information on how the UN entities contribute to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets within their existing or planned policy-relevant, strategic or programmatic activities/functions (in particular through capacity building) or other kinds of support to countries. As an example, some selected projects and activities or case-studies of good practice are also presented. The inputs have been structured according to the main functions identified in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
8. The preliminary analysis of the mapping exercise shows that EMG members are involved in many activities in support of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. It further shows that most EMG members already have biodiversity-related activities as part of their own targets and strategies. The report shows that more cooperation and synergy are needed among the UN agencies and the secretariats of various biodiversity-related conventions. The inputs of agencies mainly addressed the areas of knowledge management, assessment and awareness raising, capacity building, influencing institutions and policy frameworks, sustainable management of biodiversity, data collection, monitoring, research and finance.
9. A range of cooperation mechanisms currently exists between the biodiversity-related and Rio Conventions, as well as between other conventions, UN and other intergovernmental agencies that address biodiversity issues. UNEP's MEA Management Team, the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions (JLG), the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions (BLG) and its meetings of the Chairs of Scientific Advisory Bodies (CSAB), are examples of this. Other cooperation mechanisms involving biodiversity-related conventions focus on specific thematic areas. Examples include the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, the Global Partnership on Plant Conservation, the Inter-agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and the Green Customs Initiative.
10. Beyond the environment sector, cooperation efforts across the UN are starting to create an important interaction with key sectors for biodiversity such as land management, agriculture and forestry. A number of UN system-wide actions address the indirect drivers of biodiversity loss through provision of policy advice, communication, education and public awareness, including the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach, the realignment of economic incentives and mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors in government and society.
11. To further support cooperation and coherence at the global and national levels, EMG members could, where appropriate and within their mandates, focus on the delivery of joint policy statements, support their respective governing bodies to integrate biodiversity considerations in their decision-making, and undertake joint activities such as projects related to knowledge management and coordinated capacity building. The UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), an important cooperation instrument negotiated between country representatives and the UN, and the Poverty Reduction Strategies and Plans (PRSPs), provide vehicles for spearheading cooperation as well as an opportunity to include the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the country's development planning, and thus in support of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs).

12. A number of EMG members (e.g. FAO, IFAD, UNWTO, UNDP, UNU, CITES, Ramsar, WHC and UNEP) are involved in capacity building activities that directly or indirectly support the implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets at the national level. EMG members will continue their efforts towards integrating biodiversity issues into their activities.
13. Some EMG members, in particular agencies such as UNU, WBG, UNEP, and FAO, amongst others, offer assistance in generating, monitoring, maintaining and sharing important data on biodiversity and ecosystem services which can be used by countries as they pursue their biodiversity targets. This includes assistance in developing indicators and agreed measures of biodiversity change.
14. Work carried out on indicators at the global level by the UN and others can also support countries in their efforts to review the effectiveness of their own national biodiversity strategies and action plans, poverty reduction strategies, national strategies for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other relevant policy instruments. Such support may help strengthen the socioeconomic aspects of regional and national biodiversity information networks and clearing-house mechanisms.
15. A number of EMG members have ample experience in promoting awareness and enhancing information exchange between different stakeholder groups and identifying win-win situations across sectors. However, the information exchange amongst members is not always optimal, leading sometimes to duplication of efforts. Increased exchange of information amongst members would support the “One UN” approach for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This could be facilitated by further refining the mapping exercise document, and maintaining it as a “living document”, providing a framework for cooperation throughout the UN system.
16. A few EMG members play an important role in mobilising resources for global and national activities that have an impact on biodiversity. These members could increase their contribution to national efforts towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by developing and applying a more coherent approach to the interlinked agendas of development, poverty reduction, environment and biodiversity management.
17. Given the need to support necessary arrangements in order to ensure that the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets are embraced beyond the CBD by all relevant institutions, organizations and processes, it will be important for the IMG on biodiversity to continue its work on mainstreaming the Aichi Biodiversity Targets throughout the United Nations system.
18. Within the biodiversity-related conventions, in particular the CBD, several instruments⁴ exist that provide overall policy guidance on integrating biodiversity in different sectors (e.g. tourism, agriculture, sustainable use). Enhancing the integration of these instruments within the operations of the EMG members could help members better understand their role in supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and improve their contribution towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
19. EMG members have also discussed how they could identify their contributions to the various phases of the revision and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs). The current NBSAPs do not adequately reflect key issues such as sectoral integration and mainstreaming, biodiversity valuation, poverty reduction and climate resilience and adaptation. The agreement of COP 10 in Nagoya to update all NBSAPs is an important opportunity to fully integrate biodiversity into national development cooperation and prepare a road map to achieve the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The revision and implementation of NBSAPs necessitates coordinating activities among a wide range of actors in the UN system. An understanding of how each agency can help advance the different stages of NBSAP and target development on a variety of topics will result in a more efficient, targeted, strategic and comprehensive approach, as well as more technical support.

⁴ Such as the voluntary Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development, Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines, Akwé: Kon Guidelines, and the Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species that Threaten Ecosystems, Habitats or Species

20. Supporting the NBSAP revision is a key vehicle to promoting a coherent approach towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 at the national level. The NBSAPs should be seen as key instruments for outlining country-level plans, actions and investment priorities on all biodiversity-related issues, including national obligations under all relevant biodiversity-related conventions and sectoral processes (e.g. agriculture, forestry and fisheries). At the same time, to ensure their effectiveness, NBSAPs need to be integrated into national development and economic sector plans. In other words, the mainstreaming of biodiversity can ultimately only be achieved through efficient national-level cooperation between the actors involved in the different conventions and within the relevant sectors. In this sense, the 'One UN' approach to support the national implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 provides EMG members with a unique opportunity to support a process that is nationally coherent. Among biodiversity-related conventions, guidance is already being developed to allow National Focal Points (NFPs) to better engage with their colleagues in the NBSAP revision process. Similar efforts on the part of the EMG members involved in the sectors could facilitate a cooperation framework for mainstreaming biodiversity and promoting synergies at the national level. In this way, EMG members could play a key role in ensuring that biodiversity conservation and sustainable use become firmly nested into national development and sectoral policies. The experience of EMG members in engaging with specific sectors of society could further help ensure a greater involvement of stakeholders during the development and implementation of national plans and, where relevant, provide an enhanced role for indigenous peoples, who are often important stewards of biodiversity.
21. The enclosed document should be considered a living document. It is the initial step of an endeavour to assist governments and regional organisations benefit to a larger degree as a result of the various existing and potential contributions of the UN Agencies and related Conventions to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.⁵ IMG members will further discuss how to benefit from the mapping report in regard to, for example, sharing responsibilities in support of the implementation of specific target(s); enhancing inter-agency cooperation; planning their existing and future activities; coordinating activities at various levels, including at national and regional levels, in support of NBSAPs and joint reporting on implementation.

Figure 1:



MAPPING CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE UN AGENCIES AND CONVENTIONS TO THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS¹

*A DRAFT SYNTHESIS DOCUMENT PREPARED
FOR DISCUSSION BY THE EMG
September 2012*

¹ The preliminary synthesis report will be presented at the CBD COP11 in October 2012 as an information document.

INTRODUCTION

In a world where global population continues to increase, it becomes more and more difficult to balance the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Together with the increase in numbers, there is an increase in the pressure on our resource base and their ecosystems services; from limited and vulnerable natural resources, loss of biodiversity, finite land and competing uses, energy sources, ocean pollution, and climate change, to name but a few.

The exploitation of biodiversity, as well as the conversion of natural ecosystems to human-dominated ones, has brought about significant benefits to humankind. Biodiversity provides food, fuel, livelihoods, medicines and shelter as well as critical ecosystem services on which development and human well-being depend. Some of the ecosystem services biodiversity provides include air and water purification, soil conservation, disease control, and reduced vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters (such as droughts, floods and landslides). It is also a central component of many belief systems, worldviews and identities.

However, as human exploitation and degradation of natural systems relentlessly advance in many parts of the globe, these benefits are achieved with commensurately increasing costs. Moreover, biodiversity loss and the degradation of ecosystems services threaten the livelihoods of the poor, diminish sectoral productivity, constrain food security, and lower the capacities of countries to deal with the effects of climate change. Biodiversity is important not only in developing countries, but also to sustain development in the developed world.

Despite its fundamental importance, biodiversity continues to be lost. Against this backdrop, Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted in November 2010 the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in Nagoya, Japan. The CBD Strategic Plan comprises a shared vision, a mission, strategic goals and 20 targets - collectively known as the Aichi Targets - with the purpose of inspiring broad-based action in support of biodiversity over the next decade by all countries and stakeholders. In recognition of the urgent need for action the United Nations General Assembly has declared 2011-2020 as the United Nations Decade for Biodiversity.

(Mission statement of the Aichi targets)

“Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet’s variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication. To ensure this, pressures on biodiversity are reduced, ecosystems are restored, biological resources are sustainably used and benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources are shared in a fair and equitable manner; adequate financial resources are provided, capacities are enhanced, biodiversity issues and values mainstreamed, appropriate policies are effectively implemented, and decision-making is based on sound science and the precautionary approach.”

PURPOSE

The United Nations Environment Management Group (EMG) is a UN System-wide coordination body furthering inter-agency cooperation in support of the implementation of the international environmental and human settlements agenda. CBD COP10² called on the EMG to contribute to the international decade on biodiversity 2011-2021. It also specifically invited the EMG “in building on its report “Advancing the Biodiversity Agenda, A UN System Wide Contribution”³ to identify measures for effective and efficient implementation the Strategic Plan across the United Nations System and provide a report on its work to the COP11.

Members of the Environmental Management Group have committed to contribute individually and collectively to the international biodiversity agenda, in particular by identifying opportunities for cooperation on mainstreaming biodiversity into their policy sectors within their respective mandates. The primary challenge to delivering comprehensive, global response and assistance to countries requiring technical support is the need to coordinate activities among a wide range of actors, including members of the Issue Management Group (IMG) on Biodiversity. As noted already in the EMG report, greater cooperation and synergy is needed in the operations of UN agencies as well as secretariats of various conventions dedicated to biodiversity-related matters.

At the 17th Senior Official meeting of the EMG, held in September 2011, the Group urged the Issue Management Group on biodiversity (IMG) to **provide a One UN support to the implementation of the Biodiversity Strategic Plan**. More specifically, decision B1.18 of the 17th EMG meeting of Senior Officials “urged the IMG to be focused and results oriented and to cooperate with the UNDG in areas where the focus is moving towards the UN system providing support to governments for their implementation of the Strategic Plan”.

To achieve this goal, the IMG engaged in a mapping exercise of UN system contributions to the implementation of the Aichi targets, through the preparation of an overview of UN agencies activities and strategies and how these contribute to the Aichi targets. This would be a basis for an agreed approach to an effective and efficient UN system-wide contribution to the Strategic Plan possibly in the form of an implementation plan.

By understanding how each agency can help to advance the Biodiversity Strategic Plan, and target development on a variety of topics, each agency can better understand how its efforts contribute to a more efficient, targeted, strategic and comprehensive approach to country support. The knowledge arising from the mapping exercise should help the IMG to consider what types of decisions need to be made; identify where are the current gaps and how the IMG and other stakeholders can build a coalition to address them. **Figure 1** aims to show how the mapping could help the UN agencies to contribute to the Aichi targets at global and national levels and similarly how a good understanding of the targets and their integration could help agencies advancing their respective policies. Thus, this document presents a synthesis of strategies and activities employed by EMG member agencies towards the international biodiversity agenda, and more specifically, the Aichi targets.

² Decisions X2,X5,X8,X20

³ Access the report from the EMG website: www.unemg.org

APPROACH

In order to complete the mapping exercise, a matrix template was developed by the EMG Secretariat and members were asked to map their targets/strategies vis-à-vis the Aichi targets in this template. An initial draft was made, based on submissions by 15 EMG members, to show in an aggregated level the contributions by UN entities to the various Aichi targets, the gaps and opportunities/areas for cooperation among IMG members.

In a second phase, a desk study was carried out to complement and standardize the information provided by IMG members, and to identify information gaps. For this purpose a sample of the following sources were analysed: existing targets, goals or objectives established by each agency and/or endorsed by the agency's governing body; and information on existing or planned policy, strategic or programmatic activities/functions (in particular capacity building); or other support to countries that contribute to the achievement of the Aichi Targets and related agency-level targets, goals or objectives. Although selected project-level activities or case-studies of good practice have been included by way of example, the focus of this analysis has been on strategies more than on project-level activities.

While the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services is a global problem, responsibility for actions to prevent biodiversity loss lies with sovereign nation states. For the targets to be achieved effectively there needs to be implementation both at local and national levels. In turn, cooperation to support implementation of the Aichi targets needs to be anchored at the national level. The potential to support country-level activities, and more specifically through the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) could therefore include:

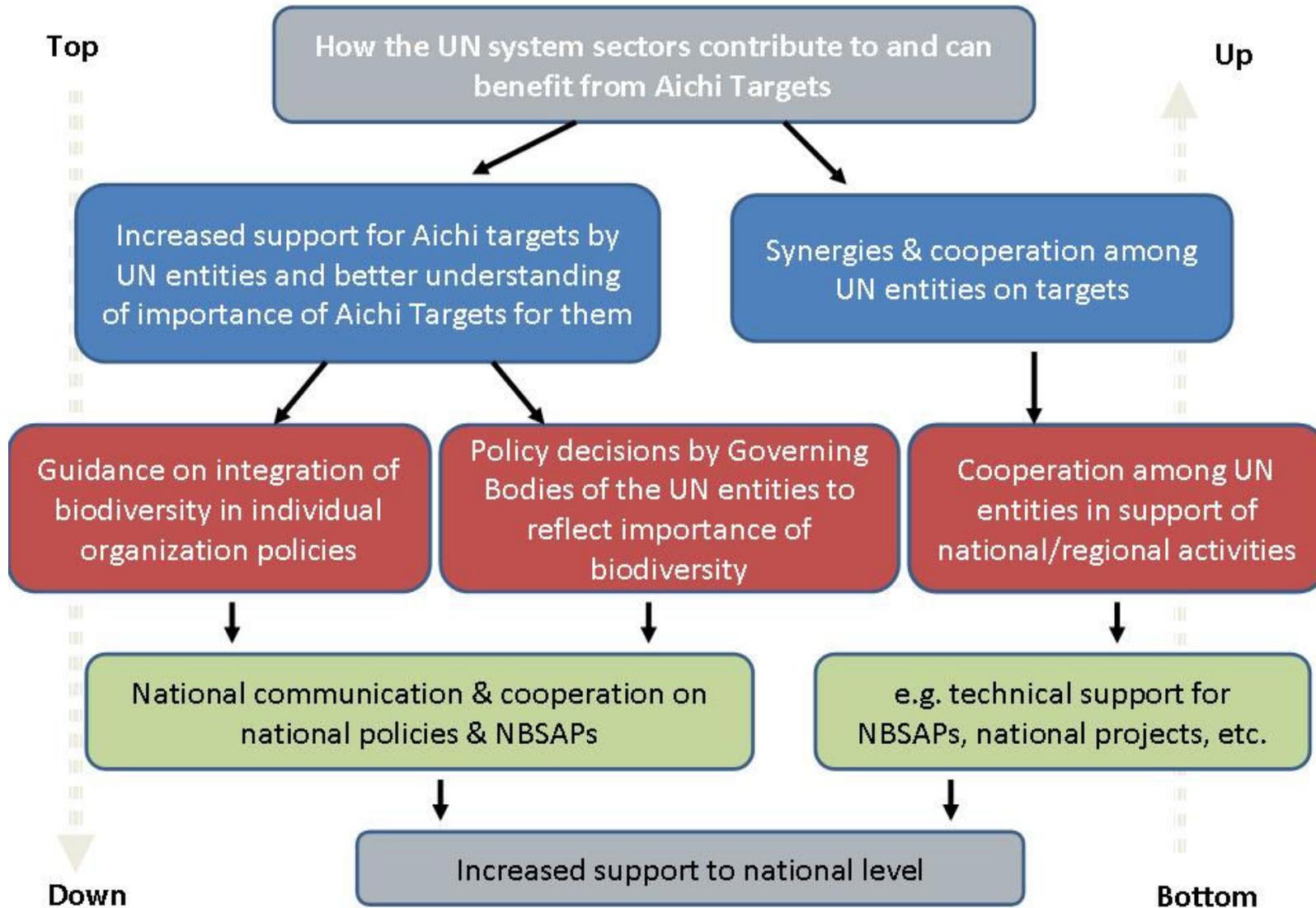
1. Providing technical support through its members, as well as
2. Facilitating the mainstreaming of biodiversity into relevant sectors, by supporting the development of policies that support the integration of biodiversity into those sectors.

Recognizing that some IMG members are not directly involved on the ground but play an important role in guiding national policies and measures, a second aspect of supporting the NBSAP revisions would therefore entail more coherent guidance by the agencies. This could happen through several channels:

- Further development of technical guidance to integrate relevant objectives of the different conventions/agencies into the NBSAPs;
- Develop policy guidance through a decision by the Governing Body of individual IMG members to integrate relevant biodiversity targets in line with the Aichi Targets into their policies. This would facilitate cooperation and communication at national level between focal points of the different agencies and enable the translation of those sectoral targets at national level in the NBSAPs. As such it would not be only the CBD focal point advising the sectors how to integrate biodiversity, but all other sectors such as the FAO focal points highlighting how the policy decisions taken by their policy-making body would best be reflected in the NBSAP. By defending a joint message, national administrations will be more enabled to engage in sectoral integration, rather than if biodiversity is only seen as an "environmental" target.

A combination of these approaches allows for a powerful mix of top-down and bottom-up efforts (See figure 1). Furthermore, in order to provide an overview of possible areas for synergies (or gaps) for each of the 20 Aichi targets, contributions by IMG members have been categorised according to the nature of their activities. See annexes 1 & 2

Figure 1: Combined Approach



Summary of preliminary findings

The preliminary analysis of the inputs from the EMG members to the mapping exercise shows that they are involved in supporting the Aichi targets through a diverse range of activities. It further indicates that most EMG members already have biodiversity related activities as part of their own targets and strategies.

Several EMG Members (CITES, CMS, Ramsar, FAO, WBG, UNDP, UNU, DESA, UNEP) have relevant objectives/goals already included in their own policy instruments that provide direct support to the Aichi Targets. Others have instruments that could provide an important framework to supporting the Aichi Targets with increased awareness within the organizations/conventions and their governing bodies of the importance of the Aichi Targets to their own objectives.

Some of the IMG members have recently updated or revised their biodiversity strategies to align them with the Aichi Targets as a key element of achieving green, clean and resilient economies for sustainable development and growth. An overview of contributions of UN Agencies and conventions to the Aichi targets is presented in Box 1.

In general, most EMG members could greatly enhance their contribution to the implementation of the Aichi Targets. Several concrete proposals to do so were already presented by the EMG members that are included in the tables. The agencies inputs have been structured according to the main functions identified in support of the Strategic plan and the Aichi targets.

Furthermore, given that several instruments are mentioned that imply cooperation with other EMG members (such as the WCO, UNESCO, etc) which are not included in this exercise yet, it is important to obtain more information from the remaining IMG members to complete the picture.

➤ **Cooperation at all levels in support of efforts by governments to implement the Strategic Plan and the Aichi target**

There are already a range of cooperation mechanisms between the biodiversity related and Rio Conventions, and also between other conventions, UN and other intergovernmental agencies that address biodiversity issues. UNEP's MEA Management Team, the Joint Liaison Group of Rio Conventions (JLG), the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions (BLG) and its meetings of the Chairs of Scientific Advisory Bodies (CSAB), are examples of this. Other cooperation mechanisms involving biodiversity-related conventions focus on specific thematic areas. Examples include the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, the Global Partnership on Plant Conservation, the Inter-agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and the Green Customs Initiative.

Beyond environment sector, cooperation efforts across the UN are starting to create an important interaction with key sectors for biodiversity such as land management, tourism, agriculture and forestry. A number of UN system-wide actions address the indirect drivers of biodiversity loss through provision of policy advice, communication, education and public awareness, including the implementation of the ecosystem approach, the realignment of economic incentives and mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors in government and society.

To further support cooperation and coherence at the global and the national level, EMG members could, where appropriate and within their mandates, focus on the delivery of joint policy statements, the promotion of coherent decision-making by governing bodies and the undertaking of joint activities such as projects related to knowledge management and coordinated capacity building.

The UN development assistance framework (UNDAF), an important cooperation instrument negotiated between country representatives and the UN, and the poverty reduction strategies and plans (PRSPs) provide vehicles for spearheading cooperation. This also provides an opportunity to include the Aichi targets in the country's development planning, and thus in support of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP).

The achievement of the Strategic Plan and Aichi targets requires full engagement from, and ownership of targets by sectors. Involvement of sectors is key for success. The revision and update of the NBSAPs should ensure the participation of sectors and to that effect it would be appropriate for IMG partners, in particular UNDP and UNEP to encourage and promote the involvement of other sectors such as FAO as well as biodiversity related focal points such as CITES and CMS national focal points at the start of the process of revision and update of NBSAPs. Integration of other biodiversity-related conventions in the NBSAPs would also allow them benefit from synergies with the available GEF funding.

➤ **Capacity support and institutional strengthening for national action**

Several EMG members (e.g. FAO, IFAD, UNWTO, UNDP, UNEP, UNU, CITES, Ramsar, WHC) are involved in capacity building activities that directly or indirectly support the implementation of the Aichi targets at the national level. This could be further improved if there would be a more pro-active and conscious effort towards integrating biodiversity issues into their activities.

➤ **Tools for monitoring & evaluation, research and assessments (including trade-offs)**

Several EMG members, in particular agencies such as UNU, WBG, UNEP, and FAO, amongst others, offer assistance in generating, monitoring, maintaining and sharing important data on biodiversity and ecosystem services which can be used by countries as they pursue their biodiversity targets. This includes assistance in developing indicators and on agreed measures of biodiversity change.

Work carried out on indicators at global level by the UN and others can also support countries in their efforts to review the effectiveness of their own national biodiversity strategies and action plans, poverty reduction strategies, national strategies for the Millennium Development Goals and other relevant policy instruments. Such support may help strengthen the socioeconomic aspects of regional and national biodiversity information networks, and clearing house mechanisms.

➤ **Facilitating the exchange of information and promoting awareness**

Several EMG members have ample experience in promoting awareness and enhancing information exchange between different stakeholder groups and identifying win-win situations across sectors. However, the information exchange amongst members is not always optimal, leading sometimes to contra productive actions, duplication of efforts and inefficient use of resources. An increased information exchange amongst members would support the "one UN" approach for the implementation of the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Targets.

This could be facilitated by further refining the mapping exercise document, and maintaining it up to date as a “living document”, providing a framework for cooperation throughout the UN system.

➤ **Resource Mobilisation**

Several EMG members play an important role in mobilising resources for global and national activities that have an impact on biodiversity. These members could increase their contribution to national efforts towards the implementation of the SP and the Aichi targets by developing and applying a more coherent approach to the interlinked agendas of development, poverty reduction, environment and biodiversity management.

DRAFT WORKING PAPER

Box 1: Contributions of UN Agencies and Conventions to the Aichi targets

Strategic Goal	Targets	CITES	CMS	DESA	FAO	IFAD	IMO	UNEP	Ramsar	WHC	WHO	UNU	WIPO	UNWTO	UNDP	WBG	UNCTAD	UNESCO	
Mainstreaming Biodiversity	1: Aware of the values of biodiversity	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
	2: Integration of biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
	3: Elimination of incentives harmful to biodiversity	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	
	4: Development and/or implementation of plans for sustainable production and consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
Reducing pressure on biodiversity	5: Halving the rate of loss of all natural habitats	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
	6: All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	
	7: Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	
	8: Reducing pollution	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
	9: Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	-
	10 (2015): Minimize the anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	0
Safeguarding ecosystem	11: Conservation of terrestrial and marine areas.	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
	12: Prevent extinction of known threatened species	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	
	13: Minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding genetic diversity.	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	
Enhancing benefits from	14: Restoring and safeguarding ecosystems	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	

biodiversity and ecosystem services	15: Enhanced ecosystem resilience	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
	16: Implementation of Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources (...)	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Enhancing implementation	17: Implementation of national biodiversity strategy and action plan	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	
	18: Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities respected	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	
	19: Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, improved	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
	20: Mobilization of financial resources	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	

DRAFT WORKING PAPER

Considerations for further work:

➤ Further work on the mapping

Given the need to support necessary arrangements in order to ensure that the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets are embraced beyond the Convention on Biological Diversity by all institutions, organizations and processes concerned, it will be important for the Issues Management Group on biodiversity, to continue the streamlining of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets throughout the United Nations system. It is therefore crucial for the IMG to decide on how it wishes to benefit from the mapping report for instance in enhancing cooperation, planning of existing and future activities, coordination at various levels and joint reporting on implementation. The mapping could be helpful for example in coordination of work at national level at identifying those areas under Aichi that require cross-border, transnational and even international action (i.e. those challenges that cannot be fixed by a nation-state by itself) - e.g. invasive species - that would present themselves as ideal candidates for coordinated action by the IMG.

Supporting the NBSAP revision as the key vehicle to promote coherent approach towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan at national level

The NBSAPs should be seen as key instruments for outlining country level plans, actions and investment priorities on all biodiversity related issues including national obligations under all relevant biodiversity related conventions and sectoral processes (e.g. agriculture, tourism, forestry and fisheries). At the same time, to ensure their effectiveness, NBSAPs need to be integrated into national development and economic sector plans as the mainstreaming of biodiversity can ultimately only be achieved through efficient national level cooperation between the actors involved in different conventions and with the relevant sectors.

In this sense, the One UN approach to support the national implementation of the Biodiversity Strategic Plan provides the EMG members with a unique opportunity to support the national coherence. Among biodiversity-related conventions, guidance is already being developed to allow National Focal Points (NFPs) to better engage with their colleagues in the NBSAP revision process. Similar efforts from the EMG members involved in the sectors could facilitate a cooperation framework for mainstreaming biodiversity and promoting synergies at the national level. In this way, EMG members could play a key role in ensuring that biodiversity conservation and sustainable use becomes firmly nested into national development and sectoral policies.

The experience of EMG members in engaging with specific sectors of society could further help to ensure a greater involvement of stakeholders during the development and implementation of national plans, and where relevant, provide an enhanced role for indigenous peoples, who are often important stewards of biodiversity.

➤ Better integration of existing policy documents on biodiversity within the work of the EMG members

Within the biodiversity related conventions, in particular the CBD, several instruments⁴ exist that provide overall policy guidance on integrating biodiversity in different sectors (e.g. tourism, agriculture, sustainable use). Integrating these instruments better within the operations of the IMG members could help them to better understand their role in supporting the implementation of the Biodiversity Strategic Plan and to improve their contribution towards the Aichi targets.

➤ **The biodiversity – related Conventions and the elaboration of NBSAPs**

The Strategic Action Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its related Decisions adopted at Nagoya in 2010 offers the chance for all the biodiversity-related Conventions in particular to cooperate in a range of various areas and themes including on access to funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Meanwhile at the level of the Secretariats several agreements have been engaged with the revisions of NBSAPs through Memoranda of cooperation with the CBD. This exercise should therefore also aim to facilitate and further pave the way to strengthen the involvement of the national focal points of the various biodiversity– related conventions in the updating and implementation of the NBSAPs towards the Aichi Targets. There is also a need to review in more detail the specific ways in which MEAs are implemented in relation to biodiversity and to identify ways in which this could be strengthened including through better coordination of various relevant MEA activities.

➤ **Identifying cooperation at regional level in support of Aichi Targets**

The mapping would allow IMG members to consider regional level cooperation taking into account regional level agreements such as regional MEAs, RFMOs⁵ and other transboundary agreements dealing with biodiversity in support of the Strategic Plan.

⁴ Such as the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development, Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines, Akwé: Kon Guidelines, and the Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species that Threaten Ecosystems, Habitats or Species

⁵ Regional Fisheries Management Organizations

ANNEX 1: Target Summaries and Overview of Contributions for each of the Aichi Targets

STRATEGIC GOAL A: MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY

Overview of agency contribution to targets under strategic goal A

Strategic Goal	Targets	CITES	CMS	DESA	FAO	IFAD	IMO	UNEP	Ramsar	WHC	WHO	UNU	WIPO	UNWTO	UNDP	WBG	UNCTAD	UNESCO
Mainstreaming Biodiversity	1: Aware of the values of biodiversity	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
	2: Integration of biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
	3: Elimination of incentives harmful to biodiversity	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-
	4: Development and/or implementation of plans for sustainable production and consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0

Target summaries

T1. Many EMG members provide policy advice, execute activities or develop/apply tools that support building awareness on the value of biodiversity and how to support its sustainable use (UNESCO, FAO, UNDP, WBG, UNWTO, UNU, UNEP, IMO, DESA, CITES, CMS, Ramsar). This includes in particular support to development of national CEPA programs on biodiversity, interactive web portals, research, publications, training courses and workshops at local, national and regional level, Country Environmental Assessments, TEEB and support to the application of the relevant CBD instruments.

T2. Several EMG members provide opportunities in their strategic documents or through concrete activities to integrate biodiversity values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes instruments. This includes policy advice and mobilizing political will (FAO, UNEP, DESA, UNDP, IFAD, WHO, UNESCO), supporting natural capital accounting (WBG, UNEP), markets for biodiversity and ecosystem services (REDD+, TEEB, FAO, UNDP) and support

partnerships and/or national cooperation between experts dealing with biodiversity and those involved in the planning and development processes at national level (CITES, CMS, Ramsar, FAO, UNEP, UNDP, UNESCO, WBG, IFAD, WHO). However, too often the support and commitments are still limited to the global level and remain to be better integrated at national level.

T3. Several EMG members are supporting Target 3 through promoting positive incentives (Ramsar, IMO, FAO, WBG, DESA, WHO), supporting biodiversity concerns in trade related matters (CITES, FAO, DESA), environmental impact assessments (CMS), through market regulation (FAO, WBG, UNDP), policy setting (Ramsar, IMO, FAO, DESA) and improved knowledge and use of win-win technologies and practices (FAO, WBG, UNU, UNDP).

T4. Several EMG members contribute to Target 4 by directly supporting the sustainable production and consumption of biodiversity (CITES, CMS, Ramsar, FAO, WBG, DESA, UNEP, UNDP, IFAD) and/or by supporting sectoral integration of biodiversity concerns in particular through awareness raising (UNESCO, FAO, UNDP, IMO, UNEP, CMS, CITES, Ramsar), mobilising political will (FAO, WBG, UNEP), impact assessments (CMS, IMO, UNDP, WBG), private sector involvement (CMS, Ramsar, WBG, UNWTO, UNU, UNEP) and supporting national policy setting (IMO, UNDP, FAO, UNESCO, WBG, UNWTO, UNU, DESA).

STRATEGIC GOAL B: REDUCING PRESURE ON BIODIVERSITY

Overview of agency contribution to targets under strategic goal B

Strategic Goal	Targets	CITES	CMS	DESA	FAO	IFAD	IMO	UNEP	Ramsar	WHC	WHO	UNU	WIPO	UNWTO	UNDP	WBG	UNCTADUNESCO		
Reducing pressure on biodiversity	5: Halving the rate of loss of all natural habitats	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
	6: All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	
	7: Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	
	8: Reducing pollution	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
	9: Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	-
	10 (2015): Minimize the anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0

Target summaries

T5. Several EMG members contribute to Target 5 by directly supporting the conservation and sustainable use of all natural habitats (CMS, UNESCO, Ramsar, IMO, UNDP, WBG, UNEP) and/or through specific attention to species (FAO, CITES, UNDP), by promoting the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services (Ramsar, UNEP, UNESCO), through sustainable management of natural resources (FAO, UNU, UNDP), through supporting sectoral integration and involvement of stakeholders (FAO, UNDP, UNESCO), through its funding policy (WBG), through research (UNU, UNESCO, UNEP, through rehabilitation of degraded natural habitats (WBG, DESA).

T6. Several EMG members support the implementation of Target6 through the conservation and sustainable use of aquatic species (CITES, CMS, IMO, UNDP, UNEP), through improving the knowledge on marine biodiversity (UNU, UNDP, UNEP), through promoting transboundary cooperation (Ramsar, IMO, UNDP), through enhancing the economic and biological performance of

marine ecosystems (WBG, DESA, UNU, UNEP), through reducing threats to marine and aquatic ecosystems (CITES, CMS, Ramsar, IMO, FAO, UNDP), through collaboration and partnerships, including on commercially-exploited aquatic species and vulnerable ecosystems (FAO, CITES, WBG, UNDP, UNEP), through increasing the sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture (FAO, UNDP, IMO, WBG, UNU), and through integrated coastal management (WBG, Ramsar, UNDP, UNEP).

T7. Several EMG Members contribute to Target 7 through the integration of biodiversity concerns into sectors at global level and at national level. This is achieved among others through increased cooperation and partnerships between organizations, countries and other stakeholders (Ramsar, UNESCO, CITES, FAO, UNDP, IFAD), through integration of concerns for specific species in key sectors (CITES, FAO, CMS, Ramsar, UNDP), through capacity building, education, knowledge and communication products (UNESCO, UNU, UNDP, UNEP, FAO), through increasing sustainability of agriculture, aquaculture and forestry (IMO, FAO, UNDP, WBG, UNEP), through support for policy setting (UNU, UNDP, FAO, IFAD, UNEP, UNESCO) and through financial incentives (WBG, UNEP, Ramsar).

T8. Several EMG members contribute to Target 8 by addressing pollution that might affect biodiversity (IMO, FAO, UNU, DESA, UNDP, UNEP), through supporting sectoral integration (FAO, WBG, UNDP, UNEP), through measures to protect biodiversity from pollution (CITES, CMS, Ramsar, DESA, UNEP), through cooperation and partnerships (IMO, FAO, WBG, UNDP), through financing pollution management (WBG) and by supporting national policy setting (FAO, CMS, WBG, DESA, UNDP).

T9. Several EMG Members support Target 9 as an essential part of mainstreaming biodiversity into development and economic sectors. Activities include among others monitoring and assessing threats from IAS (CITES, CMS, Ramsar, IMO, FAO, WBG, UNU, UNDP, UNEP) as well as addressing the IAS and the pathways, in particular in key sectors, through local, national, regional and global policies to prevent, control or eradicate IAS (CITES, CMS, Ramsar, IMO, UNDP, FAO, WBG, DESA, IFAD, UNEP).

T10. Several EMG members support Target 10 through multiple efforts aimed at supporting the integrity of coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems, in particular with regard to climate change and ocean acidification. This includes activities aimed at the improvement of the knowledge base for this Target (UNESCO, UNU, UNEP), the adaptive management of biodiversity to increase its resilience (CMS, CITES, FAO, UNESCO, WBG, UNU, Ramsar, UNDP, IFAD), addressing specific threats linked to climate change and ocean acidification such as IAS, pollution and specific technologies (CITES, CMS, Ramsar, IMO, WBG, UNESCO, UNU, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, DESA), recognition of the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services in dealing with climate change (Ramsar, FAO, UNESCO, WBG), the support to national and global measures to mitigate and/or adapt climate change and ocean acidification (IMO, UNESCO, FAO, UNU), and increased cooperation on marine issues (UNESCO, IMO, FAO, CITES, WBG, DESA, UNEP).

STRATEGIC GOAL C: SAFEGUARDING ECOSYSTEMS

Overview of agency contribution to targets under strategic goal C

Strategic Goal	Targets	CITES	CMS	DESA	FAO	IFAD	IMO	UNEP	Ramsar	W HC	WHO	UNU	WIPO	UNWTO	JNDP	WBG	UNCTAD	UNESCO
Safeguarding ecosystem	11: Conservation of terrestrial and marine areas.	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
	12: Prevent extinction of known threatened species	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
	13: Minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding genetic diversity.	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0

Target summaries

T11. Several EMG members support Target 11 on protected areas, among others through the designation and effective management of protected areas (Ramsar, UNESCO, UNEP, IMO, FAO, DESA, WBG, UNDP), through the conservation and sustainable use of key species and their habitats (CITES, FAO, CMS, Ramsar, WBG, UNESCO), through capacity building, CEPA, data management, assessments and monitoring (UNESCO, UNEP, Ramsar, FAO, UNU, UNDP, WBG), through sectoral integration, building on the recognition of the economic potential of protected area systems for sustainable development (FAO, IMO, UNDP, Ramsar, WBG, UNEP), through supporting national, regional and global policies (UNESCO, FAO, WBG, DESA, UNDP, UNEP) and through increased collaboration between organizations, countries and other stakeholders (UNESCO, FAO, CITES, WBG, UNEP, UNDP).

T12. Several EMG members contribute to Target 12 both through actions directed to threatened species and through more general actions supporting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. This includes actions for the conservation and sustainable use of threatened species such as relevant research, data management, monitoring, CEPA, capacity building, removal of threats, etc. (CMS, CITES, Ramsar, UNESCO, WBG, UNDP, UNU, FAO, DESA, UNEP) as well as increased cooperation on these species at all levels (CITES, CMS, FAO, WBG, UNEP). It further relates to activities that support protection of their habitats (CMS, Ramsar, UNESCO, FAO, WBG, UNDP) and that allow for better recognition of the importance and value of these species (Ramsar, FAO).

T13. Several EMG members contribute to Target 13, in particular through supporting mainstreaming of biodiversity and its ecosystem services in the relevant sectors and promoting its inclusion in relevant national policies and strategies (CMS, Ramsar, FAO, UNDP, UNESCO). Further activities include efforts to support genetic diversity (FAO, UNDP, WBG, DESA, IFAD, UNESCO, UNEP) and valuation of biodiversity for food and agriculture (FAO, UNDP, UNEP).

STRATEGIC GOAL D: ENHANCING BENEFITS FROM BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Overview of agency contribution to targets under strategic goal C

Strategic Goal	Targets	CITES	CMS	DES A	FAO	IIFAD	IMO	UNEP	Ramsar	WH C	WHO	UNU	WIPO	UNWTO	UNDP	WBG	UNCTAD	UNESCO
Enhancing benefits from biodiversity & ecosystem services	14: Restoring and safeguarding ecosystems	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
	15: Enhanced ecosystem resilience	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
	16: Implementation of Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources (...)	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0

Target summaries

T14. Several EMG Members contribute to Target 14 in supporting the integrity of ecosystems and their services, in particular given their importance for sustainable development at local and national level. Actions that are included support among other the protection, maintenance and/or restoration of ecosystems (CMS, Ramsar, UNESCO, WBG, DESA, UNDP, UNEP), management of species and their habitats (CITES, CMS, Ramsar, UNESCO), policy support at national level through impact assessments, capacity building, awareness raising, etc. (CMS, Ramsar, FAO, WBG, UNDP, UNEP), recognition of the values of ecosystems and their services (Ramsar, FAO, DESA, UNDP, WHO, UNEP), support to sectoral integration and national cooperation (CMS, Ramsar, FAO, WBG, UNU, DESA, UNDP, WHO, UNEP) and promoting stakeholder involvement and participatory approaches (Ramsar, UNESCO, FAO, UNDP, WHO, UNEP).

T15. Several EMG members contribute to Target 15 in support of climate change mitigation and adaptation and combating desertification. Most actions included under T9, T10 and T14 are relevant for this target. Furthermore specific actions to address emerging environmental challenges and increase resilience of species and ecosystems include their protection, maintenance and/or restoration (CITES, CMS, Ramsar, UNESCO, FAO, WBG, DESA, UNDP, UNEP, UNWTO, UNU), ecosystem-based strategies for mitigation

and adaptation including specific activities aimed at afforestation and avoided deforestation (WBG, UNDP, UNEP, UNU, DESA), support to representative networks of protected areas (UNESCO, CMS, IMO, UNDP, UNEP), recognition of the values of ecosystems and their services for climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, (Ramsar, FAO, DESA, UNDP, WHO, UNEP, WBG), sectoral integration and national cooperation (CMS, Ramsar, FAO, WBG, UNU, DESA, UNDP, WHO, UNEP, UNWTO), and through policy support at national level (CMS, Ramsar, FAO, WBG, UNDP, UNEP).

T16. Given its specific nature, less EMG members seem to already support Target 16. However, this could change with increased understanding of issues related to implementing the Nagoya Protocol. Nevertheless some support is already provided to the implementation of the NP by promoting the conservation and sustainable management of genetic diversity (FAO, UNESCO, UNU, UNEP), through measures related to promoting and financing ABS (FAO, UNWTO, WIPO, WBG, DESA), through the development of tools (FAO, UNU, UNEP, UNESCO), support to partnerships and involvement of stakeholders (FAO, UNDP, UNESCO), and support to national policy setting and implementation (FAO, UNDP, UNEP)

STRATEGIC GOAL E: ENHANCING IMPLEMENTATION

Overview of agency contribution to targets under strategic goal C

Strategic Goal	Targets	CITES	CMS	DESA	FAO	IFAD	IMO	UNEP	Ramsar	WHC	WHO	UNU	WIPO	UNWTO	UNDP	WBG	UNCTAD	UNESCO
Enhancing implementation	17: Implementation of national biodiversity strategy and action plan	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	=
	18: Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities respected	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	19: Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, improved	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
	20: Mobilization of financial resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-

Target summaries

T17. Several EMG members support Target17 although better national cooperation among experts involved in the work of the different members would improve the benefits achieved from this support. Activities that are ongoing and support the

implementation of a coherent NBSAP are the involvement and contribution of different national experts in the review and revision of the NBSAPs (CITES, CMS, Ramsar, FAO, DESA, UNDP, IFAD, UNEP), improved national capacities, coordination and coherent policy setting (CMS, CITES, Ramsar, FAO, WBG, UNDP, UNEP), improved international and regional collaboration between biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant organizations to provide coherent guidance to the national level (CITES, CMS, Ramsar, FAO, UNDP, UNEP,), integration of shared objectives from different conventions/organization in the NBSAPs to support win-win situations (CMS, Ramsar, FAO, DESA, IFAD, UNEP) and increased understanding within the sectors of the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services (Ramsar, FAO, WBG, UNU, UNDP, UNEP).

T18. Several EMG Members are supporting Target 18, mainly in the context of sustainable use, ABS and stakeholder involvement. Activities include taking into account the needs and contributions of indigenous and local communities in national and international policies relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ABS (CITES, FAO, UNESCO, WBG, WIPO, UNDP, IFAD, UNEP), recognition of the importance of TK and the rights of TK holders in resource management and science (UNESCO, UNU, FAO, WIPO, DESA, UNDP, IFAD, UNEP), and the promotion of transparent and participatory approaches involving ILCs in data generation and management, CEPA, decision- and policy making, impact assessments, etc. (CMS, UNESCO, Ramsar, FAO, WBG, WIPO, DESA, UNDP, IFAD, UNEP).

T19. Several EMG members support Target 19 in particular through activities related to research and monitoring of the status and trends of biodiversity as well as of the possible threats to its conservation and sustainable use (CITES, CMS, UNEP, Ramsar, UNESCO, FAO, UNU), improving data collection, management and accessibility (Ramsar, UNESCO, UNEP, WBG, UNU), promoting science-based national and international policies integrating biodiversity (UNESCO, CMS, Ramsar, FAO, WBG, UNWTO, DESA, UNDP, UNEP), capacity building, technical support, valuation tools and best practices (CITES, FAO, DESA, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO) as well as enhanced national and international cooperation (CMS, Ramsar, UNESCO, FAO, DESA, UNDP, UNEP).

T20. Several EMG members support Target 20 regarding mobilisation of resources from all sources for the implementation of the Strategic Plan through the generation of resources at national and international level (CITES, CMS, Ramsar, WBG, DESA, UNDP, IFAD, UNEP), mainstreaming of biodiversity (FAO, UNU, DESA, UNDP), promoting increased efficiency of resource use, including through enhanced cooperation (CMS, Ramsar, FAO, WBG), cooperation with financial mechanism (CITES, WBG, UNDP) and supporting innovative mechanisms, including market based approaches (FAO, WBG, UNDP).

ANNEX 2: DETAILED LIST OF ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES FOR EACH OF THE AICHI TARGETS

STRATEGIC GOAL A: MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY

Target 1: Values of biodiversity

Table 1a: Activities undertaken by agencies

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMO: Through the Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme (ITCP) and the GEF-UND-IMO GloBallast programme (two phases, 2000-2005 and 2007-2014) IMO have continuously been building awareness regarding biodiversity and in particular the invasive species issue, through training courses and workshops at national and regional level. Five different training packages, from introductory to advanced level, have been developed and translated into different languages. Individuals from national and local governments, private sector, and civil society groups have been trained in national and regional level training courses in all regions of the world. • CMS: Production of information material • UNWTO: has produced a publication “Tourism and Biodiversity – Achieving Common Goals Towards Sustainability” illustrating the high value of biodiversity for tourism, outlines current policies, guidelines and global initiatives in which the interrelationship between tourism and biodiversity is addressed, as well as identifies risks and challenges for the tourism sector from the global loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. It supports the application of sustainable tourism practices, projects and tools (incl. the CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development) linked with biodiversity conservation in all natural destinations through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising and capacity building activities in the different levels of the tourism industry and administration on the links between biodiversity and tourism and on the value of biodiversity and its associated services, to tourism. • Provision of strategic advice to members to minimise and avoid negative impacts of tourism-related activities on

⁶ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

	<p>the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going research and publication of relevant materials and inter-agency cooperation on biodiversity and tourism issues. • UNEP: Awareness raising through interactive social media based website such as “Protected Planet”, and smart phone apps on indicators for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. TEEB’s Ecological and Economic Foundations and the work of UNEP in following up to TEEB to assess the state-of-the-art science and economics behind environmental valuation. UNEP-WCMC is reviewing lessons learnt from incorporating the valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services into the development of NBSAPs, and also promoting the integration of biodiversity and development issues into the second generation of NBSAPs in Southern Africa. • UNU: the work of UNU Media Studio focuses on highlighting research conducted by different UNU- Research and Training Centres (RTCs) through a web portal (www.ourworld.unu.edu) and through producing video briefs in collaboration with researchers on pertinent issues related to biodiversity. • WBG: Awareness building among local and national stakeholders of the value of biodiversity and the promotion of conservation and sustainable use is a key component of biodiversity related projects. • UNDP: The EBD Programme contributes to Target 1 through several programmes that aim to improve awareness of the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, including programmes that profile and ‘shine a spotlight’ on conservation and development solutions and strategies that are proving successful on the ground. • UNCTAD: Raise awareness on opportunities to engage in BioTrade for business and policy actors working in or entering markets focused on the sustainable use of biodiversity, particularly through publications, events (BioTrade congresses, dialogues, etc), business platforms (Fashion and Cosmetic BioTrade Platform) and trainings •
Sustainable Management ⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMO, through the Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme (ITCP) and the GEF-UND-IMO GloBallast programme (two phases, 2000-2005 and 2007-2014) have continuously been building awareness regarding biodiversity and in particular the invasive species issue, through training courses and workshops at national and regional level. Five different training packages, from introductory to advanced level, have been developed and translated into different languages. Individuals from national and local governments, private sector, and civil society groups have been

⁷ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

trained in national and regional level training courses in all regions of the world.

Table 1b: Strategies relevant for target area

AREA	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS: Strategic Plan Targets 3.1 (Levels of engagement in and commitment of existing Parties to CMS increased), 3.2 (Level of engagement in CMS work of priority target non-Parties increased), 3.3 (Number of Partners supporting and participating in the work of CMS increased), 3.4 (Awareness of key media of CMS and its leading role in the conservation of migratory species enhanced), 3.5 (Opinion-leaders of key sectoral groups impacting on migratory species influenced, including by expert advice, through CMS), 3.6 (Key [CMS/migratory species] information material in appropriate UN languages disseminated to identified target audiences) and 4.1 (CMS membership increased by 30 Parties, particularly those that are of high importance for migratory species, and/or for which there is a high priority for securing new agreements.)) • Ramsar: From the Strategic Plan 2009-2015: TRATEGY 1.5 Recognition of role of the Convention. Raise the profile of the Convention by highlighting its capacity as a unique mechanism for wetland ecosystem management at all levels; promote the usefulness of the Convention as a possible implementation mechanism to meet the goals and targets of other global conventions and processes. STRATEGY 3.2 Regional initiatives. Support existing regional arrangements under the Convention and promote additional arrangements. STRATEGY 3.4 Sharing information and expertise. Promote the sharing of expertise and information concerning the conservation and wise use of wetlands. STRATEGY 4.1 CEPA. Support, and assist in implementing at all levels, where appropriate, the Convention’s Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness Programme (Resolution X.8) for promoting the conservation and wise use of wetlands through communication, education, participation, and awareness (CEPA) and work towards wider awareness of the Convention’s goals, mechanisms, and key findings. • CITES: Strategic Vision: 2008-2013, in particular Objective 3.2 (Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally). • FAO: Core Function b: “Stimulating the generation, dissemination and application of information and knowledge, including statistics.” Relates to Strategic Objective F: “Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture;” in particular: F6, Improved access to and sharing of knowledge for natural resource management. Relates to

⁸ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

Strategic Objective E: Sustainable management of forests and trees, more specifically E6: “Environmental values of forests, trees outside forests and forestry are better realized.”

- WBG: Country Environmental Assessments (CEAs), a World Bank-developed tool, informs dialogue with countries and raises awareness of biodiversity conservation and other environmental issues.
- UNU: This target is directly relevant for the UNU mission, which is to “contribute, through collaborative research and education, dissemination, and advisory services, to efforts to resolve the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare that are the concern of the United Nations, its Peoples and Member States.” It is also compatible with Goal 2.5 of the Strategic Plan 2011-2014.
- DESA: Biodiversity is a recurring topic at the Commission on Sustainable Development, and is one of the themes for discussion in the 2013/2014 cycle, covering Forests, Biodiversity, Biotechnology, Tourism and Mountains. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation calls to “Encourage and enable all stake holders to contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the Convention [on Biological Diversity] and, in particular, recognize the specific role of youth, women and indigenous and local communities in conserving and using biodiversity in a sustainable way.” (44k)
- UNDP: to improve awareness of the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services by supporting programmes that profile and ‘shine a spotlight’ on conservation and development solutions and strategies that are proving successful on the ground.

Sustainable Management⁹

- Ramsar: Science-based management of wetlands. Promote successful implementation of the wise use concept by ensuring that national policies and wetland management plans are based on the best available scientific knowledge, including technical and traditional knowledge (STRATEGY 1.6) ; Integrated Water Resources Management. Ensure that policies and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), applying an ecosystem-based approach, are, included in the planning activities in all Contracting Parties and in their decision-making processes, particularly concerning groundwater management, catchment/river basin management, coastal and nearshore marine zone planning, and climate change mitigation and/or adaptation activities. (STRATEGY 1.7)
- FAO: Relevant for Strategic Objective G: “Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods and rural development” (through the integration of biodiversity values).

⁹ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

- WHO: Health Sector Opportunities: Integrate ecosystem management considerations into health policy; Integrate ‘value of nature’ into health policy including mental health and non-comm. Diseases; Recognise and promote dietary diversity, food cultures and their contribution to good nutrition; Recognise synergies between human health and sustainable use of biodiversity (e.g. moderate consumption of meat): Recognise contribution of genetic resources and traditional knowledge to medicine; Recognise and monitor impacts of drug accumulation (human, veterinary and agricultural sources) on ecosystems.
- Indirect Health Sector Opportunities: Promote protection of values, species and ecosystems; Promote sustainable production harvesting and conservation of agricultural biodiversity; Promote protection of ecosystems that supply water and promote sustainable water use; Promote ecosystem integrity; Promote ecosystem resilience and conservation of genetic resources.

Target 2: Integration of biodiversity

Table 2a: Activities undertaken by agencies

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ¹⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: Providing data and information to national government to strengthen capacity for biodiversity decision-making and enable integration of biodiversity values into national strategies and planning processes. UNEP-WCMC does this by facilitating and promoting exchange of experiences and expertise with national partners and by providing technical support. The development of the Inclusive Wealth Index, as a “beyond GDP” measure to support incorporation of natural capital into national accounting. • WBG: The WBG works with several partners to support countries implement natural capital accounting. It is working with the UN Statistical Commission to develop a methodology for ecosystem accounting. Through the partnership for Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES), the World Bank supports countries in the valuation of ecosystem services and wealth accounting, including the health of oceans and marine biodiversity. The Bank works with each government to ensure that information from the EAP (a) is integrated into the Country Assistance Strategy, and (b) informs the development of program- and project-level details in a

¹⁰ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

	<p>continuing process of environmental planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNU: Particularly relevant to this target is the work of the UNU- Institute of Advanced Studies (IAS), which focuses on ABS issues, synergies between biodiversity, climate change and indigenous issues (including REDD-plus and mitigation and adaptation), marine biodiversity governance, socio-ecological production landscapes (Satoyama initiative), promoting actions for enhancing biodiversity through networks such as Regional Centres of Expertise, urban biodiversity, relevance of biodiversity to sectors such as health, agriculture. • UNCTAD: Practical experiences and case studies from BioTrade programmes and practitioners will be implemented which demonstrate the values of biodiversity in different sectors and countries across the globe. <p>Through the BioTrade impact assessment system, countries will have information available which can be mainstreamed into policy documents and reporting systems.</p>
Sustainable Management ¹¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: interventions that aim to influence the policy framework governing production sectors, as well as interventions at the level of institutions and markets; demonstrating the link between the value of ecosystem goods and services and sustainable economic development to smallholder communities and businesses • IMO: To date, the ITCP has put emphasis on meeting the human capacity development and training needs of developing countries. However, there is a growing expectation that the Organization should consider tackling, in partnership with other agencies, poverty triggered by the non-existence of, or inadequacies in, maritime activity and/or resource capacity. • UNWTO: Through the ST-EP (Sustainable Tourism – Elimination of Poverty) , the UNWTO supports projects that include developing ecotourism products with local communities and involving local people in tourism development in and around protected areas with the view to enhance the local economic impact from tourism.
Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework ¹²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMO: In relation to the 2004 Ballast Water Management Convention, the GEF-UNDP-IMO GloBallast Partnerships Project is assisting countries to develop and carry out national status assessments, national economic assessment, and to develop national ballast water management strategies. • UNEP: UNEP-WCMC and IIED, with UNDP, UNEP, PEI and 4 African governments is undertaking a three-year

¹¹ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

¹² Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

- project to build resilient and effective National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans that influence development decisions and improve outcomes for biodiversity and poverty.
- UNESCO Man and Biosphere Program (MAB), Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS), The World Heritage Convention, the Convention on Wetlands (the Ramsar Convention, for which UNESCO acts as the legal depositary) and the MAB programme. Normative instruments and guidelines in the area of culture and cultural diversity including the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003), the UNESCO Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001) and the UNESCO Endangered Languages Programme.

Table 2b: Strategies relevant for target area

AREA	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ¹³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: Demonstrates the global and transboundary values of ecosystems and biodiversity and methods/tools for integration into the national and international policy process as part of the follow up to the TEEB process. The work of TEEB has been cited and supported in a number of CBD Articles and Decisions, including: IX/Decision 6; IX/Decision 11; IX/Annex III; X/Item 1.1.1; X/Item 4.9; X/Item 6.8; X/Decision 2; X/Decision 21; X/Decision 31; X/Decision 44. Other international processes that support TEEB include: Ramsar (COP10), CITES (COP15), CMS (COP10), and the G20 and G8 Summits in Seoul and Deauville, respectively. • CMS: Review of emerging and existing threats to migratory species and obstacles to migration (Target 1.4). (EIA, system evaluation assessment) required for all development likely to impact migratory species seriously (Target 2.8) • Ramsar: Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply and quality, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, flood defense, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands (STRATEGY 1.4) • FAO: Relates to FAO Core Function f: “Undertaking advocacy and communication, to mobilise political will and

¹³ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

	<p>promote global recognition of required actions in areas of FAO’s mandate.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFAD: Relevant to one of the 10 Core Principles to guide IFAD’s support for clients in Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management (ENRM). Principle 2: Recognition and greater awareness of the economic, social and cultural value of natural assets.
Sustainable Management ¹⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS: Actions to mitigate threats to migratory species and obstacles to animal migration (Target 2.6). Regional capacity for participating in CMS implementation activities enhanced (Target 4.7). In the Analysis of National Reports to CMS 2011, there is a reference to “creating a system of focal points in the field and assistance with poverty reduction” under the section Assistance required to overcome factors that may limit action. • CITES: Amendment to CITES Resolution Conf. 8.3. ‘recognize that implementation of CITES listing decisions should take into account potential impacts on the livelihoods of the poor’. By incorporating assessment and monitoring of environmental impacts into the planning and development process, PRSPs could provide an opportunity for integration of CITES issues into national level pro-poor plans. As example, the programme should incorporate a management plan to control the exploitation of a CITES-listed species. • FAO: The livestock sector effectively and efficiently contributes to food security, poverty alleviation and economic development (FAO-OO B1). Relates to Strategic Objective I: “Improved preparedness for, and effective response to, food and agricultural threats and emergencies”. • WHO: Health Sector Opportunities: Integrate ecosystem management considerations into health policy; Integrate ‘value of nature’ into health policy including mental health and non-comm. Diseases. Indirect Health Sector Opportunities: Promote ecosystem integrity; Promote protection of values, species and ecosystems. • UNDP: to encourage governments to reflect the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services in national accounting systems and socio-economic decision-making – the valuation of ecosystem services is a prerequisite for the establishment of new finance mechanisms; and to internalize the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services into national and sub-national plans, policies and accounting frameworks by supporting the development of the new generation of NBSAPs and by incorporating biodiversity into other major national, sub-national and sectoral plans
Influencing Institutions &	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DESA: CSD agreed during its eleventh session that Poverty Eradication, sustainable development of SIDS, sustainable development of Africa, and institutional framework for sustainable development are amongst cross-

¹⁴ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

Policy Framework¹⁵

cutting issues to be considered during its CSD-20/CSD-21 cycle when Biodiversity is considered as one of the issues in its thematic cluster. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation calls to “Integrate the objectives of the Convention into global, regional and national sectoral and cross-sectoral programmes and policies, in particular in the programmes and policies of the economic sectors of countries and international financial institutions.” (44a)

- CMS: Issues affecting migratory species addressed in national biodiversity strategies and action plans (Target 2.9). Cooperative activities in pursuit of shared targets [for migratory species] with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and key partners increased (Target 4.3). National liaison systems or committees established in most Parties (Target 4.5)
- Ramsar: Policy, legislation and institutions. Develop and implement policies, legislation, and practices, including growth and development of appropriate institutions, in all Contracting Parties to ensure that the wise use provisions of the Convention are being effectively applied (STRATEGY 1.3). Integrated Water Resources Management. Ensure that policies and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), applying an ecosystem-based approach, are, included in the planning activities in all Contracting Parties and in their decision-making processes, particularly concerning groundwater management, catchment/river basin management, coastal and nearshore marine zone planning, and climate change mitigation and/or adaptation activities. (STRATEGY 1.7). Synergies and partnerships with MEAs and IGOs. Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other intergovernmental agencies (IGOs). (STRATEGY 3.1)
- IMO: Under Objective 1 of the “Ten Proposals the towards ocean and coastal sustainability” presented by the inter-agency paper (IOC/UNESCO, UNDP, IMO, and FAO, comments from World Bank) in preparation to RIO+20 “a Blueprint for ocean and coastal sustainability”, this Report calls to “Develop and Execute a Global Program aimed at Greater Protection and Restoration of Vital Ocean and Coastal Habitats, and develop a Global Blue Carbon Market as a means of Creating Direct Economic Gain through Habitat Protection.” (1.b)
- FAO: Core Function h: “Working through strong partnerships and alliances where joint action is needed.” Relevant during the implementation of Strategic Objective G: “Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods and rural development” particularly through G3: “National and regional policies, regulations and institutions enhance the developmental and poverty reduction impacts of agribusiness and agro-industries.” And during the implementation of Strategic Objective L: “Increased and more effective public and private investment in agriculture and rural development.” In particular L1: “Greater inclusion of food and sustainable agriculture and

¹⁵ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

- rural development investment strategies and policies into national and regional development plans and frameworks.”
- WBG: Under the Operational Manual for Environmental Action Plans (EAP), the Bank encourages each government to integrate its EAP into sectoral and national development plans. This process is expected to form an integral part of overall national development policy and decision making.

Target 3: Elimination of incentives harmful to biodiversity

Table 3a: Activities undertaken by agencies

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ¹⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: Providing strategic advice to partners to minimise and avoid negative impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. See Green Economy Initiative (GEI, 2008). • WBG: The Green Growth Knowledge Platform, will focus on how to build greater support across national constituencies and the trade-offs in making greener investment choices at the sector level. Understanding barriers to the transfer and use of win-win technologies and practices are key to this initiative. • UNU: Contributes to this target through research. • UNDP: The 2010 UNDP publication “State of Biodiversity Markets: Offset and Compensation Programs Worldwide” and the 2012 publication “Protecting biodiversity in production landscapes: a guide to working with agribusiness supply chains towards conserving biodiversity” contribute to the achievement of this target.
Sustainable Management ¹⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNCTAD: will continue developing BioTrade as a positive incentive that promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within value chains in harmony and consistent with the CBD and other relevant international obligations. Specific positive incentives and case studies could be developed and implemented by BioTrade partners and practitioners, particularly for specific sectors working with flora, fauna and environmental services (e.g. sustainable tourism).

¹⁶ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

¹⁷ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

Table 3b: Strategies relevant for target area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ¹⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS: Review of emerging and existing threats to migratory species and obstacles to migration (Target 1.4). CMS: (EIA, system evaluation assessment) required for all development likely to impact migratory species seriously (Target 2.8)
Sustainable Management ¹⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS: Actions to mitigate threats to migratory species and obstacles to animal migration (Target 2.6) • CITES: Strategic Vision: 2008-2013, in particular Objective 3.3 (Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced) • FAO: Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods and rural development (FAO-SO-G). Greater inclusion of food and sustainable agriculture and rural development investment strategies and policies into national and regional development plans and frameworks (FAO-OO L1). Countries have increased awareness of and capacity to analyse developments in international agricultural markets, trade policies and trade rules to identify trade opportunities and to formulate appropriate and effective pro-poor trade policies and strategies (FAO-OO G4). Increased and more effective public and private investment in agriculture and rural development (FAO-SO-L). Relevant during the implementation of Strategic Objective A: “Sustainable intensification of crop production.” And Strategic Objective B: “Increased sustainable livestock production.” In particular to incentives leading to deforestation, fragmentation, eutrophication, genetic organisms, etc. • WHO: Indirect Health Sector Opportunity: Promote ecosystem resilience and conservation of genetic resources
Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework ²⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMO: This target should be kept into account when implementing the 2012 Guidelines for the Implementation of MARPOL Annex V, in particular point 6.3 (Compliance incentive systems). Under Objective 2 of the “Ten Proposals the towards ocean and coastal sustainability” presented by the inter-agency paper (IOC/UNESCO, UNDP, IMO, and FAO, comments from World Bank) in preparation to RIO+20 “a Blueprint for ocean and coastal sustainability”, this Report calls to “Green the nutrient economy and reduce ocean hypoxia through policy, regulatory and economic

¹⁸ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

¹⁹ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

²⁰ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

- Instruments that promote nutrient efficiency and recovery.” (2.c)
- Ramsar: Policy, legislation and institutions. Develop and implement policies, legislation, and practices, including growth and development of appropriate institutions, in all Contracting Parties to ensure that the wise use provisions of the Convention are being effectively applied (STRATEGY 1.3). Incentive measures. Promote incentive measures that encourage the application of the wise use provisions of the Convention (STRATEGY 1.11)
 - WBG: The WBG’s Environment Strategy notes that market and policy distortions that lead to biases against greening development need reform. The Bank should explore opportunities for policy reform that improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of incentives and trade barriers.
 - DESA: The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation calls to “Increase investment in cleaner production and eco - efficiency in all countries through, inter alia, incentives and support schemes and policies directed at establishing appropriate regulatory, financial and legal frameworks.” (16). Furthermore “With a view to enhancing synergy and mutual supportiveness, taking into account the decisions under the relevant agreements, promote the discussions, without prejudging their outcome, with regard to the relationships between the Convention and agreements related to international trade and intellectual property rights, as outlined in the Doha Ministerial Declaration.” (JPI, 44r)
 - UNDP: support countries to mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem management into government policies and plans (including overall development and land use plans as well as major sectoral plans) and into market systems, through partnerships with the private sector and communities. The first area of work will involve helping governments and societies analyze and balance trade-offs; the second will seek to establish rewards for positive behaviour and incentives for change.

Target 4: Development and/or implementation of plans for sustainable production and consumption

Table 4a: Activities undertaken by agencies

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ²¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: Promoting the use of improved standards for biodiversity and ecosystem services with respect to production and consumption, and provides access to information resources that support their application. For

²¹ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

example, UNEP-WCMC is working to strengthen ecosystem services and biodiversity criteria in standards and certification schemes and is working with standards agencies to increase their effectiveness as a mitigation mechanism to reduce impacts on biodiversity. UNEP-DTIE is developing tourism guidelines for conservation and biodiversity in protected areas.

- **UNU:** UNU-IAS, through its Education for Sustainable development initiative, is working with multi-stakeholder networks called Regional Centres of Expertise to promote awareness of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) practices and biodiversity issues. These networks often include local governments and others involved in planning processes.
- **IMO:** In relation to the 2004 Ballast Water Management Convention, the GEF-UNDP-IMO GloBallast Partnerships Project is assisting countries to develop and carry out national status assessments, national economic assessment, and to develop national ballast water management strategies.
- **WBG:** Tools like the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments and Country Environmental Analyses are some of the mechanisms provided by the WBG to help inform decision making so that enforcement of policies linked to conservation or the sustainable management of natural resources can be more rigorous.
- **UNCTAD:** the BioTrade Initiative works to raise awareness within private sector and policy actors working at all levels affecting the sustainable use of biodiversity, particularly through policy and technical publications and business engagement platforms (Fashion and Cosmetic BioTrade Platform) that promote an enabling environment that fosters the sustainable use and consumption of biodiversity. In addition, capacity building is also supported through the development of guidelines and methodologies, as well as by preparing case studies featuring best practices and lessons learned that illustrate the integration of sustainable practices into value chains and sourcing processes. Through the BioTrade impact assessment system, information will be available on how business and other stakeholders are promoting sustainable production practices.
- **UNDP:** works with a range of producers—from small-scale farmers or fishers to representatives of large-scale commercial operations—to increase their capacity to determine sustainable off-take rates for resources, practice sustainable production, and establish and adapt ecosystem management strategies and mechanisms.
- **UNESCO** mandate in education and public awareness on the links between biodiversity and cultural diversity , societal aspects and ethical issues

Sustainable Management ²²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WBG: Natural resource management, particularly in production landscapes, is a key feature of the World Bank’s biodiversity portfolio. These World Bank projects include funding for capacity building to improve environmental management and monitoring, as well as the adoption of sustainable production and consumption methods. • UNDP: Mainstreaming biodiversity management objectives into economic sector activities to ensure production processes maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services that sustain human welfare, is one of the two signature programmes through which UNDP is addressing biodiversity loss. UNDP’s key mainstreaming activities include interventions that aim to influence the policy framework governing production sectors, as well as interventions at the level of institutions to enhance their capacity to address biodiversity management needs in economic sectors. SP1 involves activities to influence the policy frameworks that govern production sectors such as agriculture, plantation forestry and fisheries, and to enhance institutional capacity for biodiversity management in these sectors. UNDP supported projects will complement work by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on increasing production, and be linked to efforts to reduce forest degradation via REDD. This will include interventions to involve multiple stakeholders and sectors in strategic planning to reduce pressures on biodiversity, improve ecosystem management, facilitate sustainable use, and manage trade-offs. It will also include efforts to ensure that no species of wild fauna or flora is unsustainably exploited through international or national trade.
Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework ²³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WBG: The IFC Performance Standards (and the Bank’s safeguard policies) provide guidance to stakeholders (especially the private sector) on how to balance growth with sustainability.

Table 4b: Strategies relevant for target area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ²⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS: (EIA, system evaluation assessment) required for all development likely to impact migratory species seriously (Target 2.8). CMS: Opinion-leaders of key sectorial groups impacting on migratory species influenced, including by expert advice, through CMS (Target 3.5) • Ramsar: From the Strategic Plan 2009-2015: STRATEGY 1.4 Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services. Increase

²² Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

²³ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

²⁴ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

	<p>recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, flood defence, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO: Core Function f: “Undertaking advocacy and communication, to mobilise political will and promote global recognition of required actions in areas of FAO’s mandate.”
Sustainable Management ²⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DESA: CSD agreed during its eleventh session that Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production and Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are amongst the cross-cutting issues to be considered during its CSD-20/CSD-21 cycle when Biodiversity is considered as one of the issues in its thematic cluster. The High-level intercessional meeting of the Commission on Sustainable Development on a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP on SCP) was held in January 2011. This feeds into the Marrakech Process, which aims to: (a) assist countries in their efforts to green their economies; (b) help corporations develop greener business models; and (c) encourage consumers to adopt more sustainable lifestyles. • CMS: Actions to mitigate threats to migratory species and obstacles to animal migration (Target 2.6) • CITES: Provides a framework for the sustainable production and consumption of listed species. Under Objective 3.4 of the CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2013 “The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.” • Ramsar: STRATEGY 1.10 Private sector. Promote the involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands. • FAO: Relevant during the implementation of Strategic Objective A: “Sustainable intensification of crop production.” And Strategic Objective B: “Increased sustainable livestock production.” In particular to the inclusion biodiversity (incl. deforestation, fragmentation, eutrophication, genetic organisms, etc.) in agricultural and livestock production policies. Relevant during the implementation of Strategic Objective C: “Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources.” Also applicable for the implementation of Strategic Objective F: “Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture.” In particular F1: “Countries promoting and developing

²⁵ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

	<p>sustainable land management.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFAD: Relevant to one of the 10 Core Principles to guide IFAD's support for clients in Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management (ENRM). Principle 1: Scaled-up investment in multiple benefit approaches for sustainable agricultural intensification. • WHO: Health Sector Opportunities: • Recognise and promote dietary diversity, food cultures and their contribution to good nutrition; Recognise synergies between human health and sustainable use of biodiversity (e.g. moderate consumption of meat). Indirect Health Sector Opportunity: Promote sustainable production harvesting and conservation of agricultural biodiversity. • UNDP: Activities under Signature Programme 1 (SP1) will aim to reduce pressures on ecosystems that affect ecosystem integrity and functioning by encouraging and assisting governments and businesses in integrating ecosystem management into development planning and production sector activities. Positioning biodiversity management as a positive balance sheet item can change the course of development and reduce the likelihood that ecosystems will be transformed and their biodiversity lost. • UNESCO studies and observes the biodiversity of oceans, arid zones, mountains, wetlands and agricultural systems and remote sensing in support of the World Heritage. Track record in advancing the science of biodiversity through pioneering work in the ecological sciences on ecosystems and biosphere reserves.
<p>Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework²⁶</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO: Relates to Strategic Objective E: Sustainable management of forests and trees, more specifically E6: “[...] strategies for conservation of forest biodiversity and genetic resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation, rehabilitation of degraded lands, and water and wildlife management are effectively implemented”. Relevant during the implementation of Strategic Objective G: “Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods and rural development.” • WBG: The Environment Strategy pledges to support governance and institutional reforms for improved natural resource management and biodiversity protection. • UNWTO: While the public sector must establish a supportive policy framework and favourable conditions for the sustainable development of tourism, by integrating tourism in national biodiversity plans, it is the responsibility of the private sector to implement objectives and assess their performance. This is also relevant for the long-term

²⁶ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

- economic success of tourism enterprises.
- UNDP: SP1 involves activities to influence the policy frameworks that govern production sectors such as agriculture, plantation forestry and fisheries, and to enhance institutional capacity for biodiversity management in these sectors.

STRATEGIC GOAL B: REDUCING PRESURE ON BIODIVERSITY

Target 5: Halving the rate of loss of all natural habitats

Table 5a: Activities undertaken by agencies

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ²⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: Develops and supports the scientific basis for the valuation of habitats and protected areas. UNEP assesses the management and ecological effectiveness of these areas, and monitors this performance at a global level. Support to the REDD+ mechanism being negotiated under the UNFCCC through the UN-REDD Programme and through analyses of international trade in timber species are also regularly conducted by UNEP-WCMC. Developing a connectivity initiative to strengthen and promote connectivity management with the aim of reducing fragmentation and maintaining and restoring the resilience of natural habitats and their processes.. • UNU: Research on optimal land use management
Sustainable Management ²⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITES: Existing collaboration with the FAO on commercially-exploited species is now being extended to forestry • UNDP: working with countries to incorporate the economic, social and cultural values of biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services into economic policies, national and sectoral development plans and the activities of productive sectors, and to ensure that the costs of their protection, management and restoration are fully embedded in financial frameworks. • UNCTAD: Case studies, guidelines and methodologies to conserve, sustainably use and manage biodiversity as part

²⁷ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

	of BioTrade will be developed by UNCTAD and its partners.
Resource Mobilization ²⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP: Assisting countries to identify, access, combine and sequence environmental finance to address the biodiversity and ecosystem financing gap, mobilize pro-poor markets for ecosystem goods and services, and generate sustainable livelihoods.

Table 5b: Strategies relevant for target area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ³⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ramsar: Monitor the condition of Ramsar sites and address negative changes in their ecological character, notify the Ramsar Secretariat of changes affecting Ramsar sites, and apply the Montreux Record, if appropriate, and Ramsar Advisory Mission as tools to address problems (STRATEGY 2.6). Raise the profile of the Convention by highlighting its capacity as a unique mechanism for wetland ecosystem management at all levels; promote the usefulness of the Convention as a possible implementation mechanism to meet the goals and targets of other global conventions and processes (STRATEGY 1.5). FAO: Relates to FAO Core Function f: “Undertaking advocacy and communication, to mobilise political will and promote global recognition of required actions in areas of FAO’s mandate.”
Sustainable Management ³¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ramsar: Identify priority wetlands and wetland systems where restoration or rehabilitation would be beneficial and yield long-term environmental, social, or economic benefits, and implement the necessary measures to recover these sites and systems (STRATEGY 1.8). Ramsar sites should have effective management planning in place before designation, as well as resources for implementing such management (STRATEGY 2.3). Maintain the ecological character of all designated Ramsar sites, through planning and management (STRATEGY 2.4) Appropriate management and wise use achieved for those internationally important wetlands that have not yet

²⁸ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

²⁹ Includes financing and access to financing.

³⁰ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

³¹ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

been formally designated as Ramsar sites but have been identified through domestic application of the Strategic Framework or an equivalent process (STRATEGY 2.7)

- **FAO:** Relates to Strategic Objectives: A - Sustainable intensification of crop production; B - Increased sustainable livestock production; C - Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources; E4, Sustainable management of forests and trees is more broadly adopted, leading to reductions in deforestation and forest degradation and increased contributions of forests and trees to improve livelihoods and to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation; F - Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture. Relates to FAO's Strategy for Forests and Forestry.
- **CMS:** Habitats of key importance in removing CMS Appendix I [migratory] species from danger of extinction conserved, restored and effectively managed (Target 2.3)
- **WBG:** Biodiversity conservation, whether in productive landscapes such as forestry, coastal zones and agriculture or in protected areas, is a core component of the WB's environmental work. Under the Operational Policies for Forests, the WBG does not finance projects that, in its opinion and when applying a precautionary approach, would involve significant conversion or degradation of critical forest areas or related critical natural habitats. The Operational Policies for Natural Habitats call on the WBG to promote the rehabilitation of degraded natural habitats.
- **UNWTO:** Since tourism often relies on natural habitats (beaches, forests for ecotourism, mangroves for fishing tourism, etc.) the UNWTO could play a role in achieving this target by ensuring ecosystem integrity.
- **DESA:** The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation calls to "Implement programmes to address, where appropriate, deforestation, erosion, land degradation, loss of biodiversity, disruption of water flows and retreat of glaciers" (42b)
- **WHO: Health Sector Opportunities:** Recognise and promote dietary diversity, food cultures and their contribution to good nutrition; Recognise synergies between human health and sustainable use of biodiversity (e.g. moderate consumption of meat); Integrate ecosystem management considerations into health policy; Recognise contribution of genetic resources and traditional knowledge to medicine; Recognise and monitor impacts of drug accumulation (human, veterinary and agricultural sources) on ecosystems. **Indirect Health Sector Opportunities:** Promote sustainable production harvesting and conservation of agricultural biodiversity; Promote protection of ecosystems that supply water and promote sustainable water use; Promote ecosystem integrity; Protect genetic resources and traditional knowledge and ensure benefit sharing; Promote ecosystem resilience and conservation

	<p>of genetic resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNCTAD: Further implementation of the UNCTAD guidelines on management plans (2008) and resource assessments (2012) for non-timber forest products by small and medium enterprises as well as trans-national companies will also contribute to this target. In addition, the BioTrade Impact Assessment System contributes with information on the actions taken by partners in conserving and using biodiversity. • UNDP: Strategies in the Biodiversity Focus Area are designed to address the threats to biodiversity by overcoming barriers to country actions needed to address the root causes of biodiversity loss. The most important direct causes include habitat loss and degradation, climate change, invasive species, overexploitation of species, and pollution. By addressing institutional, systemic, individual, financial, and market barriers, the EBD programme enables countries, the private sector and communities to directly act
<p>Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework³²</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramsar: Promote successful implementation of the wise use concept by ensuring that national policies and wetland management plans are based on the best available scientific knowledge, including technical and traditional knowledge (STRATEGY 1.6). • IMO: Under Objective 3 of the “Ten Proposals the towards ocean and coastal sustainability” presented by the inter-agency paper (IOC/UNESCO, UNDP, IMO, and FAO, comments from World Bank) in preparation to RIO+20 “a Blueprint for ocean and coastal sustainability”, this Report calls to “Create and Implement an Institutional and Legal Framework to Protect Habitats and Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction.” (3.a) • FAO: Strategic Objectives: E - Sustainable management of forests and trees, in particular, E1: Policy and practice affecting forests and forestry are based on timely and reliable information; and E2, Policy and practice affecting forests and forestry are reinforced by international cooperation and debate. Core Function h: “Working through strong partnerships and alliances where joint action is needed.” • UNDP: Signature Programme 1, integrating biodiversity and ecosystem management into development planning and production sector activities to safeguard biodiversity and maintain ecosystem services that sustain human wellbeing

³² Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

Target 6: All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably
Table 6a: Activities undertaken by agencies

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ³³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: working with a range of producers—from small-scale fishers to representatives of large-scale commercial operations—to increase their capacity to determine sustainable off-take rates for resources, practice sustainable production, and establish and adapt ecosystem management strategies and mechanisms. • UNEP: The ‘TEEB for the Oceans’ thinkpiece guides decision makers at all levels how to improve the ecological and economic sustainability of marine ecosystems around the world. Providing key tools to support access to data and information for the management of marine resources i.e. through the creation and improvement of critical marine and coastal datasets. Manages the Global Marine Data Partnership, which works to build partnerships, tools and standards to manage and share data. Furthermore, making data on the international trade in CITES-listed marine species publically available through its management of the CITES Trade Database. Analyzing fisheries and using data-driven global models to determine implications of long-term, large-scale shifts in marine ecosystems. Analyzing and disseminating marine and coastal biodiversity knowledge to provide a solid basis for decision-making and advance the understanding of the sustainable use and development of marine and coastal goods and services. • UNU: Research on ecosystem capacities and governance mechanisms required to ensure sustainable management of marine resources
Sustainable Management ³⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: Promoting synergies between CMS, CITES and Ramsar convention on marine and aquatic species, sustainable use and management through site management, ecological corridors and cross border trade, the engagement of specialized institutions • WBG: Relevant to the work of the Global Programme on Fisheries (PROFISH) partnership. • UNDP: Promoting engagement with sectors in production seascapes to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem management objectives • UNCTAD: There is limited experience of BioTrade partners and programmes working with fisheries. However, if

³³ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

	<p>actors will be working with it, the BioTrade impact assessment system can also contribute with information on the actions taken by partners in sustainably managing fisheries.</p>
<p>Resource Mobilization³⁵</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: Working with countries to access traditional and innovative biodiversity financing and markets by promoting pro-poor and ‘green’ markets that encourage the production, distribution, sale and consumption of biodiversity-friendly products by businesses, communities, and public and private sector entities, and support the development and utilization of certification, verification and traceability systems • WBG: A major new priority for the WBG will be leveraging its work on marine protected areas, fisheries, and integrated coastal zone management into a Global Partnerships for Oceans. The goal of this initiative is to enhance the economic and biological performance of the oceans’ resources and the ecosystems which supports them, with improved benefits for coastal and island developing countries. \$1.5 billion of WBG investments (including \$100 million financed by GEF) already target “the blue economy.” To accomplish more, the WBG will build partnerships and seek consensus, increase analytical work and knowledge sharing, work across sectors, build capacity and institutions and leverage innovative financing. Particular emphasis will be placed on collaborating with the private sector, whose involvement is key for delivering healthier oceans. Sustainable seafood certification, fisheries governance, and reducing negative externalities will round out the WBG’s engagement.

Table 6b: Strategies relevant for target area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
<p>Awareness Building³⁶</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS: Strategic Plan Target 1.1 Review of status of and conservation actions for CMS Appendix I and II species published at regular intervals. Strategic Plan Target 1.3 Indices for measuring the status and trends of migratory species at global, regional and national levels developed. • FAO: Core Function f: “Undertaking advocacy and communication, to mobilise political will and promote global recognition of required actions in areas of FAO’s mandate.”

³⁴ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

³⁵ Includes financing and access to financing.

³⁶ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

Sustainable Management³⁷

- CITES: Under Objective 1.7 of the CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2013 Parties are to enforce the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade. Existing collaboration with the FAO on commercially-exploited aquatic species could further add benefits.
- CMS: Strategic Plan Target 2.6 Actions to mitigate the most serious threats to migratory species and obstacles to animal migration initiated or carried out, in particular relating to wind turbines, power lines, by-catch, oil pollution, climate change, disease, invasive species (within the specificities of CMS), illegal take.
- Ramsar: From the Strategic Plan 2009-2015: STRATEGY 3.5 Shared wetlands, river basins and migratory species. Promote inventory and cooperation for the management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species.
- IMO: Under Objective 2 of the “Ten Proposals the towards ocean and coastal sustainability” presented by the inter-agency paper (IOC/UNESCO, UNDP, IMO, and FAO, comments from World Bank) in preparation to RIO+20 “a Blueprint for ocean and coastal sustainability”, this Report calls to “Increase efforts for responsible fisheries and aquaculture in a Green Economy.” (2.b)
- FAO: Strategic Objective: C5, Operation of fisheries, including the use of vessels and fishing gear, is made safer, more technically and socio-economically efficient, environmentally-friendly and compliant with rules at all levels and F - Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture
- DESA: The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation calls to “Maintain the productivity and biodiversity of important and vulnerable marine and coastal areas, including in areas within and beyond national jurisdiction.” (32a)
- WHO: Health Sector Opportunities: Recognise and promote dietary diversity, food cultures and their contribution to good nutrition; Recognise synergies between human health and sustainable use of biodiversity (e.g. moderate consumption of meat).
- UNDP: Signature Programme 1, integrating biodiversity and ecosystem management into development planning and production sector activities to safeguard biodiversity and maintain ecosystem services that sustain human wellbeing

Influencing Institutions &

- IMO: Under Objective 3 of the “Ten Proposals the towards ocean and coastal sustainability” Report encourages to

³⁷ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

<p>Policy Framework³⁸</p>	<p>“create and Implement an Institutional and Legal Framework to Protect Habitats and Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction.” (3.a); “Reform Regional Ocean Management Organisations.” (3.b) and “Enhance Coordination, Coherence and Effectiveness of the UN System on Oceans Issues.” (3.c)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO: Relates to Strategic Objectives: C - Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources; in particular, C1, Members and other stakeholders have improved formulation of policies and standards that facilitate the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and other international instruments, as well as response to emerging issues; Core Function h: “Working through strong partnerships and alliances where joint action is needed.” • UNDP: Signature Programme 1, integrating biodiversity and ecosystem management into development planning and production sector activities to safeguard biodiversity and maintain ecosystem services that sustain human wellbeing
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Target 7: Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably

Table 7a: Activities undertaken by agencies

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
<p>Awareness Building³⁹</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WBG: The Bank assists borrowers with the establishment and sustainable management of environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable forest plantations to help meet growing demands for forest goods and services. • UNEP: Working to ensure that planning for areas such as those under forestry, agriculture and aquaculture is supported by technical tools (modelling, scenarios, etc.) and communication products to allow decision-makers to integrate biodiversity into national land-use decisions. Building best practice guidance on the biodiversity benefits of different farming systems, integrating biodiversity considerations into agriculture policies, and building incentive schemes for maintaining biodiversity in agricultural landscapes. Preparation of ‘TEEB for Agriculture’ as

³⁸ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

³⁹ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

	<p>well as a Ramsar-led 'TEEB for Water and Wetlands'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: working with a range of producers—from small-scale farmers to representatives of large-scale commercial operations—to increase their capacity to determine sustainable off-take rates for resources, practice sustainable production, and establish and adapt ecosystem management strategies and mechanisms • UNU: Studies on socio-ecological production landscapes that includes activities related to agriculture and aquaculture etc. • UNCTAD: Case studies, best practices and methodologies to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity will continue to be documented and developed by UNCTAD and its partners. Furthermore, information through the BioTrade Impact Assessment System as well as other systems developed by BioTrade partners (Union for Ethical BioTrade) will provide valuable inputs to this target.
Sustainable Management ⁴⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITES: Existing collaboration with the FAO on commercially-exploited species now covers aquatic species, forestry and wildlife • UNDP: Internalizing the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services into national and sub-national plans, policies and accounting frameworks by incorporating biodiversity into other major national, sub-national and sectoral plans including land-use plans; marine and coastal management plans; water management plans; tourism and recreation plans; and private conservation plans, such as those for game reserves and ecotourism resorts. UNDP strategies in the Biodiversity Focus Area are designed to address the threats to biodiversity by overcoming barriers to country actions needed to address the root causes of biodiversity loss. The most important direct causes include habitat loss and degradation, climate change, invasive species, overexploitation of species, and pollution. By addressing institutional, systemic, individual, financial, and market barriers, the EBD programme enables countries, the private sector and communities to directly act.
Resource Mobilization ⁴¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: working with countries to access traditional and innovative biodiversity financing and markets by supporting governments to identify, combine and sequence financing for biodiversity and ecosystem management, maximizing both domestic allocations and the flow of international funding, using the full range of existing and new tools and mechanisms, such as agricultural subsidy reform, habitat banking watershed payments and debt-for-nature swaps; and promoting transparent and effective payment distribution systems for ecosystem services, which compensate resource managers for the costs they incur in protecting biodiversity.

⁴⁰ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

- WBG: The Bank assists borrowers with forest restoration activities that maintain or enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functionality.

Table 7b: Strategies relevant for target area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ⁴²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS: Strategic Plan Target 3.5 Opinion-leaders of key sectoral groups impacting on migratory species influenced, including by expert advice, through CMS. • UNDP: to develop capacity at the individual, institutional and systemic levels to remove barriers to, and identify new options for, effective democratic governance for biodiversity and ecosystem management.
Sustainable Management ⁴³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramsar: From the Strategic Plan 2009-2015: STRATEGY 3.5 Shared wetlands, river basins and migratory species. Promote inventory and cooperation for the management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species. • IMO: Under Objective 2 of the “Ten Proposals the towards ocean and coastal sustainability” presented by the inter-agency paper (IOC/UNESCO, UNDP, IMO, and FAO, comments from World Bank) in preparation to RIO+20 “a Blueprint for ocean and coastal sustainability”, this Report calls to “Increase efforts for responsible fisheries and aquaculture in a Green Economy.” (2.b) • FAO: Strategic Objectives C3, More effective management of marine and inland capture fisheries by FAO Members and other stakeholders has contributed to the improved state of fisheries resources, ecosystems and their sustainable use; C4, Members and other stakeholders have benefited from increased production of fish and fish products from sustainable expansion and intensification of aquaculture; E - Sustainable management of forests and trees; F - Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture, in particular, and F2, Countries address water scarcity in

⁴¹ Includes financing and access to financing.

⁴² Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

⁴³ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

	<p>agriculture and strengthen their capacities to improve water productivity of agricultural systems at national and river-basin levels including transboundary water systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO: Health Sector Opportunities: Recognise and promote dietary diversity, food cultures and their contribution to good nutrition; Recognise synergies between human health and sustainable use of biodiversity (e.g. moderate consumption of meat). Indirect Health Sector Opportunities: Promote sustainable production harvesting and conservation of agricultural biodiversity. • UNDP: SP1, integrating biodiversity and ecosystem management into development planning and production sector activities to safeguard biodiversity and maintain ecosystem services that sustain human wellbeing.
<p>Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework⁴⁴</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DESA: The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation calls to “Take immediate action on domestic forest law enforcement and illegal international trade in forest products, including in forest biological resources, with the support of the international community, and provide human and institutional capacity -building related to the enforcement of national legislation in those areas.” (45c) • FAO: Relates to Strategic Objectives: A - Sustainable intensification of crop production, in particular: A1, Policies and strategies on sustainable crop production intensification and diversification at national and regional levels; and C -Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources, in particular:C2, Governance of fisheries and aquaculture has improved through the establishment or strengthening of national and regional institutions, including RFBs; • UNDP: SP1, integrating biodiversity and ecosystem management into development planning and production sector activities to safeguard biodiversity and maintain ecosystem services that sustain human wellbeing. • IFAD: As a contribution to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, IFAD will shape its strategic plan to better respond to biodiversity conservations and tackle issues impacting habitat loss due to agricultural activities. This will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing an IFAD Environment and Natural Resource Management Policy and allocating resources for its implementation - Calling for an “evergreen revolution” that redefines the relationship between agriculture and the environment. - Promoting sustainable agriculture and sustainable agricultural intensification to achieve the “multiple wins” of

⁴⁴ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

- poverty reduction, food security, environmental sustainability, climate resilience, biodiversity protection and emission reductions
- Promoting secure and equitable access to land and water for poor rural women and men and enhancing their land tenure security, based on the IFAD Policy on Improving Access to Land and Tenure

Target 8: Reducing pollution

Table 8a: Activities undertaken by agencies

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ⁴⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: Provides data and information to inform decision-making on issues such as marine pollution and ocean acidification. The Centre has also contributed to the identification of pollution issues caused by agriculture and biofuel production
Sustainable Management ⁴⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: Lebanon project on applying the marine ecosystem based management for the mitigation of the 2006 oil spill event in the Lebanese coast. Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) Strategic Framework prioritizes issues of excess nutrients, wastewater, and marine litter as priority areas. • FAO: Relevant to the West African Regional Integrated Production and Pest Management (IPPM) Programme • UNU: Contributes to this target through research. One of the current focuses on biodiversity of the UNU- Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (INRA) relates to waste management.
Resource Mobilization ⁴⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WBG: The WBG is a leading force in financing pollution management. In the last ten years, it has lent \$7.7 billion

⁴⁵ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

⁴⁶ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

⁴⁷ Includes financing and access to financing.

for this purpose, and will continue to do so with a focus on pollution management with work on legacy pollution, water basin clean up, and global trans-boundary impacts of hazardous chemicals. The WBG has wide experience assisting countries with pollution control, and with improved nutrient management and control of agricultural runoff. The Gulf Environmental Partnership and Action Program in the Middle East and North Africa Region are some examples of regional programs built from earlier lessons. To address marine pollution, the WBG will focus on addressing critical pollution sources of the main sources of nutrient, petroleum, and solid waste pollution, such as land-based discharges, atmospheric inputs, marine transportation, dumping, and oil spills.

Table 8b: Strategies relevant for target area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ⁴⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ramsar: Maintained as part of the Ramsar List, the Montreux Record is a useful tool to register changes in ecological character as a result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference in wetland sites on the List of Wetlands of International Importance.
Sustainable Management ⁴⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DESA: The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation calls to “Intensify water pollution prevention to reduce health hazards and protect ecosystems by introducing technologies for affordable sanitation and industrial and domestic wastewater treatment, by mitigating the effects of groundwater contamination and by establishing, at the national level, monitoring systems and effective legal frameworks.” (25d). It calls to “Strengthen the capacity of developing countries in the development of their national and regional programmes and mechanisms to mainstream the objectives of the Global Programme of Action and to manage the risks and impacts of ocean pollution.” (33b). It further calls to “Enhance maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from pollution by actions at all levels.” (34) CMS: Actions to mitigate the most serious threats to migratory species and obstacles to animal migration initiated or carried out, in particular relating to wind turbines, power lines, by-catch, oil pollution, climate change, disease, invasive species (within the specificities of CMS), illegal take (Target 2.6). IMO’s environmental treaties, International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as

⁴⁸ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

⁴⁹ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

modified by the Protocols of 1978 and 1997 (MARPOL), address all aspects of pollution from ships. Administers the London Convention and Protocol which address marine pollution from dumping of wastes and other matter at sea.

- CITES: Resolution Conf. 9.20 (Rev.) recognizes that factors such as pollution are seriously impacting sea turtle populations. Under the Guidelines for evaluating marine turtle ranching proposals submitted pursuant to Resolution Conf. 11.16 (Rev. CoP15) “all important nesting beaches, feeding grounds and other significant habitats should be protected from disruption including development, urbanization and pollution” as a prerequisite for approval of a ranching proposal.
- WHO: Health Sector Opportunities: Integrate ecosystem management considerations into health policy; Integrate ecosystem management considerations into health policy. Indirect Health Sector Opportunities: Promote protection of ecosystems that supply water and promote sustainable water use; Promote ecosystem integrity; Promote ecosystem resilience and conservation of genetic resources.
- FAO: Relates to Strategic Objectives: A - Sustainable intensification of crop production, in particular: A3, Risks from pesticides are sustainably reduced at national, regional and global levels; F - Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture; in particular:

F2, Countries address water scarcity in agriculture and strengthen their capacities to improve water productivity of agricultural systems at national and river-basin levels including transboundary water systems.

UNWTO: Since tourism often relies on natural habitats (beaches, forests for ecotourism, mangroves for fishing tourism, etc) the UNWTO could play a role in achieving this target by ensuring ecosystem integrity.

Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework⁵⁰

- FAO: Relates to Strategic Objectives: A - Sustainable intensification of crop production, in particular: A1, Policies and strategies on sustainable crop production intensification and diversification at national and regional levels;

⁵⁰ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

Target 9: Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized
Table 9a: Activities undertaken by agencies

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ⁵¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: Increase capacities to prevent and control the spread and introduction of invasive alien species through various pathways. Interventions to remove barriers to effective control by, for instance, improving knowledge, strengthening institutional capacity, and developing policy and regulatory frameworks. • UNEP: UNEP- WCMC is tracking, monitoring and assessing wildlife and species information. UNEP WCMC has also carried out work in relation to the trade of some alien invasive species. On-going analyses of trade in species considered to be potentially invasive. UNEP WCMC has also been engaged in developing indicators through the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) for invasive species in partnership with the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP). (ROWA) Promotes synergies on IAS amongst biodiversity MEAs through assessment studies and a capacity building workshop with relevant partners. A portfolio of GEF projects dealing with IAS, including UNEP-GEF forest invasive species project in 4 SE Asian countries. • UNU: Contributes to this target through research
Sustainable Management ⁵²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: Supporting a number of innovative measures to prevent and control the spread of IAS, including mainstreaming biodiversity into development/ economic sector production practices. Also, through Implementation of the GEF Small Grants Programme, community organizations identify species to be eradicated or controlled; devise low cost methods to implement eradication and control measures; and access financing to carry out these measures. • WBG: IAS are mainstreamed into the wider agricultural, NRM and biodiversity activities of the WBG. Since the closing of the Global Invasive Species Programme, invasive alien species have not been a standalone core activity for the WBG. As part of its portfolio, the WBG has experience with regional and national projects involving the management of IAS (Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection in Asia).

⁵¹ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

⁵² Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

Resource Mobilization ⁵³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • . •
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Table 9b: Strategies relevant for target area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ⁵⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS: Strategic Plan Target 1.4 Emerging and existing threats to migratory species and obstacles to migration identified and reviewed at regular intervals and guidelines for appropriate actions developed. • Ramsar: From the Strategic Plan 2009-2015: STRATEGY 1.9 Invasive alien species. Encourage Contracting Parties to develop a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently and/or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands, especially Ramsar sites, and ensure mutual supportiveness between the national inventory and IUCN’s Global Register on Invasive Species (GRIS); develop guidance and promote procedures and actions to prevent, control or eradicate such species in wetland systems. • FAO: Relevant to Core Function a) Providing long-term perspectives and leadership in monitoring and assessing trends in food security and agriculture, fisheries and forestry
Sustainable Management ⁵⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITES: Considering that species of fauna and flora in commercial trade are likely to be introduced to new habitat as a result of international trade, CITES Conf. 13.10a (Rev. CoP14) recommends that Parties “ consider the problems of invasive species when developing national legislation and regulations that deal with the trade in live animals or plants”. • CMS: Strategic Plan Target 2.6 Actions to mitigate the most serious threats to migratory species and obstacles to animal migration initiated or carried out, in particular relating to wind turbines, power lines, by-catch, oil pollution, climate change, disease, invasive species (within the specificities of CMS), illegal take.

⁵³ Includes financing and access to financing.

⁵⁴ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

⁵⁵ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO: Relates to Strategic Objectives: A - Sustainable intensification of crop production; in particular: A2, Risks from outbreaks of transboundary plant pests and diseases are sustainably reduced at national, regional and global levels; and H - Improved food security and better nutrition. • WBG: Under the Operational Policies for Forests, and in view of the potential for plantation projects to introduce invasive species and threaten biodiversity; such projects must be designed to prevent and mitigate these potential threats to natural habitats. • IFAD: Relevant to one of the 10 Core Principles to guide IFAD's support for clients in Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management (ENRM). Principle 4: Greater attention to risk and resilience in order to manage environment and natural resource related shocks. • WHO: Health Sector Opportunities: Integrate ecosystem management considerations into health policy. Indirect Health Sector Opportunities: Promote protection of ecosystems that supply water and promote sustainable water use; Promote ecosystem integrity
<p>Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework⁵⁶</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMO adopted the Ballast Water Management Convention in 2004. Its implementation is being supported through the Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme (ITCP) and the GEF-UND-IMO GloBallast programme (two phases, 2000-2005 and 2007-2014). In addition, Guidelines for the control and management of ships' biofouling to minimize the transfer of invasive aquatic species were adopted at the 62nd session of the Marine Environment Protection Committee in July 2011. • DESA: The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation calls to “Strengthen national, regional and international efforts to control invasive alien species, which are one of the main causes of biodiversity loss, and encourage the development of effective work programme on invasive alien species at all levels.” (44i) • UNDP: Incorporating biodiversity into other major national, sub-national and sectoral plans including invasive species strategies

⁵⁶ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

Target 10 (2015): Minimize the anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems

Table 10a: Activities undertaken by agencies

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ⁵⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: Compiling datasets that represent the global distribution of coral reefs. UNEP-WCMC also produces analyses of coral species subject to international trade. This provides policy makers with the information required to make informed decisions regarding the conservation, protection and sustainable management of coral reefs. • UNU: On-going work on examining the impact of anthropogenic pressures on fragile coastal habitats. More specifically, it has been providing research support to UNCCD secretariat on understanding desertification and land degradation trends, along with other relevant work to enhance resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems. • WBG: The WAVES Partnership, which promotes natural capital accounting, specifically promotes the inclusion of coral reefs and coastal ecosystems in wealth accounting in an effort to highlight the importance of their protection.
Sustainable Management ⁵⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: The EBD programme targets threatened, unique and important ecosystems—including coral reefs, mangroves and other ecosystems particularly vulnerable to climate change—for its work in strengthening protecting areas and mainstreaming biodiversity. The programme promotes ecosystem-based adaptation to help vulnerable communities to increase their resilience, and the resilience of the ecosystems on which they depend. Large-scale rehabilitation projects will create work opportunities. In addition, expanding and connecting protected areas to conserve intact forests, wetlands, mangroves and coral reefs will provide a natural buffer for vulnerable communities against disasters intensified by climate change. • UNEP: Developing a Coral Reef Programme to build consensus on actions to eliminate or reduce the principal causes of coral reef decline; and to mobilize science-based coral reef management that confers resilience, safeguards ecosystem services and protects biodiversity. Work underway to develop strategies: 1. A partnership of regional coral reef management networks, and 2. Provide leadership within the UN system in coordination of coral reef initiatives. • WBG: The WBG has changed its approach from standalone projects, such as the Targeted Research for Coral Reefs, into mainstreaming into projects and the GPO. The Global Partnership for Oceans is the WBG’s core vehicle

⁵⁷ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

	for marine conservation and sustainable use.
Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework ⁵⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP (ROWA) is promoting the UNU-INWEH policy report: Managing the growing impacts of development on fragile coastal and marine ecosystems: Lessons from the Gulf based on 10 years of research studies.

Table 10b: Strategies relevant for target area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ⁶⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramsar: From the Strategic Plan 2009-2015: STRATEGY 1.4 Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services. Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, flood defence, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands.
Sustainable Management ⁶¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMO: Adopted the first ever global and legally binding CO2 standard in July 2011, when mandatory technical and operational measures for the energy efficiency of ships were adopted at IMO, in July 2011, by the Parties to Annex VI of the MARPOL Convention. The amendment is expected to enter into force on 1 January 2013 and makes mandatory the Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) and the Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP). IMO also administers the London Convention and Protocol which address marine pollution from dumping of wastes and other matter at sea. These global instruments apply to all marine areas and cover a significant part of global shipping. The Contracting Parties have recently taken steps to mitigate the impacts of increasing concentrations of CO2 in the atmosphere (and consequently in the marine environment) and to ensure that new technologies that aim to engineer the climate, and have the potential to cause harm to the marine environment, are effectively controlled and regulated. The instruments have, so far, been the most advanced international regulatory instruments addressing carbon capture and sequestration in sub-sea geological formations and marine

⁵⁸ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

⁵⁹ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

⁶⁰ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

⁶¹ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

- climate engineering such as ocean fertilization.
- CITES: Provides a framework for the sustainable production and consumption of listed species, amongst which are included some coral types. Under Goal 1 of the CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2013 Parties are to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the convention.
 - CMS: Strategic Plan Target 2.6 Actions to mitigate the most serious threats to migratory species and obstacles to animal migration initiated or carried out, in particular relating to wind turbines, power lines, by-catch, oil pollution, climate change, disease, invasive species (within the specificities of CMS), illegal take.
 - FAO: Relates to Strategic Objectives: C -Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources; in particular: C3, More effective management of marine and inland capture fisheries by FAO Members and other stakeholders has contributed to the improved state of fisheries resources, ecosystems and their sustainable use; and F - Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture; in particular, F5, Countries have strengthened capacities to address emerging environmental challenges, such as climate change and bioenergy.
 - UNWTO: Biodiversity is part of UNWTO’s Global Code of Ethics which is designed to guide sustainable tourism development. The Code has the official recognition of the UN General Assembly.
 - DESA: The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation calls to “Implement the Ramsar Convention, including its joint work programme with the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the programme of action called for by the International Coral Reef Initiative to strengthen joint management plans and international networking for wetland ecosystems in coastal zones, including coral reefs, mangroves, seaweed beds and tidal mud flats.” (32e)
 - WHO: Indirect Health Sector Opportunities: Promote ecosystem resilience and conservation of genetic resources.
 - UNDP: Under SP3, UNDP’s biodiversity projects and programmes aim to promote ecosystem resilience; foster adaptation to climate change; and improve climate change mitigation in order to moderate the scale of climate change and reduce its negative impacts by making ecosystems—and therefore human societies—more resilient.
- Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework⁶²
- DESA: The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation calls to “Develop national, regional and international programmes for halting the loss of marine biodiversity, including in coral reefs and wetlands” (32d)

⁶² Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

STRATEGIC GOAL C: SAFEGUARDING ECOSYSTEMS

Target 11: Conservation of terrestrial and marine areas

Table 11a: Activities undertaken by agencies

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ⁶³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: Supporting local and community actors in establishing baselines and long-term monitoring and evaluation processes that can demonstrate impacts and sustainability. Strengthening capacity development efforts regarding management of ecosystems to sustain key services, including enabling community members to become active participants in PA management • UNU: Through the Satoyama Initiative is promoting the revitalization of socio-ecological production land and sea-scapes. Also working with UNEP and GEF to ensure better management of marine and coastal areas. • UNEP: Supporting global work on the monitoring and evaluation of protected area coverage and effectiveness, as well as other effective area-based conservation measures, through activities such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leading on global and sub-global assessments to be featured in the Protected Planet Report; • Developing and promoting data standards and methodologies to improve the information base; • Developing and providing advice on the use of protected area indicators at all levels; • Managing the World Database on Protected Areas; and • Maintaining the Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas Registry.
Sustainable Management ⁶⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: Strengthening protected area systems and their ability to conserve biodiversity and maintain and enhance ecosystem services by: improving protected area policies and the broader policy environment to enable the creation and effective management of protected areas; increasing protection of the most vulnerable species, of ecosystem types which are not currently represented in national protected areas systems, and of areas that are important for providing ecosystems services, such as wetlands; improving the management effectiveness of protected areas by preventing and mitigating threats, upgrading management planning and processes, and

⁶³ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

⁶⁴ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

	<p>strengthening natural resource management practices, with emphasis on sustaining the flow of key ecosystem services; and more.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITES: Existing collaboration with the FAO on commercially-exploited aquatic species • FAO: Within its mandate of protecting forests and fisheries stocks and conserving biodiversity, FAO supports countries in the design and management of protected areas and provides technical guidance for the formulation of adequate policies. • UNCTAD: The BTI does not directly promote the establishment of protected areas, but there is a very close link between BioTrade products and services, conservation areas and their buffer zones. Practical examples are being developed by BioTrade partners mainly in buffer zones, and in some protected areas with sustainable use of natural resources.
<p>Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework⁶⁵</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: UNEP-Spain initiative for protected areas in support to Lifeweb promoting Protected Area conservation and community development through technical, educational and financial assistance in Africa, Asia and Latin American and the Caribbean. Supporting the establishment of the Arab Union for Protected Areas Initiative by the League of Arab States/CAMRE (ROWA).
<p>Resource Mobilization⁶⁶</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: : Promote access to innovative and effective financial mechanisms for protected areas by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building the business case for increased investment in protected area management. • Supporting the establishment and implementation of national sustainable financing plans for protected areas, based on a systemic assessment of financial needs. • Mainstreaming protected areas into national and local economies, and national development and finance strategies. • Developing a diverse portfolio of funding resources (such as national budgetary allocations, overseas development assistance and entrance fees), as well as innovative solutions (such as payments for ecosystem services, trust funds, and green taxes) to achieve stable and sufficient long-term financial resources.

⁶⁵ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

⁶⁶ Includes financing and access to financing.

- Building capacity, knowledge and skills to develop and promote a wide range of sustainable finance mechanisms, particularly those related to PES and REDD/REDD+ mechanisms, and the development of appropriate benefit sharing programmes for such systems
- WBG: More than half of the Bank’s conservation investments have been dedicated to protected areas and supporting countries in building the institutions to manage them. On average, \$275 million a year is invested through Bank programs in supporting parks and their management. In addition, a number of the Bank’s infrastructure investments have supported to offset protected areas.

Table 11b: Strategies relevant for target area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ⁶⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS: Emerging and existing threats to migratory species and obstacles to migration identified and reviewed at regular intervals and guidelines for appropriate actions developed (Target 1.4). • Ramsar: Ramsar: Ensure that the Ramsar Sites Information Service, including the Ramsar Sites Database, is available and enhanced as a tool for guiding the further designation of wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance and for research and assessment, and is effectively managed by the Secretariat (STRATEGY 2.2. Monitor the condition of Ramsar sites and address negative changes in their ecological character, notify the Ramsar Secretariat of changes affecting Ramsar sites, and apply the Montreux Record, if appropriate and Ramsar Advisory Mission as tools to address problems (STRATEGY 2.6). • FAO: Relates to Strategic Objective: E6, Environmental values of forests, trees outside forests and forestry are better realized
Sustainable Management ⁶⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMO: 13 Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs) have been adopted between 1990 and 2011, as well as 24 Special Areas under the MARPOL Convention (various annexes). • CMS: Habitats of key importance in removing CMS Appendix I [migratory] species from danger of extinction

⁶⁷ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

⁶⁸ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

conserved, restored and effectively managed; Strategic Plan Target 2.3. The most important key habitats/sites for migratory species in each Range State are protected and connected, where appropriate, through networks of protected areas and corridors (Target 2.7)

- Ramsar: Apply the Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance (STRATEGY 2.1). Maintain the ecological character of all designated Ramsar sites, through planning and management (STRATEGY 2.4).
- FAO: Relates to Strategic Objectives: C - Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources; E - Sustainable management of forests and trees; in particular, E4, Sustainable management of forests and trees is more broadly adopted, leading to reductions in deforestation and forest degradation and increased contributions of forests and trees to improve livelihoods and to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation; strategies for conservation of forest biodiversity and genetic resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation, rehabilitation of degraded lands, and water and wildlife management are effectively implemented; and F - Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture; in particular, F1, Countries promoting and developing sustainable land management. Of relevance: “FAO Guidelines on Marine protected areas and fisheries”.
- UNEP: Technical support and advisory services provided on the regional/subregional and national levels to strengthen MEA implementation (particularly in the context of the support work on biodiversity indicators) (Regional MEA Focal Point Output 2C)
- WBG: In relation to MPAs, the Global Partnership for Oceans endorsed the conservation of 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, as called for in the Aichi Targets.
- UNWTO: Since tourism often relies on natural habitats (beaches, forests for ecotourism, mangroves for fishing tourism, etc) the UNWTO could play a role in achieving this target by ensuring ecosystem integrity.
- DESA: The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation calls to “effectively conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, promote and support initiatives for hot spot areas and other areas essential for biodiversity and promote the development of national and regional ecological networks and corridors.” (44g)
- WHO: Health Sector Opportunities: Integrate ecosystem management considerations into health policy; Integrate ‘value of nature’ into health policy including mental health and non-communicable diseases. Indirect Health Sector Opportunities: Promote protection of ecosystems that supply water and promote sustainable water use; Promote protection of values, species and ecosystems.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: Signature Programme 2, unlocking the potential of protected areas (PAs), including indigenous and community conserved areas, to conserve biodiversity while contributing to sustainable development.
<p>Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework⁶⁹</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMO: Under Objective 3 of the “Ten Proposals the towards ocean and coastal sustainability” presented by the inter-agency paper (IOC/UNESCO, UNDP, IMO, and FAO, comments from World Bank) in preparation to RIO+20 “a Blueprint for ocean and coastal sustainability”, this Report calls to “Create and Implement an Institutional and Legal Framework to Protect Habitats and Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction.” (3.a) • Ramsar: While recognizing that Ramsar site designation can act as a stimulus for development of effective site management plans, generally encourage the philosophy that all new Ramsar sites should have effective management planning in place before designation, as well as resources for implementing such management (STRATEGY 2.3). Review all existing Ramsar sites to determine the effectiveness of management arrangements, in line with the Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance (STRATEGY 2.5). Appropriate management and wise use achieved for those internationally important wetlands that have not yet been formally designated as Ramsar sites but have been identified through domestic application of the Strategic Framework or an equivalent process (STRATEGY 2.7) • FAO: Relates to Strategic Objective F3, Policies and programmes are strengthened at national, regional and international levels to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity for food and agriculture and the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. the 26th Session of the FAO Committee of Fisheries (2005) recommended specific actions for FAO to assist States in meeting their WSSD commitments, in particular the establishment of representative networks of MPAs by 2012, and to increase knowledge on MPAs in a fisheries management context. • UNDP: Strengthen protected area systems and their ability to conserve biodiversity and maintain and enhance ecosystem services by improving protected area policies and the broader policy environment to enable the creation and effective management of protected areas
<p>Resource Mobilization⁷⁰</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP Marine Strategy, which includes Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans, designates resources to the effective management of marine and coastal protected areas. • UNDP: Promote access to innovative and effective financial mechanisms for protected areas

⁶⁹ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

⁷⁰ Includes financing and access to financing.

Target 12: Prevent extinction of known threatened species
Table 12a: Activities undertaken by agencies

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ⁷¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: Providing data and information services to support the understanding and work of governments, international agreements, NGOS, and the private sector on species, in particular those that are of conservation concern and which are the focus of multilateral environmental agreements. Species databases hold information on threatened species and those of conservation concern. This information can be used to help inform decision-making on threatened species and determine actions that need to be undertaken to improve the conservation of threatened species. For example, this dataset is actively used by the CITES community to inform decisions. • UNU: research contribution to the global taxonomy initiative • UNDP: Promoting sustainable use of biodiversity by building the capacity of individuals and organizations to determine sustainable harvesting and off-take rates for particular species, including non-timber forest products; Supporting local and community actors in establishing baselines and long-term monitoring and evaluation processes that can demonstrate impacts and sustainability
Sustainable Management ⁷²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP (ROWA): Promoting the Gene bank Regional Network in the Arab region for the conservation of ex-situ species and the efforts of IUCN who are developing red list initiatives in the West Asia. • FAO: Relates to work under the Mountain Partnership, to which FAO is member. • UNDP: Increasing protection of the most vulnerable species, of ecosystem types which are not currently represented in national protected areas systems; improving management effectiveness for vulnerable species and ecosystems and reducing threats to biodiversity and ecosystems. • UNCTAD: Jointly with CITES, and national BioTrade counterparts, UNCTAD supports the inclusion of sustainable practices of CITES species within biodiversity value chains, for example by developing technical studies, toolkits and guidelines on selected species. Furthermore, information through the BioTrade Impact Assessment System

⁷¹ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

⁷² Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

	can also be used to demonstrate how actors are contributing to this target.
Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework ⁷³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WBG: The WBG is active in partnerships that include work on endangered species and critical habitat protection: the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, Save Our Species and the Global Tiger Initiative. Forthcoming strategies such as the Great Apes Strategy for Africa, and work on elephants and rhinoceroses in Africa aim to further reduce species extinction and further support this target.

Table 12b: Strategies relevant for target area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ⁷⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS: Strategic Plan Target 1.1 Review of status of and conservation actions for CMS Appendix I and II [migratory] species published at regular intervals. Target 1.3 Indices for measuring the status and trends of migratory species at global, regional and national levels developed. Target 1.4 Emerging and existing threats to migratory species and obstacles to migration identified and reviewed at regular intervals and guidelines for appropriate actions developed. Target 1.5 Criteria, indicators and guidelines for assessing the success of conservation actions for priority migratory species developed. Target 1.6 Research and monitoring priorities for CMS Appendix I and II [migratory] species identified and recommended to appropriate institutions for action. Plan Target 1.7 Improved standards and effectiveness of commissioned research and CMS published reports. Target 1.8 User-friendly information management systems integrating the best available data on migratory species operational and regularly updated. Target 2.1 CMS Appendix I and II [migratory species] regularly updated.
Sustainable Management ⁷⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS Strategic Plan Target 2.2 All [migratory] species in CMS Appendix I fully protected throughout their range in Parties. Target 2.3 Habitats of key importance in removing CMS Appendix I [migratory] species from danger of extinction conserved, restored and effectively managed. Target 2.4 Concerted actions for CMS Appendix I priority [migratory] species identified by Conference of the Parties implemented. Target 2.6 Actions to mitigate the most serious threats to migratory species and obstacles to animal migration initiated or carried out, in particular relating to wind turbines, power lines, by-catch, oil pollution, climate change, disease, invasive species (within the

⁷³ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

⁷⁴ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

⁷⁵ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

	<p>specificities of CMS), illegal take. Target 2.7 The most important key habitats/sites for migratory species in each Range State are protected and connected, where appropriate, through networks of protected areas and corridors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramsar: From the Strategic Plan 2009-2015: STRATEGY 3.5 Shared wetlands, river basins and migratory species. Promote inventory and cooperation for the management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species. • FAO: Relates to Strategic Objective E: Sustainable management of forests and trees; in particular: E6, Environmental values of forests, trees outside forests and forestry are better realized; strategies for conservation of forest biodiversity and genetic resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation, rehabilitation of degraded lands, and water and wildlife management are effectively implemented. And Strategic Objective C - Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources. • WHO: Health Sector Opportunities: Integrate ‘value of nature’ into health policy including mental health and non-communicable diseases. Indirect Health Sector Opportunities: Promote protection of values, species and ecosystems. • UNDP: Promote ecosystem resilience by improving management effectiveness for vulnerable species and ecosystems and reducing threats to biodiversity and ecosystems; and encouraging countries to develop plans, particularly land-use plans, at the landscape and seascape levels, and higher. This work includes expanding the boundaries of and connectivity between existing intact terrestrial and marine ecosystems, including protected areas.
<p>Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework⁷⁶</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITES: Under Objective 3.5 of the CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2013 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited. The International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC), comprising CITES, Interpol, the World Customs Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the World Bank is an example of an existing instrument that could further support this target. • CMS: Strategic Plan Target 2.5 CMS Appendix II [migratory species] regularly reviewed and opportunities for international collaborative arrangements (incl. agreements) at appropriate scale and resulting in greatest possible conservation gain actively pursued.

⁷⁶ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

- DESA: The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation calls to “Promote the implementation of the programme of work of the Global Taxonomy Initiative.” (44s)

Target 13: Minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding genetic diversity

Table 13a: Activities undertaken by agencies

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ⁷⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: Worked with Biodiversity International on a Crop Wild Relatives Global Portal. In addition, UNEP’s work on species could provide a basis for generating information on genetic diversity, and could help to generate indicators to identify threats to genetic variation. • WBG: The WBG has analysed some of the issues surrounding biosafety in its publication “The Status and Impact of Biosafety Regulation In Developing Economies Since Ratification of the Cartagena Protocol”.
Sustainable Management ⁷⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: targeting the sustainable use and conservation of agrobiodiversity, wild crop relatives and other similarly important species; working with small-scale harvesters and farmers to promote artisanal production based on biodiversity goods such as natural fibres and medicinal herbs, and also to preserve agro-biodiversity (indigenous crop varieties and landraces); collecting native plant genotypes. • UNU: Promotion of Community well-being approach that links development of bio-enterprises to sustainable bio-cultural resource use, access and capacity building • FAO: Relates to work under the International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the State of the World’s Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture report, and the Global Crop Diversity Trust • WBG: The WBG requires environmental assessment (EA) of projects proposed for financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus to improve decision making. Amongst others, EA considers country obligations under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements. The WBG does not finance project activities that would contravene such country obligations, as identified during the EA.

⁷⁷ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

⁷⁸ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

- UNCTAD: Case studies and methodologies could be developed on sustainable production practices and initiatives with domesticated species within selected value chains that are being supported by BioTrade partners. Furthermore, information on cultivated plants and farmed/domesticated animals through the BioTrade Impact Assessment System can be used to demonstrate how actors are contributing to this target

Table 13b: Strategies relevant for target area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Sustainable Management ⁷⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: MOU between UNEP and ITPGRFA Secretariat is underway to make the strategy more explicit. • CMS: Actions to mitigate the most serious threats to migratory species and obstacles to animal migration initiated or carried out, in particular relating to wind turbines, power lines, by-catch, oil pollution, climate change, disease, invasive species (within the specificities of CMS), illegal take (Target 2.6) • Ramsar: STRATEGY 1.4 Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services. Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, flood defence, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands. • FAO: Relates to Strategic Objectives: B - Increased sustainable livestock production; in particular: B3, Better management of natural resources, including animal genetic resources, in livestock production; C - Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources; in particular: C4, Members and other stakeholders have benefited from increased production of fish and fish products from sustainable expansion and intensification of aquaculture. • IFAD: Relevant to one of the 10 Core Principles to guide IFAD's support for clients in Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management (ENRM). Principle 7: Livelihood diversification to reduce vulnerability and build resilience for sustainable natural resource management. • WHO: Health Sector Opportunities: Recognise and promote dietary diversity, food cultures and their contribution

⁷⁹ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

	<p>to good nutrition; Recognise synergies between human health and sustainable use of biodiversity (e.g. moderate consumption of meat); Recognise contribution of genetic resources and traditional knowledge to medicine; Recognise and monitor impacts of drug accumulation (human, veterinary and agricultural sources) on ecosystems; Integrate 'value of nature' into health policy including mental health and non-comm. Diseases. Indirect Health Sector Opportunities: Promote sustainable production harvesting and conservation of agricultural biodiversity; Protect genetic resources and traditional knowledge and ensure benefit sharing; Promote protection of values, species and ecosystems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: to establish the needed frameworks for conservation while also demonstrating the viability of sustainable use of the targeted species as a livelihood alternative and building capacity for its adoption.
<p>Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework⁸⁰</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO: Relates to Strategic Objectives: F - Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture; in particular, F3, Policies and programmes are strengthened at national, regional and international levels to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity for food and agriculture and the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources; and A - Sustainable intensification of crop production; in particular: A4, Effective policies and enabled capacities for a better management of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA) including seed systems at the national and regional levels. And E - Sustainable management of forests and trees; in particular, E6, Environmental values of forests, trees outside forests and forestry are better realized; strategies for conservation of forest biodiversity and genetic resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation, rehabilitation of degraded lands, and water and wildlife management are effectively implemented. • DESA: The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation invites countries that have not done so to ratify the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. (40q)

⁸⁰ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

STRATEGIC GOAL D: ENHANCING BENEFITS FROM BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES**Target 14: Restoring and safeguarding ecosystems****Table 14a: Activities undertaken by agencies**

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ⁸¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: Supports this target by examining the importance of ecosystem services to human well-being, the role of biodiversity in underpinning ecosystem services, and promoting and developing mechanisms such as ecosystem assessments to support decision-making. UNEP-WCMC provides capacity-support to improve information and knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystems and make it available for use by decision-makers. The Centre's work focuses on biodiversity indicators and assessments, ecosystem services and their values for people, and support to policy processes at national, regional and global scales to ensure that ecosystems are safeguarded and restored. • UNU: examining an integrated approach to assess biological resources and traditional health practices to ensure better access to healthcare at the level of rural communities.
Sustainable Management ⁸²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: Restoring and rehabilitating degraded lands in order to enhance their ability to function and provide ecosystem services. • UNEP (ROLAC): Supports the establishment of the Caribbean Biological Corridor (CBC), a milestone framework for rehabilitation and conservation of ecosystem services of great importance for the development of livelihood options in Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Cuba. • WBG: The WBG requires environmental assessment (EA) of projects proposed for financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus to improve decision making. Amongst others, EA considers country obligations under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements. The WBG does

⁸¹ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

⁸² Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

	<p>not finance project activities that would contravene such country obligations, as identified during the EA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNCTAD: Case studies, manuals and other documents on the work implemented in selected value chains by BioTrade beneficiaries are being developed, which document the implementation of conservation and sustainable use practices using the ecosystem approach, hence promoting integral and holistic management of the landscape/ecosystems. Furthermore, information through the BioTrade Impact Assessment System can also be used to demonstrate how actors are contributing to this target.
Resource Mobilization ⁸³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: Promoting transparent and effective payment distribution systems for ecosystem services, which compensate resource managers for the costs they incur in protecting biodiversity; Increasing the flow of funds to the local level by ensuring that existing and new financing mechanisms include a component to provide responsive, demand-driven financing and grant-making to support community-based biodiversity initiatives

Table 14b: Strategies relevant for target area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ⁸⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramsar: Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply and quality, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, flood defence, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands (STRATEGY 1.4); Raise the profile of the Convention by highlighting its capacity as a unique mechanism for wetland ecosystem management at all levels; promote the usefulness of the Convention as a possible implementation mechanism to meet the goals and targets of other global conventions and processes (STRATEGY 1.5); Identify priority wetlands and wetland systems where restoration or rehabilitation would be beneficial and yield long-term environmental, social, or economic benefits, and implement the necessary measures to recover these sites and systems (STRATEGY 1.8) • CMS: Strategic Plan Target 2.8 Impact assessments (EIA, system evaluation assessment) required for all development likely to impact migratory species seriously (especially wind turbines and power lines) and special

⁸³ Includes financing and access to financing.

⁸⁴ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

	<p>provisions for migratory species included in national EIA regulations and procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO and CDB are currently exploring a potential collaboration to develop a platform for working together and producing a limited number of joint work activities to commence in 2012 that focus on demonstrating the wide-ranging connections between health and biodiversity.
<p>Sustainable Management⁸⁵</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITES: While CITES does not directly work on ecosystems, it deals with species that form an integral part of ecosystems. Under Objective 3.4 of the CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2013 “The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.” • CMS: Strategic Plan Target 2.3 Habitats of key importance in removing CMS Appendix I [migratory] species from danger of extinction conserved, restored and effectively managed. Strategic Plan Target 2.7 The most important key habitats/sites for migratory species in each Range State are protected and connected, where appropriate, through networks of protected areas and corridors. • WHO: Health Sector Opportunities: Recognise and promote dietary diversity, food cultures and their contribution to good nutrition; Recognise synergies between human health and sustainable use of biodiversity (e.g. moderate consumption of meat); Integrate ecosystem management considerations into health policy; Recognise contribution of genetic resources and traditional knowledge to medicine; Recognise and monitor impacts of drug accumulation (human, veterinary and agricultural sources) on ecosystems; Integrate ‘value of nature’ into health policy including mental health and non-comm. Diseases. Indirect Health Sector Opportunities: • Promote sustainable production harvesting and conservation of agricultural biodiversity; Promote protection of ecosystems that supply water and promote sustainable water use; Promote ecosystem integrity; Protect genetic resources and traditional knowledge and ensure benefit sharing; Promote protection of values, species and ecosystems; Promote ecosystem resilience and conservation of genetic resources. • UNDP: Signature Programmes 1, 2 and 3 contribute to the restoration and protection of ecosystems.
<p>Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework⁸⁶</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS: Strategic Plan Target 2.9 Issues affecting migratory species addressed in national biodiversity strategies and action plans; Strategic Plan Target 4.5 CMS national liaison systems or committees established in most Parties.

⁸⁵ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

⁸⁶ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO: Relates to Strategic Objectives: K - Gender equity in access to resources, goods, services and decision-making in the rural areas; in particular: K1, Rural gender equality is incorporated into UN policies and joint programmes for food security, agriculture and rural development; K2, Governments develop enhanced capacities to incorporate gender and social equality issues in agriculture, food security and rural development programmes, projects and policies using sex-disaggregated statistics, other relevant information and resources; K3, Governments are formulating gender-sensitive, inclusive and participatory policies in agriculture and rural development. • DESA: CSD agreed during its eleventh session that Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production and Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are amongst the cross-cutting issues to be considered during its CSD-20/CSD-21 cycle when Biodiversity is considered as one of the issues in its thematic cluster.
Resource Mobilization ⁸⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WBG: Under the Operational Policies for Water Resources Management, the WBG assists borrowers, as a priority area, in restoring and preserving aquatic ecosystems and guarding against overexploitation of groundwater resources, giving priority to the provision of adequate water and sanitation services for the poor. • UNDP: Assisting countries to identify, access, combine and sequence environmental finance to address the biodiversity and ecosystem financing gap, mobilize pro-poor markets for ecosystem goods and services, and generate sustainable livelihoods.

Target 15: Enhanced ecosystem resilience

Table 15a: Activities undertaken by agencies

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ⁸⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNU preparation of a decision support tool to facilitate multiple dimensions in land use management and highlighting relevance of traditional knowledge to climate change and understanding of desertification and land

⁸⁷ Includes financing and access to financing.

⁸⁸ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

	<p>degradations trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP (ROLAC): Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EBA) Global Programme. Project “Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into National Development Processes in Latin America and the Caribbean”. Working to develop science-based national and regional-scale tools to support West African countries in assessing risks to protected areas, improving the management of protected area systems, and building resilience to climate change and other threats. Relevant to the Blue Carbon Initiative. • UNCTAD: Focus of work, for the time being, will be on BioTrade and REDD+ projects, by implementing activities with public and private actors to raise awareness on the linkages and develop training material (including workshops and e-learning course on BioTrade and REDD+). • UNDP: Demonstrating measures to reduce emissions of ecosystems storing “blue carbon”, such as mangroves, seagrass beds and saltmarshes—since ocean and marine ecosystems are among the largest sinks of carbon on the planet.
<p>Sustainable Management⁸⁹</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: UNEP-WCMC is working on the impacts of climate change and climate policy on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and on the role of biodiversity and ecosystem services in climate change mitigation and adaptation. The Centre, in collaboration with national authorities, has been focusing on mapping carbon, biodiversity and ecosystem services in order to support planning and implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation. The Centre is working with a range of developing country partners including through the UN-REDD Programme to provide technical support and training, including for spatial analyses, to support decision-makers in planning for ecosystem-based mitigation and adaptation. • FAO: Relevant to FAO forest and climate change programme, Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA) Programme and Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) Initiative (knowledge sharing, capacity building, sectoral integration, and regional cooperation). • UNDP: Promote ecosystem resilience by promoting the connectivity of intact ecosystems, including protected areas, to insure against climate change, and many other activities; Implement ecosystem-based climate change mitigation by realizing the multiple mitigation benefits of sustainable land management (such as forest conservation and sustainable forest management), enhancing the carbon sequestration capacities of ecosystems through restoration, supporting sustainable rangeland/pasture management to reduce overgrazing, one of the primary contributing factors to pasture ecosystem degradation, conserving peatlands and permafrost ecosystems,

⁸⁹ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

	and improving their management.
Resource Mobilization ⁹⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: Community level support by UNDP provides direct financing and technical assistance to small organizations to carry out ecosystem conservation and restoration of degraded landscapes. • WBG: The WBG pursues ecosystem conservation and restoration by aiding countries in becoming ready for REDD+. Through the Forest Investment Program under the CIFs and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), the financing of afforestation and avoided deforestation are being pursued. In the private sector, support is aimed at reducing forest conversion and improving access to certification, global standards, and carbon markets. The WBG recognizes the importance of ecosystem-based strategies for mitigation and adaptation as an essential pillar in national strategies to address climate change. Relevant work under The Wildlife Premium Market Initiative, seeking ways of monetizing wildlife co-benefits attached to existing forest-based carbon markets

Table 15b: Strategies relevant for target area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ⁹¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Sustainable Management ⁹²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: SP3, managing and rehabilitating ecosystems for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change • CMS: Habitats of key importance in removing CMS Appendix I [migratory] species from danger of extinction conserved, restored and effectively managed (Target 2.3); The most important key habitats/sites for migratory species in each Range State are protected and connected, where appropriate, through networks of protected areas and corridors (Target 2.7) • Ramsar: Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply and quality, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management,

⁹⁰ Includes financing and access to financing.

⁹¹ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

⁹² Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

flood defence, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands (STRATEGY 1.4). Raise the profile of the Convention by highlighting its capacity as a unique mechanism for wetland ecosystem management at all levels; promote the usefulness of the Convention as a possible implementation mechanism to meet the goals and targets of other global conventions and processes (STRATEGY 1.5). Identify priority wetlands and wetland systems where restoration or rehabilitation would be beneficial and yield long-term environmental, social, or economic benefits, and implement the necessary measures to recover these sites and systems (STRATEGY 1.8).

- IMO: Under Objective 3 of the “Ten Proposals the towards ocean and coastal sustainability” presented by the inter-agency paper (IOC/UNESCO, UNDP, IMO, and FAO, comments from World Bank) in preparation to RIO+20 “a Blueprint for ocean and coastal sustainability”, this Report calls to “Create and Implement an Institutional and Legal Framework to Protect Habitats and Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction.” (3.a) Relevant to MPAs.
- FAO: Relates to Strategic Objectives: F - Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture; in particular: F5, Countries have strengthened capacities to address emerging environmental challenges, such as climate change and bioenergy.
- UNWTO: UNWTO’s Davos Process on Tourism and Climate Change calls on the tourism industry to conserve biodiversity. The Process provides a framework for the response of the tourism sector to the climate challenge.
- DESA: The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation calls to “Combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought and floods through measures such as improved use of climate and weather information and forecasts, early warning systems, land and natural resource management, agricultural practices and ecosystem conservation in order to reverse current trends and minimize degradation of land and water resources, including through the provision of adequate and predictable financial resources to implement the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, as one of the tools for poverty eradication.” (7k)
- IFAD: Strategic objective relevant to ecosystem resilience: A natural resource and economic asset base for poor rural women and men that is more resilient to climate change, environmental degradation and market transformation; Actions to be undertaken: Promoting environmental sustainability and resilience to risks associated with natural resource degradation and climate change; Helping poor rural women and men to manage resources more efficiently and sustainably, to make rural livelihoods more resilient to environmental changes,

	<p>address resource degradation and adapt to growing resource scarcities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO: Indirect Health Sector Opportunities: Promote ecosystem resilience and conservation of genetic resources
Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework ⁹³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO: Relates to Strategic Objectives: A - Sustainable intensification of crop production; in particular: A1, Policies and strategies on sustainable crop production intensification and diversification at national and regional levels.

Target 16: Implementation of Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources (...)

Table 16a: Activities undertaken by agencies

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ⁹⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: Provides a range of data that could help to operationalize and implement the Nagoya Protocol at the national level. For example, databases managed by UNEP-WCMC contain information on specific taxa and species groups (e.g. bamboo, medicinal plants, crop and livestock wild relatives), information on the origin and legality of species in international trade for certification purposes, information on protected areas and indigenous and community conserved areas, information on key areas for biodiversity, and on the location of specific ecosystems (e.g. mangroves, coral reefs, cloud forests). This information, along with experience of managing CITES permitting processes and work on livelihood contributions could support capacity-building for the implementation of the ABS regime at the national level. • UNU: Researches on ABS standards and best practices and operationalizing the Nagoya Protocol including on the introduction of Internationally Recognized Certificates of Compliance and related initiatives and publishing a series of seven ABS policy Briefs. • UNDP: Promoting sustainable use of biodiversity by building the capacity of individuals and organizations to determine sustainable harvesting and off-take rates for particular species, including non-timber forest products.
Sustainable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: Working with small-scale harvesters and farmers to promote artisanal production based on biodiversity goods such as natural fibres and medicinal herbs, and also to preserve agro-biodiversity (indigenous crop varieties

⁹³ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

⁹⁴ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

<p>Management⁹⁵</p>	<p>and landraces); Supporting national-level implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization adopted at COP10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: has a number of UNEP-GEF national and regional projects on capacity building to implement the Nagoya Protocol and other ABS regimes. • FAO: Relates to work under the International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. • UNWTO: The Sustainable Tourism – Eliminating Poverty (ST-EP) programme includes a strong component of biodiversity conservation, its sustainable use, and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of biodiversity • WIPO: Since conducted fact-finding missions in 1998 and 1999 to 28 countries to identify intellectual property (IP) needs and expectations of traditional knowledge (TK) holders, WIPO has been conducting work on the relationship between IP and TK, traditional cultural expressions (TCEs) and genetic resources (GRs). WIPO’s work ranges from the facilitation of international negotiations on TK, TCEs and GRs and cooperation with other international agencies, to capacity-building and the pooling of practical experiences. • UNCTAD: Practical implementation projects, guidelines for companies and governments, technical advice and capacity-building activities are being developed by BioTrade partners and practitioners. Particular compilation of case studies from specific sectors could be envisaged that illustrate how fair and equitable benefits of biodiversity are promoted in specific value chains by UNCTAD and its partners. • Through the BioTrade Impact Assessment System, countries will have information available which can contribute to this target.
<p>Resource Mobilization⁹⁶</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: actively engages in the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund to benefit from the funding. • UNDP: Assisting countries to facilitate private sector engagement and community involvement in ABS deals that transfer monetary benefits (such as royalties and payments per sample) and non-monetary benefits (such as technology, research and training) from users to providers of genetic resources and traditional knowledge; Working with governments and stakeholders in developing countries that already have a policy and legislative framework in place for ABS in order to assist them in accessing finance, and to facilitate ABS deals, such as

⁹⁵ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

⁹⁶ Includes financing and access to financing.

sustainable, ethical bio-prospecting programmes, or deals between corporations interested in accessing genetic resources and organizations representing the providers of those resources; Supporting local and indigenous communities in developing payment and benefit-sharing mechanisms and bio-cultural community protocols.

Table 16b: Strategies relevant for target area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Sustainable Management ⁹⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO: Relates to Strategic Objectives: F - Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture; in particular: F3, Policies and programmes are strengthened at national, regional and international levels to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity for food and agriculture and the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. FAO-SO-E Sustainable management of forests and trees; in particular, E6, [...] strategies for conservation of forest biodiversity and genetic resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation, rehabilitation of degraded lands, and water and wildlife management are effectively implemented; K - Gender equity in access to resources, goods, services and decision-making in the rural areas. • WHO: Health Sector Opportunities: Recognise contribution of genetic resources and traditional knowledge to medicine; Recognise and monitor impacts of drug accumulation (human, veterinary and agricultural sources) on ecosystems. Indirect Health Sector Opportunities: Protect genetic resources and traditional knowledge and ensure benefit sharing. • UNDP: Signature Programme 1: Integrating biodiversity and ecosystem management into development planning and production sector activities to safeguard biodiversity and maintain ecosystem services that sustain human; namely promoting sustainable use of biodiversity and facilitating agreements on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) for genetic resources and traditional knowledge by wellbeing

⁹⁷ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

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- UNEP: Strategy on ABS was proposed in 2011 but yet to be finalized
- WIPO: In 2000, WIPO Member States established an Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC), and in 2009 they agreed to develop an international legal instrument (or instruments) that would give TK, TCEs and GRs effective protection. Negotiations are currently underway in the IGC. Representatives of indigenous and local communities participate and are assisted by the WIPO Voluntary Fund to attend the IGC.
- DESA: The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation calls to “Promote the wide implementation of and continued work on the Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising out of their Utilization, as an input to assist the Parties when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit -sharing as well as contract and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit –sharing.” (44n)
- UNDP: to support national-level implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization adopted at COP10

⁹⁸ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

STRATEGIC GOAL E: ENHANCING IMPLEMENTATION

Target 17: Implementation of national biodiversity strategy and action plan

Table 17a: Activities undertaken by agencies

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ⁹⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: Working with members of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership to facilitate regional capacity building workshops and produce guidance material and technical support tools for national agencies to assist them in reviewing, updating and revising NBSAPs. This work aims to ensure NBSAPs are effective tools that can be used to mainstream biodiversity into broader national policies and that governments develop and include indicators that respond to national priorities . • UNEP, UNDP and the CBD Secretariat are launching at COP11 a kick-start an expanded and coordinated technical support programme, complementing GEF BD EA funds, to support countries to transform their NBSAPs. They will open up the NBSAP transformation process to participation and technical support from a broad range of actors through a collaboration platform. A common NBSAP support gateway will make it easier and more straightforward for countries to access appropriate guidance, data, training, materials and technical support at each stage of the NBSAP revision process, with an eye to supporting implementation capacity coherently over the long-term. • UNCTAD: has not envisage a directly involvement in building the NBSAPs, but will provide information through the BioTrade Impact Assessment System on actions that are taken place in specific value chains and sectors within a country, as well as support the identification of areas for further development.
Sustainable Management ¹⁰⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP (Regional MEA Focal Point): Improved national capacities for implementation of biodiversity-related strategies and mainstreaming them into national development plans and policies. Technical support and advisory services provided on the regional/subregional and national levels to strengthen MEA implementation (in particular support to the work of NBSAPs updating including Indicators, and support to NBSAP GEF projects). • UNDP: Supporting the development of the new generation of NBSAPs to directly address the biodiversity planning

⁹⁹ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

¹⁰⁰ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

	<p>needs of the CBD Strategic Plan. These serve as relevant policy instruments, effectively integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into development plans and activities, and development finance, as well as strategies, policies and activities aimed at managing climate risk. Ministries of Finance and other key ministries will be engaged to ensure effective mainstreaming</p>
<p>Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework¹⁰¹</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: The EBD programme works to integrate CBD obligations into national planning processes through Enabling Activities. Broadly, the strategy is to strengthen the ‘foundation’ at national and sub-national levels for the implementation of the CBD’s Strategic Plan 2011-2020 by supporting the revision of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. • UNU: Review of the experiences of the CBD parties in developing and implementing the NBSAPs as well as tracking of national actions to incorporate the Aichi Targets into revised NBSAPs.

Table 17b: Strategies relevant for target area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
<p>Sustainable Management¹⁰²</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITES: The CITES Secretariat seeks to encourage and empower CITES Parties to engage in the review and revision of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). CBD Decision X/5 on Implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan, invites Parties to "involve national focal points of all the biodiversity-related agreements, as appropriate, in the process of updating and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and related enabling activities". This process should, inter alia, help Parties to further their implementation of the Convention and to identify the need and means for developing appropriate and coherent policies, legislation and procedures for CITES and other relevant conventions. Subject to the availability of resources, Paragraph C of CBD Decision X/5 further requests the CBD Executive Secretary to "Collaborate with the secretariats of other biodiversity-related conventions to facilitate the participation of national focal points of these agreements, as appropriate, in the updating and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and related enabling activities." • CMS Strategic Plan Target 2.9 Issues affecting migratory species addressed in national biodiversity strategies and

¹⁰¹ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

¹⁰² Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

	<p>action plans. Strategic Plan Target 3.1 Levels of engagement in and commitment of existing Parties to CMS increased. Strategic Plan Target 4.1 CMS membership increased by 30 Parties, particularly those that are of high importance for migratory species, and/or for which there is a high priority for securing new agreements. Strategic Plan Target 4.3 Cooperative activities in pursuit of shared targets [for migratory species] with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and key partners increased. Strategic Plan Target 4.5 CMS national liaison systems or committees established in most Parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO: Strategic Objectives C - Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources; in particular: C3, More effective management of marine and inland capture fisheries by FAO Members and other stakeholders has contributed to the improved state of fisheries resources, ecosystems and their sustainable use; and E Sustainable management of forests and trees; in particular: E4, Sustainable management of forests and trees is more broadly adopted, leading to reductions in deforestation and forest degradation and increased contributions of forests and trees to improve livelihoods and to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation; E6, Environmental values of forests, trees outside forests and forestry are better realized; strategies for conservation of forest biodiversity and genetic resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation, rehabilitation of degraded lands, and water and wildlife management are effectively implemented.
<p>Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework¹⁰³</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramsar: From the Strategic Plan 2009-2015: STRATEGY 1.3 Policy, legislation and institutions. Develop and implement policies, legislation, and practices, including growth and development of appropriate institutions, in all Contracting Parties to ensure that the wise use provisions of the Convention are being effectively applied. STRATEGY 1.7 Integrated Water Resources Management. Ensure that policies and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), applying an ecosystem-based approach, are, included in the planning activities in all Contracting Parties and in their decision-making processes, particularly concerning groundwater management, catchment/river basin management, coastal and near shore marine zone planning, and climate change mitigation and/or adaptation activities. STRATEGY 3.1 Synergies and partnerships with MEAs and IGOs. Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other intergovernmental agencies (IGOs). • FAO: Relates to Strategic Objectives: A - Sustainable intensification of crop production; in particular: A1, Policies and strategies on sustainable crop production intensification and diversification at national and regional levels. And F3, Policies and programmes are strengthened at national, regional and international levels to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity for food and agriculture and the equitable sharing of

¹⁰³ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

	<p>benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WBG: The Bank encourages and supports the efforts of borrowing governments to prepare and implement an appropriate Environmental Action Plan (EAP) and to revise it periodically as necessary. While the EAP is being prepared, the Bank encourages the government to make drafts available to groups that will be affected by its implementation and to other interested groups, including NGOs. • DESA: The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation calls to “Implement the Convention [on Biological Diversity] and its provisions, including active follow-up of its work programmes and decisions through national, regional and global action programmes, in particular the national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and strengthen their integration into relevant cross-sectoral strategies, programmes and policies, including those related to sustainable development and poverty eradication, including initiatives which promote community -based sustainable use of biological diversity.” (44d) • IFAD: Relevant to one of the 10 Core Principles to guide IFAD's support for clients in Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management (ENRM). Principle 6: Improved governance of natural assets for poor rural people by strengthening land tenure and community led empowerment. • UNDP: to supporting the development of the new generation of NBSAPs to directly address the biodiversity planning needs of the CBD Strategic Plan, under SP1
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Target 18: Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities respected

Table 18a: Activities undertaken by agencies

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ¹⁰⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: UNEP-WCMC is working to build a knowledge-base about Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) to increase information about these areas, document their values, enhance understanding of their purpose and impact, and increase engagement of local and traditional communities in biodiversity conservation

¹⁰⁴ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

and policy arenas. UNEP is a partner in the ICCA Consortium, and is developing an interactive registry to help promote and better understand ICCAs worldwide. The Registry contains descriptive and spatial information on ICCAs to assist with increased recognition of community-based conservation at the global level. (DELC and Regional offices): Promoting the development of Biocultural Community Protocols (BCPs) in 3 regions (Africa, Asia and Latin America) aiming to test pilots initiatives and to strengthen the capacities of national/local actors on the application of innovative approach that address the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Promoting peer-to-peer learning, knowledge-sharing, and documentation of best practices to make local and indigenous action more effective, sustainable, and replicable

- UNDP: The EBD programme engages local communities as partners in and beneficiaries of its work. The EBD programme strategy is to support the integration of traditional and local knowledge into its on-the-ground work. In collaboration with communities, the EBD programme produces best practice manuals and other knowledge products that enable capacities on multiple levels. UNDP ensures that local actors are positioned to advocate for their rights and entitlements related to environment and energy in national and international fora.
- UNU traditional Knowledge Initiative provides a platform to engage in cross cutting issues related to recognizing and use of traditional knowledge and practices. Researchers at the Traditional Knowledge Initiative of UNU-IAS are engaged actively in working with the IPCC in highlighting the relevance of traditional knowledge to climate change science.
- IFAD: Empowerment of poor rural women and men, including marginalized groups such as indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities. IFAD has developed expertise in strengthening the skills, knowledge and confidence of poor rural people and in supporting their capacity to organize effectively. It has a recognized comparative advantage in helping to build the capacity of small indigenous peoples and community-based organizations to bring tangible benefits to their members, and to participate in relevant institutional and governance processes.
- UNCTAD: Case studies and publications that support this target are developed by UNCTAD and its partners, such as the management plans guideline and BioTrade Principles and Criteria. Further examples and best practices can be included in future publications.
- WIPO: Since conducted fact-finding missions in 1998 and 1999 to 28 countries to identify intellectual property (IP) needs and expectations of traditional knowledge (TK) holders, WIPO has been conducting work on the

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Management¹⁰⁵

¹⁰⁵ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

relationship between IP and TK, traditional cultural expressions (TCEs) and genetic resources (GRs). WIPO’s work ranges from the facilitation of international negotiations on TK, TCEs and GRs and cooperation with other international agencies, to capacity-building and the pooling of practical experiences.

- FAO: Relates to work under the FAO Forest, Trees and People Programme, and the Relates to work under the International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (under traditional knowledge and PIC)
- WIPO: Since conducted fact-finding missions in 1998 and 1999 to 28 countries to identify intellectual property (IP) needs and expectations of traditional knowledge (TK) holders, WIPO has been conducting work on the relationship between IP and TK, traditional cultural expressions (TCEs) and genetic resources (GRs). WIPO’s work ranges from the facilitation of international negotiations on TK, TCEs and GRs and cooperation with other international agencies, to capacity-building and the pooling of practical experiences.
- WHO: Health Sector Opportunities: Recognise contribution of genetic resources and traditional knowledge to medicine; Recognise and monitor impacts of drug accumulation (human, veterinary and agricultural sources) on ecosystems. Indirect Health Sector Opportunities: Protect genetic resources and traditional knowledge and ensure benefit sharing; Integrate ‘value of nature’ into health policy including mental health and non-comm. Diseases; Promote protection of values, species and ecosystems.
- UNDP: Facilitating the translation of cutting edge science and traditional knowledge into national and local ecosystem-based adaptation strategies and processes; Supporting local and community actors in establishing baselines and long-term monitoring and evaluation processes that can demonstrate impacts and sustainability

Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework¹⁰⁶

- UNDP: Strengthening institutional, policy, and legal frameworks to broaden local access to environment and energy resources and services, and to enabling finances to flow to the local level
- WIPO: In 2000, WIPO Member States established an Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC), and in 2009 they agreed to develop an international legal instrument (or instruments) that would give TK, TCEs and GRs effective protection. Negotiations are currently underway in the IGC. Representatives of indigenous and local communities participate and are assisted by the WIPO Voluntary Fund to attend the IGC.
- DESA: The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation calls to “Subject to national legislation, recognize the rights of local and indigenous communities who are holders of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and, with

¹⁰⁶ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

	<p>the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices, develop and implement benefit -sharing mechanisms on mutually agreed terms for the use of such knowledge, innovations and practices.” (44j) It further calls to “Promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision and policy -making concerning the use of their traditional knowledge.” (44l)</p>
<p>Resource Mobilization¹⁰⁷</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: Enhancing the capacity of local and indigenous actors to access environmental finance and plan, implement and monitor environment and energy programmes, enterprises and service delivery • WBG: The Bank encourages governments to secure support for the EAP and to help ensure its effective implementation by [...] (b) taking into account the views of interested parties obtained through means that induce broad public participation. <p>The WBG has been engaged in financing projects involving indigenous peoples through different instruments across various departments. The Bank provides project financing only where free, prior, and informed consultation results in broad community support to the project by the affected Indigenous Peoples. Bank-financed projects are also designed to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerationally inclusive.</p>

Table 18b: Strategies relevant for target area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
<p>Awareness Building¹⁰⁸</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS: User-friendly information management system integrating the best available data on migratory species operational and regularly updated (Target 1.8); Impact assessments (EIA, system evaluation assessment) required for all development likely to impact migratory species seriously (especially wind turbines and power lines) and special provisions for migratory species included in national EIA regulations and procedures (Target 2.8) • Ramsar: Support, and assist in implementing at all levels, where appropriate, the Convention’s Communication,

¹⁰⁷ Includes financing and access to financing.

¹⁰⁸ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

	<p>Education, Participation and Awareness Programme (Resolution X.8) for promoting the conservation and wise use of wetlands through communication, education, participation, and awareness (CEPA) and work towards wider awareness of the Convention’s goals, mechanisms, and key findings (STRATEGY 4.1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITES: Resolution Conf. 15.2 “Encourages Parties to take into account the needs of indigenous people and other local communities when adopting trade policies concerning wild fauna and flora.”
<p>Sustainable Management¹⁰⁹</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramsar: Science-based management of wetlands. Promote successful implementation of the wise use concept by ensuring that national policies and wetland management plans are based on the best available scientific knowledge, including technical and traditional knowledge (STRATEGY 1.6) • FAO: Relates to Strategic Objective: F - Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture; in particular: F1, Countries promoting and developing sustainable land management. Also relates to the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources, which calls for efforts to support the contributions of indigenous and local communities to animal genetic diversity. • UNDP: overall strategic objective for biodiversity and ecosystems is to “Maintain and enhance the goods and services provided by biodiversity and ecosystems in order to secure livelihoods, food, water and health, enhance resilience, conserve threatened species and their habitats, and increase carbon storage and sequestration.”
<p>Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework¹¹⁰</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WIPO: In 2000, WIPO Member States established an Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC), and in 2009 they agreed to develop an international legal instrument (or instruments) that would give TK, TCEs and GRs effective protection. Negotiations are currently underway in the IGC. Representatives of indigenous and local communities participate and are assisted by the WIPO Voluntary Fund to attend the IGC. Their active participation will continue to be crucial for a successful outcome. • CITES: Resolution Conf. 13.2 (Rev. CoP14) “Urges the Parties that are also Parties to the CBD, to take effective measures at policy and institutional level to ensure synergy between their implementation of CITES and CBD at the national level.” Of particular relevance to this section are the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines.

¹⁰⁹ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

¹¹⁰ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

Target 19: Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, improved

Table 19a: Activities undertaken by agencies

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ¹¹¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: Prepares and distributes lessons learned and best practice documents based on its work. These publications serve to advance technical knowledge in conservation techniques, sustainable practices and other relevant fields. • UNU: Compatible with Goals 1.1 and 1.3 of the Strategic Plan 2011-2014. This target is directly relevant for the UNU mission, which is to “contribute, through collaborative research and education, dissemination, and advisory services, to efforts to resolve the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare that are the concern of the United Nations.” • UNEP: Working promote access to, and the sharing of, biodiversity data, information and knowledge by non-governmental organisations, international and multilateral organisations, governments, academia, the private sector, and individuals to strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. UNEP also supports and undertakes research relevant to biodiversity, and facilitates the development of networks to share information and experience. For example, an important component of TEEB Phase III is to expand the network of experts on valuation tools and methods and utilize their expertise in a number of training workshops around the world, and UNEP also provides the secretariat for the Sub-Global Assessment Network and the interim secretariat for the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). • WBG: The Green Growth Knowledge Platform, will focus on how to build greater support across national constituencies and the trade-offs in making greener investment choices at the sector level. Understanding barriers to the transfer and use of win-win technologies and practices are key to this initiative. The WBG is supporting several knowledge platforms on improving biodiversity-relevant data collection, analysis, and dissemination. As proposed for knowledge platforms related to climate, wealth accounting and oceans, the WBG will also leverage knowledge on biodiversity through support for the collection of better data, open access to the data and the

¹¹¹ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

	<p>construction of a knowledge platform that allows clients and stakeholders to compare approaches and results. Embedding these tools into WBG environment programs and strengthening their adoption will be an important focus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNCTAD: Case studies and information on the trade and income generated by biodiversity within BioTrade practitioners can be available. Specific information could be envisaged depending on the need of specific value chains and work implemented by BioTrade partners in the ground.
Sustainable Management ¹¹²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNWTO: The UNWTO Consulting Unit on Tourism and Biodiversity develops and deliver tools to assist in the management, communication and participatory development of tourism programs and infrastructure

Table 19b: Strategies relevant for target area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ¹¹³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramsar: Develop a global wetland information system, through partnerships, to be covered by voluntary contributions, to increase accessibility of data and information on wetlands (STRATEGY 1.2); Raise the profile of the Convention by highlighting its capacity as a unique mechanism for wetland ecosystem management at all levels; promote the usefulness of the Convention as a possible implementation mechanism to meet the goals and targets of other global conventions and processes (STRATEGY 1.5) • FAO: Relates to Strategic Objectives: F - Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture; in particular: F6, Improved access to and sharing of knowledge for natural resource management. Relates to the following FAO Core Function: B - Stimulating the generation, dissemination and application of information and knowledge, including statistics. • CMS: Review of status of and conservation actions for CMS Appendix I and II [migratory] species published at

¹¹² Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

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	<p>regular intervals (Target 1.1); Awareness of key media of CMS and its leading role in the conservation of migratory species enhanced (Target 3.4); Key information material [about migratory species] in appropriate UN languages disseminated to identified target audiences (Target 3.6) Indices for measuring the status and trends of migratory species at global, regional and national levels developed (Target 1.3); Emerging and existing threats to migratory species and obstacles to migration identified and reviewed at regular intervals and guidelines for appropriate actions developed (Target 1.4); Criteria, indicators and guidelines for assessing the success of conservation actions for priority migratory species developed (Target 1.5); Research and monitoring priorities for CMS Appendix I and II [migratory] species identified and recommended to appropriate institutions for action (Target 1.6); Improved standards and effectiveness of commissioned research and CMS published reports (Target 1.7); User-friendly information management system integrating the best available data on migratory species operational and regularly updated (Target 1.8); Opinion-leaders of key sectoral groups impacting on migratory species influenced, including by expert advice, through CMS (Target 3.5); Contribution of CMS Agreements and memoranda of understanding towards delivery of the CMS Strategic Plan targets jointly reviewed and appropriate measures developed to deal with any identified gaps (Target 4.2)</p>
Sustainable Management ¹¹⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramsar: Describe, assess and monitor the extent and condition of all types of wetlands as defined by the Ramsar Convention and wetland resources at relevant scales, in order to inform and underpin implementation of the Convention, in particular in the application of its provisions concerning the wise use of all wetlands (STRATEGY 1.1); Promote successful implementation of the wise use concept by ensuring that national policies and wetland management plans are based on the best available scientific knowledge, including technical and traditional knowledge (STRATEGY 1.6); Apply the Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Handbook 14) (STRATEGY 2.1); Maintain the ecological character of all designated Ramsar sites, through planning and management (STRATEGY 2.4); Promote inventory and cooperation for the management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species (STRATEGY 3.5); Ensure that the Ramsar Sites Information Service, including the Ramsar Sites Database, is available and enhanced as a tool for guiding the further designation of wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance and for research and assessment, and is effectively managed by the Secretariat (STRATEGY 2.2); Promote the sharing of expertise and information concerning the conservation and wise use of wetlands (STRATEGY 3.4) Maximize the benefits of working with the Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs) and others (STRATEGY 4.4) • CMS: Up-to-date list of Range States of CMS Appendix I and II [migratory] species presented to each Conference of the Parties (Target 1.2); Cooperative activities in pursuit of shared targets [for migratory species] with relevant

¹¹⁴ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

	<p>multilateral environmental agreements and key partners increased (Target 4.3);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITES: CITES works by subjecting international trade in specimens of selected species to certain controls. All import, export, re-export and introduction from the sea of species covered by the Convention has to be authorized through a licensing system. The species covered by CITES are listed in three Appendices, according to the degree of protection they need. The CITES appendices provide useful data on the status and trends of selected species. Under Objective 1.8 of the Strategic Vision: 2008-2013 “Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity-building programmes in place.” • FAO: Relates to the following FAO Core Functions: E -Providing technical support (promote technology transfer; catalyse change; and build capacity, particularly for rural institutions.)
<p>Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework¹¹⁵</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS: CMS national liaison systems or committees established in most Parties (Target 4.5); Effectiveness of CMS’s own institutions reviewed and, where necessary, enhanced to ensure fulfilment of its increasing worldwide responsibilities (Target 4.6)
<p>Resource Mobilization¹¹⁶</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DESA: The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation calls to “Promote concrete international support and partnership for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including in ecosystems, at World Heritage sites and for the protection of endangered species, in particular through the appropriate channeling of financial resources and technology to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.” (44f). It further calls to “Provide financial and technical support to developing countries, including capacity-building, in order to enhance indigenous and community-based biodiversity conservation efforts.” (44h). It further encourages “technical and financial support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts to develop and implement, as appropriate, inter alia, national sui generis systems and traditional systems according to national priorities and legislation, with a view to conserving and the sustainable use of biodiversity.” (44m). Also applicable from the JPI is the paragraph calling to “Promote practicable measures for access to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources, in accordance with articles 15 and 19 of the Convention [on Biological Diversity], including through enhanced scientific and technical cooperation on biotechnology and biosafety, including the exchange of experts, training human resources and developing research-oriented institutional capacities.” (44q)

¹¹⁵ Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

¹¹⁶ Includes financing and access to financing.

Target 20: Mobilization of financial resources
Table 20a: Activities undertaken by agencies

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Sustainable Management ¹¹⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: Provides the Secretariat to the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) and is supporting the CBD in discussions on indicators for tracking implementation of the Strategic Plan including providing advice on the use of indicators for tracking implementation of the CBD resource mobilization strategy. • UNDP: By addressing financial and market barriers to biodiversity conservation in both protected areas and production sea/landscapes, the EBD programme contributes to this Target. This work includes developing innovation market-based schemes that support biodiversity-friendly livelihoods, as well as improving the financial sustainability of PA networks. The programme regularly conducts valuation studies—to make the case for sustainable use and conservation—which helps countries to mobilize financial resources for biodiversity conservation. This target is addressed through cross cutting programme 2 on biodiversity finance •
Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework ¹¹⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: Management Group and its Issue Management Group on Biodiversity (and other biodiversity MEA Secretariats) with implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity.
Resource Mobilization ¹¹⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP (Regional MEA Focal Point for LAC, ROWA, ROAP and ROA region): Supports developing countries' effort to mobilize resources for the implementation of their national strategies of biodiversity by providing specialized advise, supporting the development of project proposals and organizing of finance round table meetings at national level. • CITES: The CITES Secretary-General has met with a number of major bilateral donors and financial institutions, such as the World Bank and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), as well as programmes like UNEP, specialised agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and intergovernmental

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- organizations such as International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), in order to help mobilize additional financial resources and means for the Parties to the Convention.
- WBG: The WBG has been and remains a leader on payments for ecosystem services. It is the largest international financier of biodiversity projects. In addition, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) has a range of new financial products and services that satisfy clients’ demands for nature-based ventures. IFC has also developed finance vehicles geared towards biodiversity-enhancing projects. These biodiversity and ecosystem finance tools aim to help the private sector minimize risk when undertaking innovative biodiversity projects.
 - UNCTAD: can support the mobilization of funding from private actors in specific value chains, as well as from non-traditional environmental actors.

Table 20b: Strategies relevant for target area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Awareness Building ¹²⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramsar: Promote international assistance to support the conservation and wise use of wetlands, while ensuring that environmental safeguards and assessments are an integral component of all development projects that affect wetlands, including foreign and domestic investments (STRATEGY 3.3) • CMS: Contribution of CMS Agreements and memoranda of understanding towards delivery of the CMS Strategic Plan targets jointly reviewed and appropriate measures developed to deal with any identified gaps (Target 4.2) • UNU: Compatible with Goal 2.1 of the Strategic Plan 2011-2014.
Sustainable Management ¹²¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS: Regional capacity for participating in CMS implementation activities enhanced, particularly in those regions where CMS is under-represented (Target 4.7) • FAO: Relates to the following FAO Core Functions: G - Bringing integrated interdisciplinary and innovative approaches to bear on the Organization’s technical work and support services; H - Working through strong partnerships and alliances where joint action is needed; D - Articulating policy and strategy options and advice.

¹²⁰ Includes research, knowledge sharing, assessment/evaluation, advocacy, and engaging stakeholders

¹²¹ Includes sectoral integration, capacity building, sustainable use, protected areas, habitats and biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, mitigation

Influencing Institutions & Policy Framework ¹²²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramsar: Ensure that the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee, Scientific and Technical Review Panel, and Secretariat are operating at a high level of effectiveness to support the implementation of the Convention (STRATEGY 4.3) • CMS: Identity and cohesiveness of the CMS family of instruments strengthened (Target 4.4) ; Effectiveness of CMS's own institutions reviewed and, where necessary, enhanced to ensure fulfilment of its increasing worldwide responsibilities (Target 4.6) • CITES: Particularly relevant for CITES Objective 3.1 (Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support CITES-related conservation and sustainable development projects, without diminishing funding for currently prioritized activities) of the Strategic Vision: 2008-2013. • UNDP: Provide technical and policy advice to countries and help them access financing so as to address barriers to effective country action in managing biodiversity and ecosystem services.
Resource Mobilization ¹²³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS: Extra budgetary funding from a wider range of sources secured for implementation of the CMS Strategic Plan (Target 4.8) • Ramsar: Provide the financial resources necessary for the Convention's governance, mechanisms and programmes to achieve the expectations of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, within the availability of existing resources and by the effective use of such resources; explore and enable options and mechanisms for mobilization of new and additional resources for implementation of the Convention (STRATEGY 4.2) • WBG: The WBG is exploring a number of innovative financial mechanisms to fund biodiversity conservation. These include REDD+, biodiversity offsets, biodiversity fiscal transfers, green bonds, diversified public private partnerships. The WBG is also continuing its support to conservation trust funds. The WBG is planning to expand its lending for biodiversity and conservation, with an increasing emphasis on content and funding partnerships. A particular focus will be on finding innovative approaches to conservation finance, leveraging the WBG's work on forests, land, oceans, and private sector development. • DESA: The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation calls to "Deliver basic health services for all and reduce

¹²² Includes inter-agency cooperation, legal framework for action, developing strategies and implementation plans

¹²³ Includes financing and access to financing.

environmental health threats, taking into account the special needs of children and the linkages between poverty, health and environment, with provision of financial resources, technical assistance and knowledge transfer to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.” (7f). It further calls to “Implement the work programme arising from the Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including through the urgent mobilization of financial resources and technological assistance and the development of human and institutional capacity, particularly in developing countries.” 32b

- IFAD: Relevant to one of the 10 Core Principles to guide IFAD's support for clients in Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management (ENRM). Principle 9: Increased access by poor rural communities to environment and climate finance.

DRAFT WORKING