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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Eleventh meeting
Hyderabad, India, 8-19 October 2012

REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

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INTRODUCTION

A. *Background*

1. In accordance with rules 3 and 4 of the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and decision X/46, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting, the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity was held at the Hyderabad International Convention Centre, Hyderabad, India, from 8 to 19 October 2012.

B. *Attendance*

2. All States were invited to participate in the meeting. The following Parties to the Convention attended:

Afghanistan	Canada	Ethiopia
Algeria	Cape Verde	European Union
Angola	Central African Republic	Fiji
Antigua and Barbuda	Chad	Finland
Argentina	Chile	France
Armenia	China	Gabon
Australia	Colombia	Gambia
Austria	Comoros	Georgia
Azerbaijan	Congo	Germany
Bahrain	Cook Islands	Ghana
Bangladesh	Costa Rica	Greece
Belarus	Côte d'Ivoire	Grenada
Belgium	Croatia	Guatemala
Benin	Cuba	Guinea
Bhutan	Cyprus	Guinea-Bissau
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Czech Republic	Guyana
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Haiti
Botswana	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Honduras
Brazil	Denmark	Hungary
Brunei Darussalam	Dominican Republic	Iceland
Bulgaria	Ecuador	India
Burkina Faso	Egypt	Indonesia
Burundi	El Salvador	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Cambodia	Equatorial Guinea	Iraq
Cameroon	Estonia	Ireland
		Israel

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Italy	Namibia	South Africa
Japan	Nauru	Spain
Jordan	Nepal	Sri Lanka
Kazakhstan	Netherlands	Sudan
Kenya	New Zealand	Swaziland
Kiribati	Niger	Sweden
Kuwait	Norway	Switzerland
Kyrgyzstan	Oman	Tajikistan
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Pakistan	Thailand
Latvia	Panama	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Lebanon	Paraguay	Timor-Leste
Lesotho	Peru	Togo
Liberia	Philippines	Tonga
Libya	Poland	Trinidad and Tobago
Lithuania	Portugal	Tunisia
Madagascar	Qatar	Turkey
Malawi	Republic of Korea	Tuvalu
Malaysia	Republic of Moldova	Uganda
Maldives	Russian Federation	United Arab Emirates
Mali	Rwanda	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Malta	Saint Kitts and Nevis	United Republic of Tanzania
Marshall Islands	Saint Lucia	Uruguay
Mauritania	Samoa	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Mauritius	Sao Tome and Principe	Viet Nam
Mexico	Saudi Arabia	Yemen
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Senegal	Zambia
Monaco	Serbia	Zimbabwe
Mongolia	Seychelles	
Montenegro	Sierra Leone	
Morocco	Singapore	
Mozambique	Slovakia	
Myanmar	Slovenia	
	Solomon Islands	
	Somalia	

3. The following State not party to the Convention was also represented: United States of America.

4. The following Secretariat units, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations were represented:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)
Global Environment Facility and its Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP)	United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF);
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN HABITAT)
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)	United Nations Office for REDD+ Coordination
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	United Nations University - Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	United Nations University - Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	World Bank

5. The secretariats of the following conventions and other agreements were also represented:

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Habitat;
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS);	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCO/ROAP);
International Plant Protection Convention Secretariat (IPPC);	The Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD);

6. The list of observers from qualified bodies or agencies is attached as an appendix below.

ITEM 1. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1.1. Opening of the meeting

7. The eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties was opened at 10.15 a.m. on Monday, 8 October 2012, by Mr. Kazuaki Hoshino (Japan), on behalf of Mr. Ryu Matsumoto, outgoing President of the Conference of the Parties. Mr. Hoshino expressed his sincere appreciation to the Government and the people of India for hosting the present meeting in Hyderabad. He paid tribute to the work of the former Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif, and welcomed the new Executive Secretary, Mr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, and commended him for the focus on implementation of the Convention and increased efficiency in the work of the Convention. The main challenges experienced since the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties had been related to setting national targets, based on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and incorporating them into national strategies. During its presidency, Japan had set up the Japan Biodiversity Fund, which had provided financial assistance for capacity-building workshops in 21 regions and subregions. The adoption of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020 by the United Nations General Assembly offered a unique opportunity to build momentum towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. He expressed sincere appreciation for the cooperation and advice received from Parties, the Bureau of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and the Secretariat.

8. At the opening plenary session, statements were made by Mr. Ryu Matsumoto, outgoing President of the Conference of the Parties; Ms. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of Environment and Forests of the Government of India and President of the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting; Ms. Amina Mohamed, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Mr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity; Mr. N. Kiran Kumar Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh; and Mr. Tishya Chatterjee, Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forests of the Government of India.

1.1.1 Opening statement by Mr. Ryu Matsumoto, President of the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting

9. Mr. Matsumoto, former Minister of the Environment of Japan and outgoing President of the Conference of the Parties, said that the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in Nagoya, Japan, had been a historic event, achieving significant results and outcomes, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization. Those agreements reflected the sense of urgency felt by Parties with regard to acting on biodiversity loss. However, change would not occur unless the agreements were implemented. Significant efforts had already been made in that regard, such as developing national strategies and preparing for the early ratification of the Nagoya Protocol, and more steps would be taken at the present meeting. The earthquake that had struck Japan in 2011 served as a reminder of the massive power of nature, but also reaffirmed the pressing importance of preserving forests and other ecosystems. The slogan of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, “Nature Protects if She is Protected”, captured that message perfectly. Unfortunately, biodiversity loss was continuing, and work was needed if the Aichi Biodiversity Targets were to be met. It was vital for Parties and other relevant stakeholders to work together in that regard.

1.1.2 Opening statement by Ms. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of Environment and Forests of the Government of India and President of the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting

10. Ms. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of Environment and Forests of the Government of India and President of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, welcomed participants to India, the State of Andhra Pradesh and the City of Hyderabad. She

expressed gratitude to the Parties to the Convention for placing their faith in India to host the meeting and paid tribute to the Government of Japan for its dedication and hard work during its presidency. Her country had accepted the onerous responsibility of presiding over the meeting with all humility, but also confident that, with Parties' support and cooperation, the meeting would contribute to taking the global biodiversity agenda forward, in the context of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity.

11. Biodiversity, the variety of life on earth, was vital to social and economic development and fundamental to humanity's survival. The goods and services provided by biodiversity yielded both global and local benefits, especially in countries like India where biodiversity was directly linked with providing livelihoods and improving the socio-economic conditions of millions of people, thereby contributing to sustainable development and poverty alleviation. The continuing loss of biodiversity, largely as a result of human activities, should therefore be a matter of concern to all. Pursuing "business as usual" would be a grave error and would testify to an ignorance or arrogance that humans might not even live to regret. The third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook indicated that, if current trends in biodiversity loss continued, they would result in a catastrophic reduction in essential ecosystem services. It also predicted that action taken over the coming two decades would determine whether the environmental conditions on which human civilization had depended for thousands of years would continue beyond the twenty-first century. At its tenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties had produced significant outcomes, the implementation of which represented a real challenge. The eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties was the first since the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and provided a unique opportunity to assess the progress made in implementing the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, review national biodiversity strategies and action plans, facilitate the early entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol and set targets for resource mobilization, thereby building on the momentum created at Nagoya in order to meet the targets set for 2020.

12. Biotic pressure on mega-biodiverse India was immense. Notwithstanding its tremendous demographic pressure and development imperatives, India was implementing progressive, unique and landmark programmes on biodiversity, for instance in relation to joint forest management and decentralized governance for economic development planning; legislative measures, including the 2002 Biodiversity Act and the 2006 Forest Rights Act; and initiatives such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Biodiversity conservation in India had not started with accession to the Convention. The country had a long history of conserving natural resources and using them sustainably. Environmental protection was enshrined in the Constitution, and a stable organizational structure for environmental protection had been established over time, culminating in the adoption of the Biological Diversity Act in 2002, which gave effect to the provisions of the Convention. India would be glad to share its rich experience and, at the same time, to learn from others. India's visionary leaders had foreseen the current environmental crisis long before sustainable development, climate change and biodiversity had become common terms. As early as 1972, the late Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, had emphasized the need to balance environmental protection efforts with poverty eradication policies, thereby setting the stage for Indian leadership in balancing the development imperative with that of ecological security.

13. Nearly four decades later, India was once again called on to show that poverty alleviation could go hand in hand with meeting the aspirations of a young nation, a challenge it shared with other developing countries. The developed world, on the other hand, needed to address the challenge of changing its consumption patterns. Partnerships and cooperation were crucial to attaining those twin objectives. Mahatma Gandhi's observation that there was enough in the world for everybody's need, but not enough for everybody's greed aptly captured the essence of the Convention. Despite the progress made since its adoption, the state of biodiversity remained precarious. She commended the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on

Biosafety for having agreed on a process to address issues relating to living modified organisms, including from a socio-economic perspective. Once fully operational, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), established in early 2012, would also contribute to implementing biodiversity-related instruments, and the Conference of the Parties should provide guidance on the relationship between the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice of the Convention and the new Platform. Building on the progress made by the Intergovernmental Committee of the Nagoya Protocol at its first and second meetings, held in 2011 and 2012 respectively, India would utilize its presidency to work towards ensuring the timely entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol. India had made meaningful contributions to the deliberations leading to the adoption of the Protocol and had already begun the process of ratification.

14. Successful implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 hinged on strengthening support mechanisms. Well-structured capacity-building processes and effective scientific and technical cooperation on technology transfer were vital and should be actively promoted by all stakeholders, not just governments. The involvement of indigenous and local communities in deliberations under the Convention on issues of relevance to them was unique. She hoped that work on issues relating to access and benefit-sharing and traditional knowledge would have a positive impact on negotiations in other multilateral forums. In view of its geography, India had a strong interest in marine, coastal and island biodiversity issues, and she encouraged the Conference of the Parties to consider, among other things, the outcomes of regional workshops on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, sustainable fisheries and voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive impact assessments.

15. The most important outstanding issue for the Conference of the Parties was resource mobilization. Parties should take a collective decision to commit resources to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, bearing in mind that expenditure on biodiversity was an investment in the future. Agreement on interim commitments and targets on resource mobilization was essential, given the time-bound nature of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Particularly in light of the economic crisis, countries must invest in natural capital so as to ensure that the ecosystem services on which life on earth depended continued uninterrupted. Invoking the words of Mahatma Gandhi – “The difference between what we do and what we are capable of doing would suffice to solve most of the world’s problems” – she encouraged Parties to commit to action. The decisions taken in Hyderabad must provide a road map towards reversing biodiversity loss and thereby creating a better world for future generations. Quoting from an ancient Indian text, she said that the world was a single family and that no power, big or small, could take decisions without regard for others. The slogan of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, “Nature Protects if She is Protected”, should inspire Parties to protect biodiversity, on which the world depended for survival.

1.1.3 Opening statement by Ms. Amina Mohamed, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme

16. Ms. Mohamed paid tribute to Mr. Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary of the Convention since February 2012, and to his predecessor, Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif. She recalled that the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) had recognized both the role of biodiversity in sustainable development and the need for a global partnership to protect and restore the Earth’s ecosystems. In advance of the Rio+20 Conference, UNEP had published the fifth Global Environment Outlook, which stated that only four of the 90 internationally agreed sustainability targets had been met, and that the world had failed to achieve its target of a significant reduction in biodiversity loss by 2010. However, there had been progress in some policy areas, such as an increase in protected areas, sharing benefits from genetic resources, and the creation of IPBES and The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB). UNEP and the Secretariat of the Convention had identified areas for collaboration and cooperation in the context of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and UNEP had deployed focal points in its regional offices for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, West Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean to enhance implementation of the

Convention and other biodiversity-related conventions. In closing, she appealed to the Secretariat of the Convention to manage its resources efficiently, and to Parties to provide the means necessary for effective implementation of the Convention and to support the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol and the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress.

1.1.4 Opening statement by Mr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity

17. Mr. Dias expressed his gratitude to the Government of India for hosting the meeting and to the authorities of the State of Andhra Pradesh and the City of Hyderabad for their very warm hospitality and welcome extended to participants. The presence of the Minister at the opening of the meeting was a reflection of the importance that India attached to achieving the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. He also expressed his appreciation the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Spain and Sweden, which had provided generous financial support to ensure wide participation in the meeting by developing countries. In that respect, he noted that 173 Parties had registered for the meeting in advance, as had more than 14,400 participants, making it one of the largest biodiversity gatherings ever.

18. Noting the achievements of the tenth and previous meetings of the Conference of the Parties, he said that every effort should now be directed at implementing those decisions and agreements. In that connection, he invited participants to review progress toward the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol and to ensure that all Parties received the support needed to ratify and discharge their obligations under the Protocol so as to facilitate its early entry into force and effective implementation. Noting that Parties had embarked on an effort to review their national biodiversity strategies and action plans to reflect the targets agreed in Nagoya, he commended the generous support of Japan and other donors, which had enabled the Secretariat to organize 21 regional and subregional workshops in support of that effort. On the question of resource mobilization, he highlighted the need to be creative and involve all partners and adopt new approaches and mechanisms. There was also a need to ensure proper linkages between the Convention and its protocols so that they operated in an integrated manner. He called for a more pragmatic approach, with less emphasis on negotiations and more on experience-sharing, an approach that should be reflected in the agendas for meetings of the Conference of the Parties. In that connection, the delivery of a new framework for post-2015 towards sustainable development goals, to be discussed in the United Nations General Assembly in September 2013, provided a unique opportunity to emphasize the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems services for sustainable development goals. Additionally, an effective monitoring system for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets needed to be put in place in order to inform decision-making on the subject. For its part, the Secretariat – working with and through partners – should strive to provide support to developing countries by strengthening their capacity to implement the Convention and its strategic goals and targets, something that could be best achieved through more structured and continuous capacity development processes at regional and subregional levels. To do so, there was a need to strengthen collaboration with key partners and to make full use of all the mechanisms envisaged under the Convention, particularly in terms of strengthening scientific, technical and technological cooperation among Parties, and to make better use of the clearing-house mechanism in that respect. There was also a need to promote stronger recognition of and support for community-based approaches; to continue to work closely with indigenous communities; and to strengthen the engagement of other partners, in particular the business community. Recognizing the contribution of cities and local authorities in achieving the Strategic Plan, he welcomed the third summit for mayors and governors, the “Cities for Life” Summit, the establishment of networks of cities and subnational authorities, as well as the engagement of members of the Advisory Committee of Cities and Subnational Governments.

19. The decisions to be adopted by the current meeting on target-setting for resource mobilization, as well as the decision on the budget for the Convention for the biennium 2013-2014, would be crucial for the achievement of the Aichi Targets. Despite the current financial crises, expenditures on biodiversity

should not be seen as costs, but rather as investments that would return significant environmental, social and economic benefits. In conclusion, he invited each Party and partner to the Convention to select one or more of the Aichi Targets so as to become a regional or a global champion for its achievement.

1.1.5 Opening statement by Mr. N. Kiran Kumar Reddy, Chief Minister of the Government of Andhra Pradesh

20. Mr. Reddy said that India, one of the world's oldest civilizations, was a melting pot of customs, religions and cultures. Common to all its people, however, was a tradition of frugal and simple living, a reverence for Mother Nature and a strong conservation ethos. To some extent, the State of Andhra Pradesh was a microcosm of Indian culture and civilization. It was honoured to host the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The State's varied topography supported a rich variety of flora and fauna, which was protected through a range of measures, including biosphere reserves, national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. In addition, the State government had set up the Andhra Pradesh State Biodiversity Board in 2006, under the provisions of India's Biological Diversity Act.

21. The present meeting of the Conference of the Parties was the first to be held since the United Nations had declared the period 2011-2020 to be a Decade of Biodiversity, in response to the alarming rate of ecosystem degradation caused by human activity. It was also the first large-scale environmental meeting since the Rio+20 Conference, which had recognized that poverty eradication was one of the greatest global challenges of the present day. That was especially true in developing countries, where inclusive growth and a rapid increase in per capita income levels were imperative outcomes of development. The Rio+20 Conference had also highlighted the fact that sustainable development depended on a more efficient use of natural resources. In the wake of that Conference, the task was to give shape and content to a global system that allowed each country to develop according to its needs, priorities and circumstances. The international community should "think globally, act locally and do domestically".

22. As Mahatma Gandhi had said, Earth provided enough to satisfy everybody's need, but not everybody's greed. Humans needed to re-establish their link with nature and give back to the environment as much as they took, since the earth was not inherited from our forefathers but borrowed from our children – a saying also used by Mahatma Gandhi. It was therefore important to protect the planet for future generations. He appealed to all States to be responsive to the changing needs of the world in order to achieve sustainable development that was equitable and centred on people.

23. In closing, he wished participants every success in their deliberations and encouraged them to take the time to discover the rich culture, cuisine, natural beauty and history of Hyderabad.

1.1.6 Opening statement by Mr. Tishya Chatterjee, Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forests of the Government of India

24. Mr. Chatterjee said that the Parties needed to find consensus on the outstanding issues before them, including the allocation and utilization of the resources of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), identifying resources to support work towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and ensuring that funds and technology flowed from the developed to the developing world. Parties should also find common ground with regard to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, biodiversity for livelihoods and poverty reduction, coastal and marine biodiversity, and the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. He expressed his gratitude to the President of the Conference of the Parties for her support in organizing the meeting, to Mr. Reddy for mobilizing the support of Andhra Pradesh to host the meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Hyderabad, to Mr. Hoshino and Mr. Matsumoto for their close collaboration with him and his team in preparing for the meeting, to Ms. Mohammed for her speech, and to Mr. Dias and his staff for their help in preparing for the meeting. Lastly, he paid tribute to Mr. M.F. Farooqui, Special Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Mr. Hem Pande, Joint

Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, and all those who had facilitated arrangements to make the meeting possible.

1.1.7 Opening statements by representatives of regional groups

25. At the opening plenary session of the meeting, general statements were made by representatives of Argentina (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries), Benin (on behalf of the African Group), the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Kiribati (on behalf of the small island developing States), Serbia (on behalf of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe) and the spokesperson of the Asia and Pacific Group.

26. The representative of Argentina, speaking on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries, said that the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties should reflect and build on the Rio+20 Conference. It should reaffirm the outcomes of Rio+20, including the notion of States' common but differentiated responsibilities and the integrated promotion of sustainable development in its economic, social environmental dimensions. Poverty eradication must remain a key priority in sustainable development efforts, which should not place any restrictions on international trade. Resource mobilization remained a major concern. Developing countries would only be able to fulfil their commitments under the ambitious Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets if provided with additional, new and predictable resources. It was therefore crucial to refine the resource mobilization strategy and its targets and enhance North-South cooperation, in line with Article 20.4 of the Convention. Furthermore, a strong core budget was vital to maintaining a two-year cycle for meetings of the Conference of the Parties, which the Group fully supported. The Rio+20 Conference had agreed that different approaches, visions, models and tools were available in different countries, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions. The Group stood ready to support the work of the Convention while keeping in mind that concept, which held particularly true for developing countries.

27. The representative of Benin, speaking on behalf of the African Group, thanked the Government of India, the Secretariat and all other partners, whose support had made it possible for African delegations to attend the present meeting. The entry into force of the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1993 had been welcomed with enthusiasm by African States, as it was one of the few binding international treaties that addressed both the environmental and the socio-economic aspects of sustainable development. Regarding the outcomes of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, he recalled that 12 African States had signed the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol and 28 African States had signed the Nagoya Protocol, of which three (Gabon, Rwanda and Seychelles) had now ratified the instrument. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 should help States to reach the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Although efforts had been made in the African region in that regard, progress was limited owing to a lack of funding. Reaffirming the commitment of the African Group to the Nagoya Protocol, the Supplementary Protocol and the Strategic Plan, he expressed the hope that the decisions made over the coming days would contribute to their prompt and effective implementation. It was said that the Earth was not inherited from our forefathers, but rather borrowed from our children; every effort should therefore be made to conserve its biodiversity for future generations. To that end, the African Group stressed its preference for maintaining the two-year meeting cycle of the Conference of the Parties and urged effective mobilization of financial resources to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020.

28. The representative of the European Union and its 27 member States, speaking also on behalf of Croatia, said that the Nagoya Protocol was a major achievement with the potential to make important contributions to, and generate significant resources for, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. He welcomed proposals to create the conditions needed for its speedy ratification. The Aichi Biodiversity Targets also represented an essential contribution to the sustainable development goals being developed in follow-up to the Rio+20 Conference, which had reaffirmed the central

importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services. It was promising that so many countries were updating their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and the member States of the European Union were also actively developing their own strategies. Effective implementation of the Convention and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets required the right policy frameworks and governance structures, as well as a significant increase in financial, human and technical resources. The European Union and its member States were making significant contributions to biodiversity funding, both domestically and globally: from 2006 to 2010, US\$ 2.2 billion had been allocated annually at global level in biodiversity-related aid. That accounted for over 50 per cent of official development assistance for biodiversity from all donors. During that period, biodiversity assistance from the European Union had more than doubled, from some US\$ 1.7 billion in 2006 to around US \$3.9 billion in 2010. However, resource mobilization went beyond direct funding, and a substantial share of additional resources had to come from mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors and reflecting biodiversity values and priorities in decision-making processes, as well as from further improving the effectiveness of existing sources of funding and mobilizing funding from new types of sources. The successful implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 largely depended on developing such mainstreaming and on enhancing synergies with other United Nations organizations and multilateral environmental agreements, in particular the biodiversity-related conventions. The Convention could not work in isolation. Biodiversity policies could only be successful when integrated into a range of other policies, including economic policy.

29. The representative of Kiribati, speaking on behalf of the small island developing States, said that small island developing States continued to be at the forefront of biodiversity conservation and were committed to protecting, managing and using their fragile ecosystems sustainably. Significant progress had been made among such States towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets through activities such as the Micronesian Challenge, the Phoenix Islands Protected Area and the Caribbean Challenge. Although progress had been made, more needed to be done, particularly with regard to the management and eradication of invasive alien species; climate change adaptation and mitigation; establishing and managing marine protected areas; access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources; and poverty alleviation. The Aichi Biodiversity Targets could not be achieved until the continuing loss of island biodiversity was tackled and halted. Political leadership and wise management were vital in that regard. The issue of limited human and financial resources was of particular importance for small island developing States. Increased capacity-building and better resource mobilization were therefore crucial to achieving the three objectives of the Convention at national level. As such, she called for the development of new and additional innovative financing mechanisms and timely resource mobilization to assist countries in the effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

30. The representative of Serbia, speaking on behalf of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, said that her region supported increased regional cooperation and better understanding of cooperation with other organizations, conventions and initiatives. Other important issues in her region included implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets; the development of indicators to monitor the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans; building the capacity of Parties in the utilization and mobilization resources; and signing and ratifying the Nagoya Protocol. Moreover, she highlighted the importance of streamlining and improving processes under the Convention and its Protocols and Supplementary Protocol. The countries of her region were eager to sign and ratify the Nagoya Protocol, and she urged donors to provide assistance at national level to that end.

31. The spokesperson of the Asia and Pacific Group, said that the lack of general, human and financial capacity within his region to implement the Nagoya Protocol and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 was of particular concern. Countries in his region were keen to integrate aspects of the Strategic Plan into their revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and he urged

Parties, donors, civil society and the private sector to incorporate biodiversity into development plans at the national and subnational levels. Capacity-building in the region was also vital to enable the three objectives of the Convention to be pursued effectively at both national and regional level. New, additional, adequate, predictable and effective financial mechanisms and timely resource mobilization were required to facilitate implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the Strategic Plan, which would enable the Aichi Biodiversity Targets to be met. Replenishment of the Global Environment Facility for its sixth cycle was also vital in that regard.

1.1.8 Statements by representatives of indigenous and local communities and civil society

32. At the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 8 October 2012, statements were made by representatives of the Applied Environmental Research Foundation India (also on behalf of the Women's Caucus), the CBD Alliance and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB).

33. The representative of the Applied Environmental Research Foundation India, speaking also on behalf of the Women's Caucus, said that gender equality and women's rights had long been recognized as important cross-cutting issues for the Convention, resulting in numerous mentions of those issues in decisions of the Conference of the Parties, which recognized women as crucial stakeholders and agents of change. However, healthy ecosystems and gender equality would only become a reality with the full implementation of the Convention. She urged Parties to include the following objectives in decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting: recognition and incorporation of the traditional knowledge of women; integration of gender issues into social, environmental and cultural indicators; capacity-building for women in all programme areas to ensure their full participation; greater inclusion of gender issues in the implementation of the second objective of the Convention; and commitment to long-term actions on gender equality. However, none of those objectives would become a reality without transparent, predictable and gender-responsive financial mechanisms.

34. The representative of the CBD Alliance reaffirmed the value of biodiversity, the principles of sustainable use and equitable benefit-sharing, the precautionary principle and the ecosystem approach. She also highlighted the vital role of women and the importance of the knowledge, livelihoods, institutions and rights of traditional defenders of biodiversity, including indigenous peoples and local communities. Parties needed to recognize the legally binding nature of the Convention and should adopt measurable indicators, milestones and regular reporting arrangements under the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Parties had to fulfil their obligations to provide adequate financial resources and phase out perverse legal and economic incentives and investments that led to biodiversity loss. It was important for Parties to address the systematic factors that led to insecure rights to natural resources and the unfair distribution of power and wealth. It was also important to reject dangerous technologies associated with the bioeconomy and to end subsidies for biofuels. Parties should extend the de facto moratorium on geo-engineering and defend the rights of small-holders, peasant farmers, pastoralists and artisanal fishers. They should also continue the process of describing ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, phase out and prevent projects that damaged freshwater biodiversity, secure sufficient financial resources to implement the forest biodiversity work programme, and improve the implementation of element 2 of the programme of work on protected areas. Parties should not retire a decision that still needed to be implemented.

35. The representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) expressed solidarity with the tribal peoples of India, who shared indigenous peoples' common struggle against displacement by modern economic development. The establishment of protected areas under the Convention continued to affect indigenous conservation practices and livelihoods. The renewed emphasis on economic growth in the wake of the global economic crisis and climate-change responses had disproportionately affected indigenous peoples and local communities. Negotiations and decisions affecting Mother Earth must involve indigenous peoples, who held Her sacred, lived off and cared for Her. Sadly, most States failed to incorporate the benchmarks established in the United Nations

Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples when implementing decisions under the Convention. Effective participation by indigenous peoples and local communities in Convention processes was not always guaranteed, and additional financing should be provided to facilitate greater involvement. He commended the decision to develop a new work plan under Article 10(c) of the Convention and announced his organization's readiness to engage with others on issues related to land, resource and tenure rights and traditional institutions of indigenous peoples.

36. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 12 October 2012, statements were made by representatives of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and BirdLife International.

37. The representative of IUCN said that the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 represented an unparalleled opportunity to bring together all stakeholders to tackle the urgent crisis of biodiversity loss through expeditious implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and the World Database on Protected Areas provided useful information and a basis for indicators for most Aichi Targets. IUCN had mainstreamed the Aichi Targets throughout its programme for 2012–2016 and would create partnerships involving IUCN members and other biodiversity-related conventions to support, in particular, the achievement of Target 12 on preventing the extinction of known threatened species. The twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, scheduled for 2014, was due to undertake a mid-term evaluation of progress made with regard to the implementation of the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Targets. Therefore, the onus was on the current meeting to take decisions to promote effective and urgent action to halt biodiversity loss. In the words of Mahatma Gandhi, the future would depend on what was done in the present.

38. The representative of WIPO reported on recent developments within his organization that were relevant to Article 8(j) of the Convention. In September 2011, the WIPO General Assembly had agreed to expedite negotiations to reach agreement on an international legal instrument to ensure the effective protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions. The WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore had continued its negotiations for *sui generis* protection of traditional knowledge and had reviewed draft articles that could form part of a future international legal instrument. Recently, the WIPO General Assembly had reviewed the progress made and had agreed to continue negotiation of an international legal instrument. At the same time it had agreed to the workplan for its Intergovernmental Committee for 2013, and had also requested the Intergovernmental Committee to submit the text of an international legal instrument for consideration by the WIPO General Assembly in 2013.

39. The representative of BirdLife International expressed support for the decision by IUCN to create partnerships in support of attaining the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. She drew attention to a study, published on 11 October 2012 in *Science* magazine, entitled "Financial Costs of Meeting Global Biodiversity Conservation Targets: Current Spending and Unmet Needs", which estimated the investment needed to reduce the extinction risk for all known threatened species at approximately US\$ 4 billion annually over the forthcoming decade. Her organization was committed to contributing to concerted efforts towards achieving that objective, which was of significant importance for biodiversity.

1.2 Election of officers

Election of the President

40. In accordance with rule 21 of the rules of procedure, at the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 8 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties elected, by acclamation, Ms. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of Environment and Forests of the Government of India, as President of its eleventh meeting.

41. The second part of the first plenary session and the second plenary session of the meeting were chaired by Mr. M.F. Farooqui (India), representing the President of the Conference of the Parties.

42. In accordance with rule 21 of the rules of procedure, the following representatives, elected by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, paragraph 46), served as Vice-Presidents for the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties:

Ms. Valeria González Posse (Argentina)*
Ms. Ines Verleye (Belgium)
Mr. Ioseb Kartsivadze (Georgia)
Mr. Spencer Thomas (Grenada)
Mr. Yeon-chul Yoo (Republic of Korea)**
Mr. Ahmed Skim (Morocco)***
Ms. Kauna Betty Schroder (Namibia)
Mr. Andrew Bignell (New Zealand)
Ms. Snežana Prokić (Serbia)
Mr. Akram Eissa Darwich (Syrian Arab Republic)

*Replacing Mr. José Luis Sutura (Argentina)

** Replacing Mr. Chan-woo Kim (Republic of Korea)

***Replacing Ms. Latifa Lakfifi (Morocco)

43. As suggested by the Bureau, the Conference of the Parties decided that Ms. Kauna Betty Schroder (Namibia), Vice-President of the Conference of the Parties, would serve as Rapporteur for the meeting.

Election of the Bureau

44. In accordance with rule 21 of the rules of procedure, the Conference of the Parties elected the following representatives to serve as members of the Bureau for a term of office commencing upon the closure of its eleventh meeting and ending at the closure of its twelfth meeting.

Ms. Valeria González Posse (Argentina)*
Ms. Senka Barudanović (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
Ms. Eleni Rova Tokaduadua (Fiji)
Mr. Ioseb Kartsivadze (Georgia)
Mr. Spencer Thomas (Grenada)
Mr. Boukar Attari (Niger)
Ms. Tone Solhaug (Norway)
Ms. Chaweewan Hutacharern (Thailand)
Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda)
Mr. Jeremy Eppel (United Kingdom)

*Ms. María Luisa del Río Mispireta (Peru)
to replace Ms. González Posse on 1 January 2014

Election of officers of subsidiary bodies and other meetings

45. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 12 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties elected Mr. Gemedo Dalle Tussie (Ethiopia) as Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) for a term of office extending until the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

1.3. Adoption of the agenda

46. At the opening session of the meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the following agenda, on the basis of the provisional agenda prepared by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Bureau (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1):

1. Organizational matters:
 - 1.1. Opening of the meeting.
 - 1.2. Election of officers;
 - 1.3. Adoption of the agenda;
 - 1.4. Organization of work;
 - 1.5. Report on the credentials of representatives to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
 - 1.6. Pending issues;
 - 1.7. Reports of inter-sessional and regional preparatory meetings.
2. Status of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization and related developments.
3. Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets:
 - 3.1. Review of progress in implementation including the establishment of national targets and the updating of national strategies and action plans;
 - 3.2. Review of progress in providing capacity-building support to Parties, promoting communication, education and public awareness and strengthening of the clearing-house mechanism and technology transfer and cooperation;
 - 3.3. Further development of tools and guidance for monitoring implementation, including the use of indicators.
4. Financial resources and financial mechanism:
 - 4.1. Review of implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, including the establishment of targets;
 - 4.2. Report of the Global Environment Facility;
 - 4.3. Guidance to the financial mechanism: four-year framework of programme priorities and review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism;
 - 4.4. Needs assessment for the sixth GEF replenishment cycle.
5. Cooperation, outreach and the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity:
 - 5.1. United Nations Decade on Biodiversity;
 - 5.2. Cooperation with international organizations, other conventions and initiatives;
 - 5.3. Business and biodiversity;
 - 5.4. Engagement of other stakeholders, major groups and subnational authorities.

6. Operations of the Convention:
 - 6.1. Periodicity of meetings;
 - 6.2. Consideration of the need to strengthen the existing mechanisms of the Convention and the need for and possible development of additional mechanisms;
 - 6.3. Retirement of decisions.
7. Article 8(j) and related provisions.
8. Review of the programme of work on island biodiversity.
9. Ecosystem restoration.
10. Marine and coastal biodiversity:
 - 10.1. Identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas;
 - 10.2. Other matters related to marine and coastal biodiversity.
11. Biodiversity and climate change and related issues:
 - 11.1. Advice on the application of relevant safeguards for biodiversity with regard to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries;
 - 11.2. Studies on geo-engineering;
 - 11.3. Other matters related to biodiversity and climate change.
12. Biodiversity and development.
13. Other substantive issues arising from the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties:
 - 13.1. Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands;
 - 13.2. Forest biodiversity;
 - 13.3. Inland waters biodiversity;
 - 13.4. Protected areas;
 - 13.5. Agricultural biodiversity;
 - 13.6. Sustainable use of biodiversity;
 - 13.7. Global Strategy for Plant Conservation;
 - 13.8. Biofuels and biodiversity;
 - 13.9. Invasive alien species;
 - 13.10. Global Taxonomy Initiative;
 - 13.11. Incentive measures.
14. Administrative and budgetary matters:
 - 14.1. Report of the Executive Secretary on the administration of the Convention and the budget for the trust funds of the Convention;

- 14.2 Administration of the Convention and budget for the trust funds of the Convention for the biennium 2013-2014.
15. Final matters:
 - 15.1. Date and venue of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
 - 15.2. Other matters;
 - 15.3. Adoption of the report;
 - 15.4. Closure of the meeting.

1.4. Organization of work

47. At the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 8 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties approved its organization of work on the basis of the suggestions contained in annex I to the annotations to the provisional agenda (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.1/Rev.1).

48. Accordingly, the meeting established two working groups:

(a) Working Group I, under the chairmanship of Ms. Valeria González Posse (Argentina), to consider agenda items 7 (Article 8(j) and related provisions); 8 (Review of the programme of work on island biodiversity); 9 (Ecosystem restoration); 10 (Marine and coastal biodiversity); 11 (Biodiversity and climate change and related issues); and 13 (Other substantive issues arising from the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties); and

(b) Working Group II, under the chairmanship of Mr. Andrew Bignell (New Zealand), to consider agenda items 2 (Status of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization and related development); 3 (Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets); 4 (Financial resources and financial mechanism); 5 (Cooperation, outreach and the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity); 6 (Operations of the Convention); 12 (Biodiversity and development); 13.2 (Forest biodiversity); and 13.5 (Agricultural biodiversity).

49. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 12 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties heard interim progress reports by the Chairs of Working Groups I and II.

50. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties heard final reports from the Chairs of Working Groups I and II.

Work of the sessional working groups

51. Working Group I held 17 meetings from 8 to 18 October 2012. The Working Group adopted its report (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.1/Add.1), as orally amended, on 18 October 2012.

52. Working Group II held 13 meetings from 8 to 19 October 2012. The Working Group adopted its report (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.1/Add.2), as orally amended, on 19 October 2012.

High-level segment

53. A high-level ministerial segment of the meeting was held at the Hyderabad International Convention Centre, Hyderabad, India, from 16 to 19 October 2012. It was chaired by the President of the Conference of the Parties or her representative. The high-level segment was attended by 74 Parties, including 61 at Head of State, Head of Government or ministerial level, and by heads of intergovernmental organizations. The meeting was preceded by a video presentation on India's biodiversity exhibition train, the Science Express – Biodiversity Special, which was travelling across India from 5 June to 22 December 2012.

54. At the opening session of the high-level segment, statements were delivered by the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Manmohan Singh; Ms. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of Environment and Forests of the Government of India and President of the Conference of the Parties; Mr. Hiroyuki Nagahama, Minister of the Environment of Japan; Mr. N. Kiran Kumar Reddy, Chief Minister of the Government of Andhra Pradesh; Mr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity; and Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme.

55. The Prime Minister of India, Mr. Manmohan Singh, said that, while his country held the presidency of the Conference of the Parties, it would contribute US\$ 50 million to strengthening the institutional mechanism for biodiversity conservation in India and enhancing technical and human capabilities to attain the objectives of the Convention. Funds had also been earmarked to promote similar capacity-building in developing countries. Protecting and promoting biodiversity was an integral part of the ethos of India, and his Government had taken a unique approach to the protection of traditional knowledge by establishing a digital library of traditional knowledge.

56. After addressing the Conference of the Parties, Mr. Singh proceeded to Gachibowli, Hyderabad, to unveil a monument commemorating the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties and lay the foundation stone for a biodiversity park and museum.

57. Four panel discussions took place as part of the high-level segment. Panel I, on implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, was moderated by Mr. Richard Benyon, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Natural Environment, Water and Rural Affairs of the United Kingdom; panel II, on biodiversity for livelihoods and poverty reduction, was moderated by Ms. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, Minister of Environment and Tourism of Namibia; panel III, on coastal and marine biodiversity, was moderated by Mr. Manuel Pulgar-Vidal Otárola, Minister of the Environment of Peru; and panel IV, on implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, was moderated by Mr. Bård Vegar Solhjell, Minister of the Environment of Norway.

58. Participants in the high-level segment thanked the Government of India for its leadership of the Convention, its financial commitment to the implementation of the Convention, and its hospitality as the host country for the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

59. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October, the President of the Conference of the Parties, as Chair of the high-level segment, presented a summary of the segment, which is attached to the present report as annex II.

Cities for Life Summit

60. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the President of the Conference of the Parties drew attention to the Hyderabad Declaration on Subnational Governments, Cities and other Local Authorities, which was the outcome of the Cities for Life Summit, held in Hyderabad on 15-16 October 2012, in parallel with the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The summit had been hosted by the Government of India and organized jointly by ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability, the Secretariat of the Convention and the Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development. The Hyderabad Declaration, and a summary of the proceedings of the Summit, are attached to the current report as annex III.

1.5. Report on the credentials of representatives to the meeting

61. Agenda item 1.5 was taken up at the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 8 October 2012. In accordance with rule 19 of the rules of procedure, the Bureau was to examine and report on the credentials of delegations. Accordingly, the President informed the meeting that the Bureau had designated Ms. Snežana Prokić (Serbia), a Vice-President of the Bureau, to examine and report on

credentials. The President urged delegations that had not yet submitted their credentials to do so as soon as possible, and no later than 10 a.m. on 9 October 2012, in accordance with rule 18 of the rules of procedure.

62. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 12 October 2012, Ms. Prokić informed the Conference of the Parties that 162 Parties were registered as attending the meeting. The Bureau had examined the credentials of the representatives of 135 Parties. The credentials of 112 delegations were in full compliance with the provisions of rule 18 of the rules of procedure. Those of 23 delegations did not fully comply with the provisions of rule 18, and a further 27 delegations had not presented their credentials. In keeping with past practice, the 50 delegations concerned had been reminded to present their credentials in good order to the Executive Secretary no later than 10 a.m. on 18 October 2012 so that they could be reviewed by the Bureau, or to submit a declaration, signed by their head of delegation, undertaking to present their credentials, in the proper form and in their original version, to the Executive Secretary within 30 days of the closure of the meeting, and no later than 19 November 2012.

63. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, Ms. Prokić informed the Conference of the Parties that 170 Parties were registered as attending the meeting. The Bureau had examined the credentials of the representatives of 147 Parties. The credentials of 134 delegations were in full compliance with the provisions of rule 18 of the rules of procedure. Those of 13 delegations did not fully comply with the provisions of rule 18, and a further 23 delegations had not presented their credentials. Eight heads of delegation had signed a declaration to the effect that they would submit their credentials, in the proper form and in their original version, to the Executive Secretary within 30 days of the closure of the meeting, and no later than 19 November 2012. In keeping with past practice, the Conference agreed to the Bureau's proposal that those delegations that had yet to submit their credentials, or whose credentials did not fully comply with the provisions of rule 18, should be allowed to participate fully in the meeting on a provisional basis.

64. The President expressed the hope that all delegations that had been requested to present their credentials to the Executive Secretary would do so no later than 19 November 2012.

1.6. Pending issues

65. Agenda item 1.6 was taken up at the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 8 October 2012. Introducing the item, the President said that the only pending issue before the Conference of the Parties related to rule 40, paragraph 1, of the rules of procedure and paragraphs 4 and 16 of the financial rules governing the funding of the Secretariat, which remained in square brackets because of the lack of consensus among the Parties concerning the majority required for decision-making on matters of substance. The Conference of the Parties did not appear to be in a position at present to adopt those outstanding rules. It was therefore agreed, at the suggestion of the President, that discussion of the issue would be deferred to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

1.7. Reports of inter-sessional and regional preparatory meetings

66. Agenda item 1.7 was taken up at the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 8 October 2012. In considering the item, the Conference of the Parties had before it the reports of the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/7); the fifteenth and sixteenth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/2 and 3); the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/4); and the first and second meetings of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/5 and 6).

67. The Conference of the Parties took note of the various reports of inter-sessional meetings of subsidiary bodies. The recommendations contained in those reports would be considered under the relevant agenda items.

ITEM 2. STATUS OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND THE FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS ARISING FROM THEIR UTILIZATION AND RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

68. Working Group II took up agenda item 2 at its 3rd meeting, on 9 October 2012. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it the draft decisions put forward by the second meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2), the reports of the first and second meetings of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/5 and 6) and a progress report on the Nagoya Protocol and related developments (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/11 and Add.1). It also had before it, as information documents, a compilation of information provided by Parties on steps taken towards ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/23) and an overview of the status of issues for consideration by the Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/24).

69. Ms. Janet Lowe (New Zealand), Co-chair of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol, said that the Committee had held two meetings, from 6 to 10 June 2011 and from 2 to 6 July 2012, in Montreal, and New Delhi respectively. It had made significant progress in considering the issues covered by its work plan, as contained in annex II to decision X/1, and had made a series of recommendations regarding outstanding issues for consideration over the forthcoming biennium in preparation for the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol. On the basis of those recommendations, the Conference of the Parties would consider the way forward, including the need to reconvene the Committee for a third meeting. Thanking Parties for their support, she said that the Committee looked forward to maintaining momentum over the forthcoming biennium and to building on progress made so far in preparing for the entry into force of the Protocol by the time the twelfth meeting of the Conference of Parties was held.

70. Statements were made by the representatives of Cameroon (on behalf of the African Group), Mexico and Namibia.

71. At its 4th meeting, on 10 October 2012, the Working Group resumed consideration of the item.

72. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina (on its own behalf and on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries), Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt (on behalf of the Arab countries), the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malaysia, the Federated States of Micronesia, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Norway, Oman, Peru, the Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey and Uganda.

73. Statements were also made by the representatives of the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources.

74. Further statements were made by the representatives of the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, IIFB and IUCN.

75. The representative of Norway said that his Government would continue to support African countries under the multi-donor ABS Capacity Development Initiative with a further contribution of 20 million Norwegian kroner.

76. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that he would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed and recommendations 2/3, 2/4, 2/5, 2/6, 2/7 and 2/8 of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol. A group of the Friends of the Chair would be established to assist in the process.
77. At its 8th meeting, on 15 October 2012, the Working Group resumed consideration of the item.
78. Statements were made by the representatives of Belgium, China, Cuba, Egypt (on behalf of the Arab countries), Mexico, Namibia (on behalf of the African Group) and the Philippines.
79. The representative of China, supported by the representative of the Philippines, requested clarification as to which issues were open for discussion by the group of the Friends of the Chair.
80. The Chair of the Working Group, supported by the legal advisor to the Convention, said that, according to rule 35 of the rules of procedure, only proposals and amendments to proposals submitted in writing to the Secretariat should be discussed in such a forum. The Secretariat had prepared a text on the basis of amendments proposed during the first discussion of the item in the Working Group. The text had been submitted to the group of the Friends of the Chair, which should limit its discussions to the issues the Working Group had identified as requiring further debate.
81. The representative of Mexico said that the purpose of the rules of procedure was to facilitate discussions by the Parties, not to make it impossible for them to express their views or defend their interests.
82. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group considered a draft decision on the status of the Nagoya Protocol and related developments, prepared by the Chair of the Working Group.
83. Statements were made by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, Peru, the Philippines, South Africa, Switzerland, Tunisia, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Zambia.
84. Statements were also made by representatives of the Indian Biodiversity Forum and the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (also on behalf of IIFB). The statement by the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network was supported by the representative of Costa Rica.
85. The Chair said that he would prepare a revised text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the informal consultations held, comments received in writing from Parties and the views expressed orally.
86. At its 12th meeting, on 18 October 2012, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on the status of the Nagoya Protocol and related developments, submitted by the Chair.
87. Statements were made by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia) and Switzerland.
88. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on the status of the Nagoya Protocol and related developments, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.22.
89. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.22 as decision XI/1. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 AND PROGRESS TOWARDS THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

- 3.1. Review of progress in implementation including the establishment of national targets and the updating of national strategies and action plans*
- 3.2. Review of progress in providing capacity-building support to Parties, promoting communication, education and public awareness and strengthening of the clearing-house mechanism and technology transfer and cooperation*
- 3.3. Further development of tools and guidance for monitoring implementation, including the use of indicators*

90. Working Group II took up agenda items 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 together at its 1st meeting, on 8 October 2012. In considering the items, the Working Group had before it: draft decisions put forward by the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation of the Convention, the fifteenth and sixteenth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2); the reports of the fifteenth and sixteenth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/2 and UNEP/CBD/COP/11/3) and the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/4); a note by the Executive Secretary reviewing progress in implementation, including the establishment of national targets and the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/12); a note by the Executive Secretary reviewing progress in providing support to Parties in the context of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and progress reports on technology transfer and cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/13, Add.1 and Add.2); a note by the Executive Secretary on the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity and assessment of the results of the International Year for Biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/16); a note by the Executive Secretary on monitoring implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/27); and a note by the Executive Secretary on the Proposed Work Programme for the Clearing-House Mechanism in Support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/31). It also had before it, as information documents, notes by the Executive Secretary on: review of barriers to the sharing of biodiversity data and information, with recommendations for eliminating them (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/8); activities that support technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation of relevance to the Convention: compilation of activities and gap analysis (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/9); review of progress in the establishment of national targets and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans since the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/12); review of progress in providing support to Parties in the context of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: Contributions of the Japan Biodiversity Fund (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/13); an initiative by the Group on Earth Observations and its Biodiversity Observation Network to enhance global biodiversity observations for monitoring progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/49); and the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/55); and a draft report on the first meeting of the Global Biodiversity Outlook 4 Advisory Group (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/58).

91. Statements were made by the representatives of Bangladesh, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt (on behalf of the African Group), the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Grenada, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon,

Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Uganda and Yemen.

92. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October 2012, the Working Group resumed consideration of the items.

93. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Burundi, Cameroon, Fiji, Kiribati, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

94. A statement was also made by the representative of FAO.

95. Further statements were made by the representatives of DIVERSITAS, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, the Group on Earth Observations, IIFB, IUCN and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC).

96. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that he would prepare two separate texts for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed, recommendation 4/1 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation of the Convention, recommendations XV/1 and XVI/2 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and recommendation 7/7 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions. One text would focus on the review of progress in providing capacity-building support to Parties, promoting communication, education and public awareness, and strengthening the clearing-house mechanism and technology transfer and cooperation; the other text would deal with the further development of tools and guidance for monitoring implementation, including the use of indicators.

Review of progress in providing capacity-building support to Parties, promoting communication, education and public awareness and strengthening of the clearing-house mechanism and technology transfer and cooperation

97. At its 8th meeting, on 15 October 2012, the Working Group took up a draft decision on the review of progress in providing capacity-building support to Parties, promoting communication, education and public awareness, and strengthening of the clearing-house mechanism and technology transfer and cooperation, submitted by the Chair.

98. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, China, Colombia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Mexico, Norway, the Philippines, Switzerland and Zambia.

99. At its 9th meeting, on 16 October 2012, the Working Group continued its discussion of the draft decision.

100. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Gabon, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Switzerland and Turkey.

101. At its 10th meeting, on 16 October 2012, the Working Group resumed discussion of the draft decision. The Chair said that he would prepare a revised text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the informal consultations and comments received in writing from Parties.

102. At its 12th meeting, on 18 October 2012, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on the review of progress in providing capacity-building support to Parties, promoting communication, education and public awareness, and strengthening of the clearing-house mechanism and technology transfer and cooperation, submitted by the Chair.

103. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Canada, China, Colombia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Japan, South Africa and Switzerland.

104. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the revised draft decision on the review of progress in providing capacity-building support to Parties, promoting communication, education and public awareness, and strengthening of the clearing-house mechanism and technology transfer and cooperation, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.28.

105. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.28, as orally amended, as decision XI/2. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

Further development of tools and guidance for monitoring implementation, including the use of indicators

106. At its 9th meeting, on 16 October 2012, the Working Group also took up a draft decision on monitoring progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, submitted by the Chair.

107. Statements were made by Argentina, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Gabon, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru and Switzerland.

108. At its 12th meeting, on 18 October 2012, the Working Group resumed consideration of the draft decision.

109. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, Norway and Peru.

110. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on monitoring progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary as draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.25.

111. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.25 as decision XI/3. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 4. FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND FINANCIAL MECHANISM

4.1. Review of implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, including the establishment of targets

112. Working Group II took up agenda item 4.1 at its 2nd meeting, on 9 October 2012. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it: draft decisions put forward by the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation of the Convention and the second meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2); the report of the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/4); a note by the Executive Secretary on review of implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/14/Add.1); a note by the Executive Secretary containing a synthesis on innovative financial mechanisms (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/14/Add.3); the report of the High-level Panel on global assessment of resources for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/14/Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1); and a note by the Executive Secretary containing a

review of implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, including the establishment of targets (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/14/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1). It also had before it, as information documents: a compilation and consolidation of data on resource mobilization provided by Parties through the preliminary reporting framework (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/6); a discussion paper on safeguards for scaling-up biodiversity finance and possible guiding principles (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/7); a report by the chair of the informal dialogue on the strategy for resource mobilization (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/15); the draft global monitoring report 2012 on the strategy for resource mobilization under the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/16); the report of the High Level Panel on global assessment of resources for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/20); the Little Biodiversity Finance Book (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/21); and the report of a workshop on financial mechanisms supporting conservation and the integral and sustainable management of biodiversity in Bolivia and South America (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/53).

113. The representative of the United Kingdom introduced the work of the High Level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/20), which was composed of a group of eminent experts and was sponsored by his Government and the Government of India. He thanked the members of the Panel and UNEP-WCMC for collating the research underlying the report and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity for facilitating its work. His Government and the Government of India had supported the work of the Panel to date and he encouraged others to follow suit.

114. The representative of India endorsed the remarks made by the representative of the United Kingdom.

115. Mr. Pavan Sukhdev, chair of the High Level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, gave a video presentation on the work and preliminary results of the Panel.

116. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries), Australia, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Egypt (on behalf of the Arab countries), the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Grenada, India, Japan, Kenya (on behalf of the African Group), Kiribati, Namibia, Norway, the Philippines and Thailand.

117. At its 3rd meeting, on 9 October 2012, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the item.

118. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Belarus, China, Colombia, Ghana, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Peru and Uganda.

119. Statements were also made by the representatives of Conservation International, the German League for Nature and Environment - Deutscher Naturschutzring, IUCN, The Nature Conservancy, Third World Network and WWF International (also on behalf of BirdLife International).

120. At the 4th meeting of the Working Group, on 10 October 2012, the Chair established an open-ended contact group, to be chaired by Ms. Ines Verleye (Belgium) and Mr. Javier Camargo (Colombia), to address issues relating to resource mobilization.

121. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 12 October 2012, the Chair of Working Group II informed the President of the Conference of the Parties that, given the divergent views expressed in the contact group on the way in which discussions should proceed under item 4.1 on review of implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, including the establishment of targets, he was establishing a group of the Friends of the Chair to address the matter. The group would be composed of

representatives of Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, the European Union and its 27 member States, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, Norway, the Philippines, South Africa, Switzerland and Uganda. Other delegations would also be free to attend. Discussions on substantive issues, however, would take place in the contact group.

122. At the 13th meeting of the Working Group, on 19 October 2012, the Chair announced the outcome of consultations conducted in the open-ended contact group established to address issues relating to resource mobilization. Despite the progress made and the spirit of cooperation that had prevailed throughout the deliberations, the contact group had unfortunately been unable to come to an agreement on all outstanding issues. It had been agreed that those issues would be addressed by the Conference of the Parties during plenary sessions.

123. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties took up a draft decision on review of implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, including the establishment of targets, presented by the President (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.34). Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Canada, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Japan, Namibia and Switzerland.

124. The representative of Canada requested that the following statement be included in the report:

“Canada has always been a staunch supporter of the Convention, and has agreed, along with all Parties to the Convention, that the world needs to mobilize more resources to implement the provisions of the Convention. This is especially true given the ambitious Aichi Targets agreed to at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

“Canada remains strongly committed to the outcomes of that meeting, including the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, the Aichi Targets, and decision X/3 on the Strategy for Resource Mobilization.

“Canada has fulfilled its obligations under the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, including the development and submission of robust baseline information on the implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization of the Convention.

“Decision X/3 was clear that baseline information was a prerequisite to the establishment of financial targets. Canada expressed this consistently throughout the last two weeks. Any articulation of financial targets, in absence of the baseline information that all countries agreed to, is inconsistent with that decision of the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting. Canada therefore does not agree with the present decision. However, Canada will not block a consensus on this item.

“Canada continues to be strongly committed to the conservation of biodiversity, both domestically and internationally. We met our commitments under the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and we will continue our strong commitment to biodiversity going forward.”

125. The representative of Namibia drew attention to the discrepancy between the need to build upon the financial resource flow by 2015 (paragraphs 7 (c) and (d) of draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.34) and the need for the Conference of the Parties to review the achievement of the targets for financial resource flow at its twelfth meeting (paragraph 22 of the draft decision). He said that Namibia was prepared to accept that discrepancy, on condition that Parties committed themselves to providing adequate financial resources at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties; otherwise, the word “twelfth” in paragraph 22 of the draft decision should be replaced by the word “thirteenth” when specifying a future meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

126. The representative of Ethiopia requested that the following statement be included in the report:

“The departure date and time of most delegates from Africa was booked for the evening of 19 October 2012. We are dealing with this draft decision on 20 October 2012 at almost 2 a.m., when most delegates have left India or are at the airport. As late hours have become a norm in meetings of the Convention, we would like to request the Secretariat to consider this issue for future meetings.

“Ethiopia proposes the following amendments: in paragraph 14 of the draft decision, replacing the word ‘urges’ with the word ‘encourages’ and deleting the words ‘private and public-sector’; and in paragraph 25, deleting the words ‘including assessment of resource needs, as part of their updated NBSAPs, as a matter priority’.”

127. The representative of Switzerland requested that the following statement be included in the report:

“Switzerland congratulates the presidency of eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties for the inclusive approach in reaching a compromise on this very crucial and difficult agenda item. Switzerland has been committed to the Convention from the outset and to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 adopted by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, held from 18 to 29 October 2010, in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. The Strategic Plan is a major milestone in the endeavour to achieve the Convention’s three objectives.

“Switzerland expresses its concern that this Conference of the Parties endeavoured to set quantified targets for resource mobilization, considering that robust baselines, as requested by decision X/3, paragraph 8(i), have not yet been identified. This undermines the achievements reached in Nagoya and risks jeopardizing swift implementation of the Strategic Plan. Furthermore, we consider this decision to exclusively relate to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

“Switzerland is committed to contributing its fair share towards an overall substantial increase of funding for biodiversity from all sources, according to Aichi Target 20. Country ownership, and the fact that biodiversity is fundamental for life, and that especially the poor and vulnerable depend the most on the sustainable use of biodiversity, is essential for Switzerland. The recent decisions by Switzerland to increase its international funding for development and environment envisage a specific trajectory, which makes it very difficult to subscribe to the 2015 interim goal as proposed in this decision. However, Switzerland will not block compromise and is committed to the doubling of resources by 2020. We will act in good faith to live up to the decision contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.34 and we will take it as a reference for our engagement in national and international biodiversity related activities and which will thereby reflect, in particular, the special needs of least developed countries.”

128. The representative of Australia requested that the following statement be included in the report:

“The Government of Australia takes with utmost seriousness all its obligations under the Convention.

“Australia is committed to the international effort to meet the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and implement the Strategic Plan. In particular we note the contribution that the Convention on Biological Diversity is making to enhanced marine protection and better environmental outcomes for indigenous people. Through our aid programme, we are supporting our partner countries to achieve their development goals, including the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

“We note that this decision to double international financial resource flows is made exclusively in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

“Australia welcomes the decision to prioritize biodiversity within recipient country development plans, and we are committed to respond to the needs of our development partners against the priorities they set.”

129. The representative of Japan, speaking on behalf of the outgoing President of the Conference of the Parties, requested that the following statement be included in the report:

“Over the last two weeks, there have been intense discussions and negotiations. While not all Parties will be 100 per cent satisfied with the compromises agreed upon, I believe we can take pride in the fact that we have successfully preserved the spirit of shared purpose as we work towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by bringing together both developed and developing countries.

“During its tenure holding the presidency of the Conference of the Parties, Japan has made a continuous effort to effectively implement the outcomes of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and work towards a successful eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, together with the Bureau members. Japan would like to reiterate its deep appreciation to the President of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the Government of India, colleagues who served as Chairs of Working Groups I and II, as well as the contact groups and the friends of the chairs, for arriving at a shared consensus during the meeting.

“Japan sincerely hopes that the steady implementation of the Strategic Plan 2011–2020 and smooth preparation towards the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, under the leadership of the Government of India, and with the support of the next host country, the Republic of Korea, will lead to fruitful outcomes for the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Finally, Japan would also like to renew its commitment to continue its utmost efforts to contribute to achieving the three objectives of the Convention throughout the world.”

130. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.34, as orally amended, as decision XI/4. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

4.2. Report of the Global Environment Facility

4.3. Guidance to the financial mechanism: four-year framework of programme priorities and review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism

and

4.4. Needs assessment for the sixth GEF replenishment cycle

131. Working Group II took up agenda items 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 at its 3rd meeting, on 9 October 2012. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it draft decisions put forward by the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation of the Convention and the second meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol

(UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2), the report of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/8), and a note by the Executive Secretary on guidance to the financial mechanism (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/15/Rev.2). It had also before it, as an information document, a note by the Executive Secretary containing an assessment by the CBD Expert Team on the funds needed for the implementation of the Convention during the sixth GEF replenishment period (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/35).

132. Introducing the report of the Global Environment Facility (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/8), the representative of GEF provided a general overview of GEF project activities in the area of biodiversity for the period 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2012 (the first two years of the fifth GEF replenishment period (GEF-5)), the full details of which were set out in section II of the report. GEF had approved 155 projects for funding, amounting to a total allocation of US \$572 million, with an additional US\$ 2.478 billion leveraged in co-financing. GEF had also approved 46 multi-focal-area projects and programmes to receive funding totalling US\$ 638 million, US\$ 249 million of which was in the biodiversity focal area. Those 46 projects had leveraged an additional US\$ 5.1 billion in co-financing.

133. The GEF Small Grants Programme had funded some 746 biodiversity-related projects; the total GEF allocation amounted to US\$ 20.75 million, leveraging a total of US\$ 17.76 million in cash and in-kind contributions from partners and grantees, GEF agencies, bilateral agencies, national and local governments, and the private sector. During the reporting period, the Critical Ecosystem Partnership had also provided funding for 172 projects in 41 countries, amounting to US \$16 million. That brought the programme's global investment portfolio, since inception, to US \$143 million in grants awarded to 1,667 civil society organizations, leveraging US\$ 323 million from partners around the world. Another 42 projects had been funded under the Save Our Species programme, the Special Climate Change Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund. In the international waters focal areas, GEF had approved funding for four projects, totalling US\$ 43 million and leveraging an additional US\$ 234 million; in the land degradation focal area, funding for 10 projects had been approved, amounting to US\$ 28 million and leveraging US\$ 113 million. In total, US\$ 747 million had been allocated during the reporting period to further the objectives of the Convention, leveraging US\$ 3.8 billion in additional resources, which represented a total financial activity of US\$ 4.5 billion during the reporting period.

134. As Parties progressed towards implementation of the Aichi Targets, it boded well that GEF provided such a diversity of funding pathways to help Parties mobilize the necessary resources. To date, GEF had also approved proposals from 111 countries to revise their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and he encouraged countries that had not done so to engage with GEF in order to address possible obstacles. The new Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund, established on the proposal of the Government of Japan during its presidency of the Conference of the Parties, had so far approved projects from three countries that sought to develop concrete access and benefit-sharing agreements. It had also approved one global project aimed at facilitating the ratification process in 30 countries, with the generous support of the Governments of Japan, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

135. Introducing the report from the Expert Team of the full assessment of the amount needed for the implementation of the Convention by developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the sixth replenishment period of the trust fund of the Global Environment Facility, contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/35, Mr. Gilles Kleitz, a member of the CBD Expert Team, said that the Team had identified the funding requirements for activities under each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets for the sixth GEF replenishment period (2014–2018) on the basis of data provided by countries, GEF and other donors and experts. Those needs had then been assessed against the availability of funding from GEF and other sources. He gave a brief overview of the results of the analysis, details of which were contained in section III of the report.

136. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Canada, Colombia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt (on behalf of the Arab countries), the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Fiji, Ghana, India, Japan, Kiribati, Mexico, Namibia, Norway, the Philippines, Senegal, Switzerland and Tajikistan.

137. At the 4th meeting of the Working Group, on 10 October 2012, the Chair established an open-ended group of the Friends of the Chair, to be facilitated by Mr. Jozef Buys (Belgium), to address issues relating to the financial mechanism and to discuss a draft decision on that subject.

138. At its 6th meeting, on 11 October 2012, the Working Group heard a progress report from the facilitator of the group of the Friends of the Chair on issues relating to the financial mechanism. It was agreed that the group would continue its discussions.

139. At its 8th meeting, on 15 October 2012, the Working Group resumed consideration of the item.

140. The representatives of Namibia and the Philippines proposed additional text for inclusion in the draft decision, concerning guidance to the financial mechanism.

141. The Chair suggested that the new paragraphs should be referred to the group of the Friends of the Chair for further debate. It was agreed that the group of the Friends of the Chair on issues relating to the financial mechanism would continue its discussions.

142. At its 9th meeting, on 16 October 2012, the Working Group heard a report from Mr. Buys on the work of the group of the Friends of the Chair. It was agreed that the group would continue its discussions.

143. At its 13th meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Working Group heard a final report from the facilitator of the group of the Friends of the Chair on issues relating to the financial mechanism and considered the draft decision that had been discussed.

144. The representative of Colombia, supported by the representatives of Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador and Peru, expressed deep concern over the information contained in the document on financial projections for GEF-5 programming options (GEF/C.43/08) circulated to focal points in preparation for the GEF Council meeting on 14 and 15 November 2012. According to that document, the estimated GEF-5 resource envelope indicated a possible shortfall of about US\$ 590 million, or 13.8 per cent, against the target envelope for GEF-5, which could affect, among other things, biodiversity-related activities. It was extremely worrying that, at a time when the Conference of the Parties was discussing the mobilization of resources, scenarios were being contemplated that would jeopardize the implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets at national level.

145. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on the financial mechanism, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.30.

146. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.30 as decision XI/5. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 5. COOPERATION, OUTREACH AND THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON BIODIVERSITY

5.1. United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

5.2. Cooperation with international organizations, other conventions and initiatives

147. Working Group II took up agenda items 5.1 and 5.2 at its 5th meeting, on 10 October 2012. In considering the items, the Working Group had before it: notes by the Executive Secretary on the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity and the assessment of the results of the International Year of Biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/16) and cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/17); recommendation 4/6 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation of the Convention (Cooperation with other conventions: the biodiversity-related conventions and the Rio conventions); and recommendations XV/7 (Arctic biodiversity) and XVI/15 (Collaborative work on biodiversity and agriculture, forests, and biodiversity and health) of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2). It also had before it, as information documents: a progress report on the contribution by the United Nations system to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011–2020) prepared by the United Nations Environment Management Group (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/5); the report of the first meeting of the Informal Liaison Group on Biological and Cultural Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/11); a progress report on collaborative and mainstreaming activities with the health sector (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/27); the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Global Framework 2012–2020 under the United Nations Development Programme (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/28); an FAO progress report on the implementation of the international pollinators initiative (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/29); a note by the Executive Secretary on the development of poverty-biodiversity indicators and their eventual application (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/40); a submission of views on the form and content of a process to enhance coordination, coherence and national-level synergies among biodiversity-related conventions (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/31); the report of the first session of the Ad Hoc Technical Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing for Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/39); a report on UNEP activities in the area of biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/41); a report on the contribution of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) to the implementation of relevant decisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/44); a note by the Executive Secretary on recent cooperation agreements in support of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/46); and a review of the implementation of the guidelines on biodiversity and tourism development (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/52/Rev.1).

148. In conjunction with agenda items 5.1 and 5.2, the Working Group also considered agenda items 13.2 (Forest biodiversity) and 13.5 (Agricultural biodiversity). Recommendation XVI/15 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice was relevant to both items.

149. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Benin, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Ecuador, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, the Federated States of Micronesia, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, South Africa, Switzerland and Thailand.

150. A statement was also made by the representative of FAO.

151. Further statements were made by the representatives of the German League for Nature and Environment - Deutscher Naturschutzring, IIFB, the International Tropical Timber Organization and Practical Action.

152. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that he would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed, recommendations 4/1 and 4/6 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation of the Convention, and recommendations XV/7 and XVI/15 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

153. At its 10th meeting, on 16 October 2012, the Working Group took up a draft decision on cooperation with international organizations, other conventions and initiatives, submitted by the Chair.

154. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Ecuador, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), New Zealand, Norway and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

155. At its 11th meeting, on 17 October 2012, the Working Group continued its discussion of the draft decision.

156. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Gabon, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Switzerland, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and Zambia.

157. It was agreed that all issues relating to the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity would be reflected in the draft decision on review of progress in providing capacity-building support to Parties, promoting communication, education and public awareness and strengthening of the clearing-house mechanism and technology transfer and cooperation submitted under agenda item 3.

158. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on cooperation with international organizations, other conventions and initiatives, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.16.

159. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.16 as decision XI/6. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

5.3. *Business and biodiversity*

5.4. *Engagement of other stakeholders, major groups and subnational authorities*

160. Working Group II took up agenda items 5.3 and 5.4 at its 5th meeting, on 10 October 2012. In considering the items, the Working Group had before it: draft decisions put forward by the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation of the Convention and by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2); a progress report on gender mainstreaming (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/32); and notes by the Executive Secretary on engagement of stakeholders and major groups (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/18) and engagement with business (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/18/Add.1). It also had before it, as information documents: the report of the first meeting of the Informal Liaison Group on Biological and Cultural Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/11); a report by the Executive Secretary on progress made by national, subnational and local governments in the implementation of decision X/22 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/32); a paper on the Environment-Gender Index

(UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/43); a progress report on the Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/45); a results report on world wide views on biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/57); and a note by the Executive Secretary on best policy guidance for the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in standards (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/59).

161. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina (on its own behalf and on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries), Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, the Dominican Republic, Egypt (on behalf of the Arab countries), the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Gabon, Guatemala, India, Japan, Mexico, the Federated States of Micronesia, Norway, Singapore, Switzerland and Thailand.

162. A statement was also made by the representative of the Global Youth Biodiversity Network.

163. At its 6th meeting, on 11 October 2012, the Working Group resumed consideration of the items.

164. Statements were made by the representatives of FAO and UNEP-WCMC.

165. Statements were also made by the representatives of EcoNexus, the Amazon Cooperation Network, the Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for Community Empowerment and the Women's Caucus. The statements made by non-governmental organizations were supported by the representatives of Cameroon, the Dominican Republic, Gabon and Guatemala.

166. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that he would prepare three separate texts for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed and recommendations 4/7 and 4/8 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation of the Convention: one on business and biodiversity; one on engagement of other stakeholders, major groups and subnational authorities; and one on the progress report on gender mainstreaming.

Business and biodiversity

167. At its 10th meeting, on 16 October 2012, the Working Group took up a draft decision on business and biodiversity, submitted by the Chair.

168. Statements were made by Argentina (on its own behalf and on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries), Australia, Belarus, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Gabon, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Switzerland and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

169. Following the discussion, the Chair established an open-ended group of the Friends of the Chair, to be facilitated by Ms. Nicola Breier (Germany), to address issues requiring further consultation.

170. At its 12th meeting, on 18 October 2012, the Working Group resumed consideration of the draft decision on business and biodiversity and heard a final report by Ms. Breier on the deliberations of the group of the Friends of the Chair.

171. The representative of Liberia said that the draft decision needed to include a reference to business being held accountable for its use of biodiversity.

172. A statement was made by the representative of Argentina.

173. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on business and biodiversity, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.21.

174. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.21 as decision XI/7. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

Engagement of other stakeholders, major groups and subnational authorities

175. At its 10th meeting, on 16 October 2012, the Working Group took up a draft decision on engagement of other stakeholders, major groups and subnational authorities.

176. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Gabon, South Africa and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

177. The Chair said that, based on the discussions, he would prepare a revised text for consideration by the Working Group.

178. At its 12th meeting, on 18 October 2012, the Working Group took up the revised version of the draft decision.

179. Statements were made by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Canada, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia) and Norway.

180. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on engagement of other stakeholders, major groups and subnational authorities, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.26.

181. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.26 as decision XI/8. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

Progress report on gender mainstreaming

182. At its 10th meeting, on 16 October 2012, the Working Group took up a draft decision on the progress report on gender mainstreaming.

183. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada and the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia).

184. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on the progress report on gender mainstreaming, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.12.

185. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.12 as decision XI/9. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 6. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

6.1 Periodicity of meetings

6.3 Retirement of decisions

186. Working Group II took up agenda items 6.1 and 6.3 together at its 6th meeting, on 11 October 2012. In considering the items, the Working Group had before it a draft decision put forward

by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2), a note on the Multi-Year Programme of Work and the periodicity of meetings of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/10 and Add.1) and a note by the Executive Secretary on retirement of decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/20). It also had before it, as an information document, draft proposals on the retirement of decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/1).

187. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon (on behalf of the African Group), the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Gabon, India, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Norway, South Africa, Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

188. A statement was also made by the representative of the CBD Alliance.

189. The Chair said that he would prepare two separate texts, on periodicity of meetings and on retirement of decisions, respectively, for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed.

Periodicity of meetings

190. At its 11th meeting, on 17 October 2012, the Working Group took up a draft decision on periodicity of meetings.

191. The Chair informed the Working Group that he would prepare a revised text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the informal consultations and comments received in writing from Parties.

192. At its 12th meeting, on 18 October 2012, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on periodicity of meetings, submitted by the Chair.

193. The Working Group approved the draft decision on periodicity of meetings for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.18.

194. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.18 as decision XI/10. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

Retirement of decisions

195. At its 11th meeting, on 17 October 2012, the Working Group took up a draft decision on retirement of decisions.

196. Statements were made by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

197. The Chair said that he would prepare a revised text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account informal consultations, comments received in writing from Parties and the views expressed orally.

198. At its 12th meeting, on 18 October 2012, the Working Group took up a revised version of the draft decision on retirement of decisions, submitted by the Chair.

199. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Mexico and the Philippines.

200. The representative of the Philippines requested that the process whereby the Conference of the Parties retired decisions adopted at previous meetings be reviewed.

201. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on retirement of decisions for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.19.

202. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.19 as decision XI/12. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

6.2. *Consideration of the need to strengthen the existing mechanism of the Convention and the need for and possible development of additional mechanisms*

203. Working Group II took up agenda item 6.2 at its 6th meeting, on 11 October 2012. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it: draft decisions put forward by the fifteenth and sixteenth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2); a note by the Executive Secretary containing a synthesis of views on the need for and possible development of additional mechanisms to enable Parties to meet their commitments under the Convention and the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/19); and a note by the Executive Secretary on collaboration with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services (IPBES) (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/19/Add.1). It also had before it, as information documents: a compilation of views on the need for and possible development of additional mechanisms to enable Parties to meet their commitments under the Convention and the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/3); a note by the Executive Secretary on the working relationship between the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/14); and views from Parties and organizations on collaboration with IPBES (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/51).

204. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Gabon, Ghana, India, Japan, Kuwait, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, South Africa (on behalf of the African Group), Switzerland, Thailand and Timor-Leste.

205. Statements were also made by the representatives of Friends of the Earth International (also on behalf of Biofuelswatch, EcoNexus, Ecoropa, the ETC Group and Third World Network), the Indian Biodiversity Forum, La Via Campesina and the Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for Community Empowerment.

Ways and means to improve the effectiveness of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and collaboration with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

206. Following the discussion by the Working Group at its 6th meeting, on 11 October 2012, the Chair established an open-ended group of the Friends of the Chair, to be facilitated by Mr. Horst Korn (Germany), to address issues relating to ways and means to improve the effectiveness of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and collaboration with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

207. At its 9th meeting, on 16 October 2012, the Working Group heard a report by Mr. Korn on the work of the group of the Friends of the Chair. It was agreed that the group would continue its discussions.

208. At its 11th meeting, on 17 October 2012, the Working Group heard a further report by Mr. Korn on the work of the group of the Friends of the Chair. It was again agreed that the group would continue its discussions.

209. The Chair said that, once the Friends of the Chair had completed their discussions, he would prepare a revised text on issues relating to ways and means to improve the effectiveness of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and collaboration with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for consideration by the Working Group.

210. At its 12th meeting, on 18 October 2012, the Working Group heard a final report by Mr. Korn on the deliberations of the group of the Friends of the Chair.

211. A statement was made by the representative of Mexico.

212. The Working Group approved the draft decision on ways and means to improve the effectiveness of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and collaboration with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.20.

213. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.20 as decision XI/13. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

New and emerging issues

214. At the 6th meeting of the Working Group, on 11 October 2012, the Chair established an open-ended group of the Friends of the Chair, to be facilitated by Mr. Hesiquio Benítez Díaz (Mexico), to address matters relating to new and emerging issues.

215. At its 9th meeting, on 16 October 2012, the Working Group heard a report by Mr. Benítez Díaz on the work of the group of the Friends of the Chair. It was agreed that the group would continue its discussions.

216. At its 12th meeting, on 18 October 2012, the Working Group heard a report by Mr. Benítez Díaz on the outcome of deliberations in the group of the Friends of the Chair.

217. The Working Group took up a draft decision on new and emerging issues, which had been prepared on the basis of deliberations in the group of the Friends of the Chair, also taking into account views expressed orally and comments submitted by Parties in writing.

218. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Paraguay, the Philippines, Switzerland and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

219. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on new and emerging issues, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.24.

At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.24 as decision XI/11. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 7. ARTICLE 8(j) AND RELATED PROVISIONS

220. Working Group I took up agenda item 7 at its 4th meeting, on 10 October 2012. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, as contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2), with the exception of recommendation 7/7, on development of indicators relevant for traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use, which was taken up under agenda item 3.3. The Working Group also had before it: the revised compilation of views on Article 10 with focus on Article 10(c) (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/7/INF/5/Rev.1); the report of the meeting on Article 10 with a focus on Article 10(c), as a major component of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/7/5/Add.1); and the revised recommendations arising from the ninth and tenth sessions of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/7/7/Rev.1).

221. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Benin, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group), the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Fiji (also on behalf of Kiribati, the Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Samoa, the Solomon Islands and Tonga), Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq (on behalf of the Arab countries), Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, Thailand and Togo.

222. A statement was also made by the representative of WIPO.

223. Further statements were made by the representatives of the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network of Latin America and the Caribbean, and IIFB. A statement was also read out on behalf of the International Forum of Local Communities, as well as other indigenous and local community representatives.

224. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed and recommendations 7/1, 7/2, 7/3, 7/5 and 7/8 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions. At the suggestion of the Chair, a contact group was established, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ole Hendrickson (Canada), to discuss the unresolved elements in recommendations 7/4 and 7/6 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions.

225. At the 8th meeting of the Working Group, on 12 October 2012, the Chair announced that the contact group had concluded its discussions, on the basis of which text on recommendations 7/4 and 7/6 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions would be incorporated into the Chair's text for consideration by the Working Group.

226. At its 12th meeting, on 16 October 2012, the Working Group took up a draft decision on Article 8(j) and related provisions.

227. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Gabon, Grenada, Guatemala, Israel, New Zealand, Peru, the Philippines, Sweden and Timor-Leste.

228. The representative of the Philippines, supported by Peru, requested that the following statement be included in the report:

“In paragraph 1 of the annex on the terms of reference to advance task 15 of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions, we would like to insert the words ‘cultural property related to, and’ between the words ‘the recovery of’ and ‘traditional knowledge of biological diversity.’ This is because traditional knowledge is, for the most part, embodied in tangible items which are necessarily considered to be cultural property. That being the case, it is only natural to extend repatriation to cultural property.”

229. At its 13th meeting, on 16 October 2012, the Working Group resumed consideration of the draft decision.

230. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark (also on behalf of Greenland), the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Guatemala, India, Israel, Mexico, Norway, Peru, the Philippines and Timor-Leste.

231. At its 14th meeting, on 17 October 2012, the Working Group continued its consideration of the draft decision.

232. Statements were made by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group), the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Israel, Norway, Peru and Switzerland.

233. A statement was also made by the representative of IIFB.

234. At its 16th meeting, on 18 October 2012, the Working Group continued its consideration of the draft decision.

235. Statements were made by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), New Zealand, Norway and Timor-Leste.

236. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on Article 8(j) and related provisions, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.13.

237. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.13 as decision XI/14. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

238. After the adoption of the decision, the representative of Colombia, supported by Brazil, requested that the following statement be included in the report:

“Colombia wishes to state its concern over the decision taken by Parties to finance the meetings of the Working Group on Article 8(j) through the Voluntary Fund for Facilitating the Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities in the Convention in the current programme budget. This situation should not be seen as a precedent. At its next meeting, the Conference of the Parties must take a decision to reincorporate this activity into the core budget, in order to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work adopted at the current meeting of the Conference of the Parties. We recognize and are grateful to those countries which, thanks to their unconditional commitment to the Convention, have come forward as donors so that the eighth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) can take place in this intersessional period and be funded through the Voluntary Fund. However, although we can be sure that this next session will take

place, it remains uncertain what will happen to the work of a group with cross-cutting responsibilities aimed at achieving the objectives of the Convention, the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Targets, responsibilities that we as Parties to this Convention have entrusted to this Group. In conclusion, we ask ourselves what to tell our indigenous and local communities and we therefore raise this concern.”

ITEM 8. REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON ISLAND BIODIVERSITY

239. Working Group I took up agenda item 8 at its 1st meeting, on 8 October 2012. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it recommendation XVI/3 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on the in-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity, as contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2), and a note by the Executive Secretary on the in-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/4).

240. At the invitation of the Chair, Mr. Spencer Thomas (Grenada) gave a short presentation on the importance of reviewing the programme of work on island biodiversity, on behalf of the Global Island Partnership (GLISPA). Islands were biodiversity hotspots and yet faced the highest rates of extinction and biodiversity loss, resulting from, *inter alia*, invasive alien species and increasingly intense and frequent natural disasters. Parties were therefore urged to redouble their efforts to conserve and protect island biodiversity, for the sake of the future of the planet.

241. Statements were made by the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group), the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, India, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, the Seychelles (on behalf of the small island developing States), Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United States of America.

242. Statements were also made by the representatives of IIFB and Island Conservation.

243. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed and recommendation XVI/3 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

244. At its 11th meeting, on 15 October 2012, the Working Group took up a draft decision on the review of the programme of work on island biodiversity.

245. Statements were made by the representatives of Benin, Chile, China, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Grenada, India, Madagascar, the Federated States of Micronesia, South Africa and Timor-Leste.

246. At the same meeting, the Working Group approved the draft decision on the review of the programme of work on island biodiversity, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.8.

247. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.8 as decision XI/15. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 9. ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

248. Working Group I took up agenda item 9 at its 1st meeting, on 8 October 2012. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on ecosystem restoration (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/21) and recommendation XV/2 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on ways and means to support ecosystem restoration, as contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2). The Working Group also had before it information documents on available guidance and guidelines on ecosystem restoration (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/17), available tools and technologies on ecosystem restoration (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/18) and the most used definitions and descriptions of key terms related to ecosystem restoration (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/19).

249. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group), the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Ghana, Guatemala, India, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand and Timor-Leste.

250. A statement was also made by the representative of FAO.

251. Further statements were made by the representatives of IIFB, IUCN and the Society for Ecological Restoration.

252. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed and recommendation XV/2 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

253. At its 8th meeting, on 12 October 2012, the Working Group took up a draft decision on ecosystem restoration.

254. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), India, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey and Yemen.

255. At its 9th meeting, on 12 October 2012, the Working Group resumed consideration of the draft decision.

256. Statements were made by the representatives of Belarus, Benin, Canada, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Grenada, India, Peru, Timor-Leste and Tunisia.

257. At its 14th meeting, on 17 October 2012, the Working Group continued its consideration of the draft decision.

258. Statements were made by the representatives of the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia) and Gabon.

259. At its 16th meeting, on 18 October 2012, the Working Group continued its consideration of the draft decision.

260. A statement was made by the representative of the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia).

261. The Working Group approved the draft decision on ecosystem restoration, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.11.

262. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft decision contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.11, as orally amended, as decision XI/16. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 10. MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY

10.1. Identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas

10.2. Other matters related to marine and coastal biodiversity

263. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October 2012, Working Group I, at the suggestion of the Chair, decided to take up sub-items 10.1 and 10.2 simultaneously.

264. In considering item 10.1, the Working Group had before it a progress report on describing areas meeting the criteria of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) prepared by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/22) and recommendation XVI/4 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on marine and coastal biodiversity: ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, including the annexed summary report, as contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2). The Working Group also had before it, as information documents, a note by the Executive Secretary on progress in refining descriptions of areas meeting EBSA criteria in the North-East Atlantic (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/38) and the 2012 interim status report on the OSPAR Network of Marine Protected Areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/42).

265. In considering item 10.2, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing the revised voluntary guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments in marine and coastal areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/23) and recommendations XVI/5, on marine and coastal biodiversity: sustainable fisheries and addressing adverse impacts of human activities on marine and coastal biodiversity, and XVI/6, on marine and coastal biodiversity: marine spatial planning and voluntary guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments in marine and coastal areas, of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, as contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2).

266. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, the Federated States of Micronesia, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Senegal, South Africa (on behalf of the African Group), Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey and the United States of America.

267. A statement was read out on behalf of the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea. Statements were also made by the representatives of FAO and UNEP.

268. Further statements were made by the representatives of Greenpeace, IIFB, IUCN, the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific, the World Forum of Fisher Peoples (also on behalf of the International Collective in Support of Fish Workers) and the Young Naturalist Network.

269. The representative of Mexico requested that the following statement be included in the report:

(with reference to item 10.1)

“Mexico attaches great importance to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity and therefore strongly welcomes the fact that the issue is being considered in this forum. In particular, my delegation would like to make the following specific comments with respect to the identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine and coastal areas (EBSAs):

“First, it should be borne in mind that, as established in paragraph 26 of decision X/29, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its tenth meeting, the application of EBSA criteria is merely a technical and scientific exercise; exclusive competence for the formal identification of EBSAs and the selection of management and conservation measures at the international level rests with States, through the United Nations General Assembly, which plays the central role in this matter. The above was reiterated in paragraph 162 of the outcome document of the Rio+20 Conference, “The Future We Want”.

“Second, given the above, it should be taken into account, when adopting the reports of the recent regional workshops on this subject, that nothing contained in those reports can be construed to affect or alter the rights and obligations of States under international law, nor their positions or views with respect to the law of the sea. Likewise, these reports cannot be construed to contradict the work and competence of the international organizations competent in this matter.”

(with reference to item 10.2)

“Mexico thanks the Secretariat of the Convention for the work carried out in preparing the revised version of the draft voluntary guidelines, which reflects some of the comments made by my delegation, and would like to make the following comments on that document:

“First, the guidelines are purely voluntary and do not in any way undermine the competence bestowed on the various international organizations by international law, in particular that of the United Nations General Assembly and the International Seabed Authority.

“With regard to the United Nations General Assembly, it should be recalled that environmental impact assessments are an integral part of the thematic package under negotiation in the Working Group on marine biodiversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, along with the issues of marine genetic resources and marine protected areas.

“Second, the voluntary guidelines are simply a reference tool for States and competent international organizations, which may use them freely, in full or in

part, and adapt them according to national needs. Under no circumstances can the use of the guidelines constitute international practice.

“Third, Mexico notes with concern that the draft voluntary guidelines duplicate, to a certain extent, the developments made with regard to environmental impact assessment by the International Seabed Authority in its regulations on mineral prospecting and exploration.

“At the appropriate time, my delegation will provide the Secretariat with suggestions for amendments to the draft voluntary guidelines, with a view to ensuring consistency with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and with the decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity itself, in particular decision X/29.

“For example, Mexico suggests that, when reference is made in the draft voluntary guidelines to seabeds beyond areas of national jurisdiction, the term ‘international seabed area’ should be used instead of the term ‘seabed’, in line with Article 1, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.”

270. The representative of Argentina requested that the following statement be included in the report:

“The delegation of Argentina welcomes the work carried out by the Secretariat in the preparation of the documents and expresses its satisfaction for the achievements made in the protection of marine and coastal biological diversity within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

“However, Argentina wishes to highlight that our country maintains, as a general principle, that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is the basic and essential legal framework for all ocean-related activities, including conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction; as such, the issue should be addressed by forums directly related to the law of the sea.

“With regard to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 22, paragraph 2 states that ‘Contracting Parties shall implement this Convention with respect to the marine environment consistently with the rights and obligations of States under the law of the sea.’

“As such, Argentina notes that the United Nations General Assembly, through its resolution 59/24, has established an open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group to study issues related to conservation and the sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction. Regarding the negotiations of this group, as an outcome of its fourth meeting, the group adopted a recommendation to the General Assembly that essentially stated that it should be the United Nations General Assembly that initiates a process to ensure that the legal framework on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction addresses those issues. Any such process would discuss, inter alia, marine genetic resources, including access and benefit-sharing; measures such as management tools based on different areas, including marine protected areas; evaluations of environmental impacts; scientific marine-related research; capacity-building; and marine technology transfer.

“In addition, it should be noted that through the last United Nations General Assembly resolution on the oceans and the law of the sea (A/RES/66/231), the General Assembly decided to start the process recommended by the Working Group (in accordance with paragraph 167 of resolution A/RES/66/231) and requested the Secretary General to organize meetings of the Working Group. As a result, the Working Group held its fifth meeting, under an amended mandate, in accordance with which it submitted to the General Assembly recommendations, contained in document A/67/95, to be adopted at its sixty-seventh session. The recommendations demonstrate the strong intention of the Working Group to maintain the terms of its mandate.

“With that in mind and in relation to this agenda item, my country wishes to highlight (as previously done by Mexico and Japan) that the application of scientific criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) is a scientific and technical exercise, and that the identification of such EBSAs and the development of conservation and management measures is the responsibility of States and relevant intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and other instruments of international law (see paragraph 26 of decision X/29).

“Moreover, Argentina highlights the central role of the United Nations General Assembly in addressing issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in marine areas situated beyond national jurisdiction (paragraph 21 of decision X/29) and would not wish the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to affect the integrity of the ‘package’ of elements that make up the issue of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction in light of the terms of the aforementioned Working Group established by the General Assembly.

“Lastly, in relation to the voluntary guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments in marine and coastal areas, and as stated by the delegation of Mexico, these guidelines are simply a voluntary reference tool and do not pre-empt the powers of the United Nations General Assembly and the International Seabed Authority.

“As such, Argentina requests that the Conference of the Parties take note of the guidelines and expresses its concern regarding the possibility that they imply a fragmented approach to the issue of marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, thus undermining the package from the abovementioned Working Group.”

271. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that she would prepare two texts for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed and recommendations XVI/4 and XVI/5 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

Identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas

272. At its 10th meeting, on 15 October 2012, the Working Group took up a draft decision on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas.

273. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, the Cook Islands, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of

Croatia), Grenada, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Timor-Leste and Turkey.

274. At its 14th meeting, on 17 October 2012, the Working Group resumed consideration of the draft decision.

275. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Gabon, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway and the Russian Federation.

276. At its 15th meeting, on 17 October 2012, the Working Group continued its consideration of the draft decision.

277. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Ecuador, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Japan, the Russian Federation and Timor-Leste.

278. The representative of China requested that it be put on record that, while the Conference of the Parties had reviewed the summary report on the description of areas meeting the scientific criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, as contained in the annex to the draft decision, the contents of the report had not been formally endorsed by the Conference of the Parties, as a number of Parties were not in a position to do so.

279. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.29.

280. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.29 as decision XI/17. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

Other matters related to marine and coastal biodiversity

281. At its 10th meeting, on 15 October 2012, the Working Group took up a draft decision on other matters related to marine and coastal biodiversity.

282. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Iceland, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Namibia, Norway, the Republic of Korea and South Africa.

283. At its 12th meeting, on 16 October 2012, the Working Group resumed consideration of the draft decision on other matters related to marine and coastal biodiversity and approved it, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.10.

284. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.10 as decision XI/18. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 11. BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND RELATED ISSUES***11.1. Advice on the application of relevant safeguards for biodiversity with regard to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries***

285. Working Group I took up agenda item 11.1 at its 3rd meeting, on 9 October 2012. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing advice on REDD+ safeguards, based on views received by Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/24), and recommendation XVI/7 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on advice on the application of relevant REDD+ safeguards for biodiversity and on possible indicators and potential mechanisms to assess impacts of REDD+ measures on biodiversity, as contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2).

286. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries), Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (on behalf of the African Group), El Salvador, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Fiji (also on behalf of Kiribati, the Federated States of Micronesia, Samoa and Tuvalu), Ghana, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Norway, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Togo, the United States of America, and Viet Nam.

287. A statement was also made by the representative of FAO.

288. Further statements were made by the representatives of the Global Forest Coalition, IIFB and the Women's Environment and Development Organization.

289. Following the exchange of views, it was agreed to establish an open-ended contact group, under the chairmanship of Ms. Robyn Bromley (Australia), to continue discussions on the agenda item.

290. At its 10th meeting, on 15 October 2012, the Working Group heard a progress report from the chair of the contact group.

291. At its 17th meeting, on 18 October 2012, the Working Group took up a draft decision, based on the discussions of the contact group, on advice on the application of relevant safeguards for biodiversity with regard to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

292. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Benin, Brazil, Ethiopia, Qatar and Timor-Leste.

293. The representative of Ethiopia requested that the following statement be included in the report:

“In paragraph 6 of the annex to the draft decision, Ethiopia proposed the addition of ‘by developed countries’ in line 3, following the word ‘support’, as the sentence was not clear and also the intention of having adequate and predictable support should indicate the source.”

294. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on advice on the application of relevant safeguards for biodiversity with regard to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable

management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.27.

295. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.27 as decision XI/19. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

11.2 Studies on climate-related geoengineering

296. Working Group I took up agenda item 11.2 at its 3rd meeting, on 9 October 2012. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it recommendation XVI/9 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on technical and regulatory matters on geoengineering, as contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2), and an information note containing additional information on options for definitions of climate-related geoengineering (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/26).

297. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries), the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group), the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, India, Kuwait, Malaysia, Norway, the Philippines, Qatar, South Africa and the United States of America.

298. Statements were also made by the representatives of the Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration, the Global Forest Coalition and the Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for Community Empowerment.

299. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed and recommendation XVI/9 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

300. At the suggestion of the Chair, it was agreed to establish an open-ended group of the Friends of the Chair, under the chairmanship of Ms. Ana María Hernández Salgar (Colombia), to discuss outstanding issues related to the draft decision. The delegations of Brazil, the European Union, Ghana, Norway, the Philippines and South Africa were particularly invited to participate.

301. At its 10th meeting, on 15 October 2012, the Working Group heard a progress report from the chair of the group of the Friends of the Chair.

302. At its 16th meeting, on 18 October 2012, the Working Group heard a further report from the chair of the group of the Friends of the Chair. The group had concluded its negotiations and had produced a draft decision on climate-related geoengineering, which the Working Group then took up.

303. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Gabon, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, South Africa, Sudan and Timor-Leste.

304. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on climate-related geoengineering, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.23.

305. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.23 as decision XI/20. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

306. The representative of the United States of America requested that the following statement be included in the report:

“The United States objects to the content of paragraph 12 of decision XI/20 on climate-related geoengineering.”

11.3 Other matters related to biodiversity and climate change

307. Working Group I took up agenda item 11.3 at its 3rd meeting, on 8 October 2012. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing a progress report on biodiversity and climate change and the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/25), recommendation XVI/8 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on proposals on integrating biodiversity considerations into climate-change-related activities, including addressing gaps in knowledge and information, as contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2), and an information document on organic carbon stocks and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/25).

308. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Fiji (also on behalf of Kiribati, the Federated States of Micronesia, Samoa and Tuvalu), India, Japan, Qatar and Thailand.

309. A statement was also made by the representative of the Convention on Migratory Species.

310. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed and recommendation XVI/8 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

311. At its 8th meeting, on 12 October 2012, the Working Group took up a draft decision on other matters related to biodiversity and climate change.

312. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belarus, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Grenada, Guinea, India, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Somalia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkey, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Yemen.

313. At its 9th meeting, on 12 October 2012, the Working Group resumed consideration of the draft decision.

314. A statement was made by the representative of the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia).

315. At its 14th meeting, on 17 October 2012, the Working Group continued its consideration of the draft decision.

316. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil and the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia).

317. At its 16th meeting, on 18 October 2012, the Working Group continued its consideration of the draft decision.

318. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Israel, Japan and New Zealand.

319. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on other matters related to biodiversity and climate change, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.6.

320. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.6 as decision XI/21. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

321. The representative of Brazil requested that the following statement be included in the report:

“Brazil would like to have recorded in the report our view that SBSTTA recommendation XVI/8 and decision XI/21 on agenda item 11.3 place additional burdens on developing countries in relation to climate change, which, in accordance with the principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, must take into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and be implemented according to Article 4.7 of the Framework Convention.”

ITEM 12. BIODIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT

322. Working Group II took up agenda item 12 at its 7th meeting, on 11 October 2012. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it draft decisions put forward by the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2), a note by the Executive Secretary on the outcome of the meeting of the expert group on poverty eradication and development (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/33/Rev.1), and elements for terms of reference for the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/33/Add.1). It also had before it, as information documents, a compilation of comments on the Dehradun Recommendations submitted to the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/4) and a note by the Executive Secretary on the development of poverty-biodiversity indicators and their eventual application (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/40).

323. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina (on its own behalf and on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries), Australia, Belarus, the Plurinational State of Bolivia (also on behalf of Cuba and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon (on behalf of the African Group), China, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt (on behalf of the Arab countries), the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Gabon, Grenada, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia and Zimbabwe.

324. A statement was also made by the representative of FAO.

325. Further statements were made by the representatives of the Indian Biodiversity Forum, IIFB and the Women’s Environment and Development Organization. Their statements were supported by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Brazil.

326. Following the discussion, the Chair informed the Working Group that he would establish an open-ended group of the Friends of the Chair to address issues relating to biodiversity and development.
327. At the 8th meeting of the Working Group, on 15 October 2012, the Chair invited Ms. Prudence Tangham Galega (Cameroon) to act as facilitator of the group of the Friends of the Chair.
328. At its 9th meeting, on 16 October 2012, the Working Group heard a report by Ms. Tangham Galega on the work of the group of the Friends of the Chair. It was agreed that the group would continue its discussions.
329. The Chair said that he would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the consultations and comments received in writing from Parties.
330. At its 11th meeting, on 17 October 2012, the Working Group heard a report by Mr. Moustafa Fouda (Egypt), on behalf of the group of the Friends of the Chair, on the outcome of consultations.
331. The Working Group took up a draft decision on biodiversity for poverty eradication and development, submitted by the Chair.
332. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador and Egypt.
333. At its 12th meeting, on 18 October 2012, the Working Group resumed discussion of the draft decision.
334. The Working Group approved the draft decision on biodiversity for poverty eradication and development, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.14.
335. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.14 as decision XI/22. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 13. OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES ARISING FROM THE TENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

13.1. Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands

336. Working Group I took up agenda item 13.1 at its 5th meeting, on 10 October 2012. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing a progress report on biodiversity and climate change and on the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/25).
337. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the African Group), Colombia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Guinea, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the Arab countries), Switzerland and Yemen.
338. Statements were also made by the representatives of FAO and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.
339. A further statement was made by the representative of IIFB.
340. The Working Group took note of the report contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/25.

13.2 Forest biodiversity

341. Agenda item 13.2 was considered by Working Group II in conjunction with agenda items 5.1 and 5.2 (see paragraphs 146 to 158 above).

13.3 Inland waters biodiversity

342. Working Group I took up agenda item 13.3 at its 4th meeting, on 10 October 2012. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing a summary report on the work of the expert group on maintaining the ability of biodiversity to continue to support the water cycle (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/30) and recommendation XV/5 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, as contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2). The Working Group also had before it, as information documents, the full report of the expert group on maintaining the ability of biodiversity to continue to support the water cycle (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/2) and a report of a study on the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity: water and wetlands (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/22).

343. At the invitation of the Chair, the representative of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands presented the main conclusions of the expert group on maintaining the ability of biodiversity to continue to support the water cycle, contained in documents UNEP/CBD/COP/11/30 (summary report) and UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/2 (full report). The group had been jointly established by the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity, in accordance with decision X/28, paragraph 39, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting. He also drew attention to a report on a study commissioned by the Ramsar Convention and prepared by The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) on water and wetlands (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/22). Parties were urged to read the draft conclusions contained therein and provide comments to its authors by the deadline of mid-November 2012.

344. At the 5th meeting of the Working Group, on 10 October 2012, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the African Group), Canada, Colombia, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Japan, Kuwait, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Togo.

345. A statement was also made by the representative of FAO.

346. Further statements were made by representatives of IIFB and the International Collective in Support of Fish Workers (also on behalf of the World Forum of Fisher Peoples).

347. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed and recommendation XV/5 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

348. At its 11th meeting, on 15 October 2012, the Working Group took up a draft decision on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.

349. Statements were made by the representatives of China, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), India, Switzerland and Timor-Leste.

350. A statement was also made by the representative of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

351. At the same meeting, the Working Group approved the draft decision on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.7.

352. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.7 as decision XI/23. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

13.4. Protected areas

353. Working Group I took up agenda item 13.4 at its 5th meeting, on 10 October 2012. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing a report on progress in implementing the programme of work and achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and on the preparation of action plans for the programme of work (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/26), and, in an information document, the 2012 Interim Status Report on the OSPAR Network of Marine Protected Areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/42).

354. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Benin, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group), the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Gabon, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, the Federated States of Micronesia (also on behalf of Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa and Tonga), Mozambique, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar (on behalf of the Arab countries), Serbia, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Arab Emirates.

355. A statement was also made by the representative of IIFB.

356. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed and the recommendations prepared by the Executive Secretary, as contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/26.

357. At its 11th meeting, on 15 October 2012, the Working Group took up a draft decision on protected areas.

358. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Benin, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Gabon, Guatemala, Indonesia, Israel, Madagascar, Malaysia, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turkey.

359. At the same meeting, the Working Group approved the draft decision on protected areas, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.9.

360. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.9 as decision XI/24. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

13.5 Agricultural biodiversity

361. Agenda item 13.5 was considered by Working Group II in conjunction with agenda items 5.1 and 5.2 (see paragraphs 146 to 158 above).

13.6. Sustainable use of biodiversity

362. Working Group I took up agenda item 13.6 at its 6th meeting, on 11 October 2012. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing information on options for the development of a collaborative partnership on sustainable wildlife management (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/29) and recommendation XV/6 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on the sustainable use of biodiversity, as contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2).

363. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries), Australia, Benin, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Sudan, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Turkey.

364. Statements were also made by the representatives of FAO and the International Treaty on Plant and Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

365. Further statements were made by the representatives of IIFB, TRAFFIC (also on behalf of WWF International) and the Young Naturalist Network.

366. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed and recommendation XV/6 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

367. At its 14th meeting, on 17 October 2012, the Working Group took up a draft decision on the sustainable use of biodiversity.

368. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Benin, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Gabon, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Paraguay, the Russian Federation and Timor-Leste.

369. At its 15th meeting, on 17 October 2012, the Working Group resumed consideration of the draft decision.

370. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Benin, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Gabon, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Qatar, South Africa, Sudan and Timor-Leste.

371. At its 16th meeting, on 18 October 2012, the Working Group continued its consideration of the draft decision.

372. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, China, Ethiopia and the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia).

373. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on the sustainable use of biodiversity, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.15.

374. The representative of Ethiopia requested that the following statement be included in the report:

“Ethiopia raised a concern that the sustainable utilization of biodiversity should not be limited to bushmeat. Again, there was a title–content mismatch that should be considered by the Secretariat.”

375. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.15 as decision XI/25. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

13.7 Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

376. Working Group I took up agenda item 13.7 at its 6th meeting, on 11 October 2012. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it recommendation XVI/10 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, as contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2).

377. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), India, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, Thailand and Timor-Leste.

378. A statement was also made by the representative of FAO.

379. Further statements were made by the representatives of Botanic Gardens Conservation International, the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation and TRAFFIC (also on behalf of WWF International).

380. The representative of Peru requested that the following statement be included in the report:

“Peru fully supports the draft recommendation developed for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting, which, in paragraphs 6 (a) and (b), highlights the importance of the indicator framework for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the possibility of applying the indicators contained in recommendation XV/1 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.

“However, countries like Peru, which are centres of origin of genetic diversity, are home to a great deal of plant diversity, which, being as yet unknown, must be identified to allow for compliance with the Aichi Targets. Countries must develop capacity in order to strengthen the required national institutions, such as herbaria, botanical gardens, and in situ and ex situ germplasm banks.

“Therefore, we propose inserting the words ‘national and international’ before ‘partner organizations’ in paragraph 13.

“While compiling existing plant diversity in a global flora database is of crucial importance, this does not obviate the need to strengthen national and regional platforms on national and regional flora in order to allow for their rational use by the different domestic users in the signatory State.

“We therefore suggest adding the words ‘and strengthen the development of national and regional flora databases’ at the end of paragraph 17, following

‘Target 1 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation’.

“These two additions would meet the needs of researchers in my country, and I think of Parties in general, namely to underscore fair distribution of international efforts aimed at strengthening national and regional capacity for the conservation and sustainable use of plant diversity in countries faced with the threat of mining activities that hamper socially inclusive development.”

381. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.3.

382. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 12 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.3 as decision XI/26. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

13.8 Biofuels and biodiversity

383. Working Group I took up agenda item 13.8 at its 6th meeting, on 11 October 2012. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it recommendation XVI/13 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on biofuels and biodiversity, as contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2).

384. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), India, Kuwait, Niger, Norway, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, South Africa and Switzerland.

385. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on biofuels and biodiversity for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.2.

386. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 12 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.2 as decision XI/27. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

13.9 Invasive alien species

387. Working Group I took up agenda item 13.9 at its 7th meeting, on 11 October 2012. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing a progress report on the programme of work on invasive alien species (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/28), and recommendation XV/4 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on invasive alien species, as contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2).

388. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries), Australia, Bahrain, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Congo, the Dominican Republic (also on behalf of Haiti), Ecuador, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Gabon (on behalf of the African Group), Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, Samoa (also on behalf of the Cook Islands, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, the Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu), Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste and the United Arab Emirates (on behalf of the Arab countries).

389. Statements were also made by representatives of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention), FAO and the International Plant Protection Convention.

390. A further statement was made by the representative of the Young Naturalist Network.

391. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chair said that she would prepare a text for consideration by the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed, recommendation XV/4 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the elements of a draft decision contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/28, and information contained in documents UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/33 and UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/34.

392. At its 15th meeting, on 17 October 2012, the Working Group took up a draft decision on invasive alien species.

393. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Gabon, India, Israel, the Federated States of Micronesia, New Zealand, Peru, the Philippines, Singapore, Switzerland and Timor-Leste.

394. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on invasive alien species, as orally amended, for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.17.

395. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.17 as decision XI/28. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

13.10 Global Taxonomy Initiative

396. Working Group I took up agenda item 13.10 at its 7th meeting, on 11 October 2012. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it recommendations XV/3, on the draft capacity-building strategy for the Global Taxonomy Initiative, and XVI/11, on capacity-building for the Global Taxonomy Initiative, of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, as contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2).

397. The Working Group took up a draft decision on the Global Taxonomy Initiative, based on recommendations XV/3 and the annex to XVI/11 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and approved it for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.4.

398. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 12 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.4 as decision XI/29. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

13.11. Incentive measures

399. Working Group I took up agenda item 13.11 at its 7th meeting, on 11 October 2012. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing a progress report on activities undertaken by Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and initiatives and the Executive Secretary on incentive measures (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/34), and recommendation XVI/14 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on incentive measures: progress in implementing decision X/44, as contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.2). The Working Group also had before it, as an information

document, an updated synthesis of information on progress in implementing decision X/44 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/10).

400. The Working Group took up a draft decision on incentive measures, based on recommendation XVI/14 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

401. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries), Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), New Zealand and Sudan.

402. A statement was also made by the representative of FAO.

403. A further statement was made by the representative of the German League for Nature and Environment - Deutscher Naturschutzring.

404. The representative of Australia requested that the following statement be included in the report:

“Australia is a strong supporter of actions to identify and eliminate incentives that are harmful to biodiversity, and that all incentives must be implemented in manner that is consistent and in harmony with the three objectives of the Convention and other relevant international obligations.

“To this effect, with reference to preambular paragraph 5, Australia considers should it read:

‘Recognizes that eliminating, phasing out, or reforming incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity will make positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity more effective and/or less costly and should be undertaken in a manner consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.’”

405. The representative of Argentina requested that the following statement be included in the report:

“In relation to agenda item 13.11 of the agenda, related to incentive measures, Argentina has the honour to speak on behalf of GRULAC.

“GRULAC appreciates the work done by the Secretariat in the elaboration of the documents for this agenda item.

“In this respect, in relation to recommendation XVI/14 on incentive measures, GRULAC highlights the importance of the implementation of decision X/44 on incentives, contributing thereby to the application of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and, in particular, the Aichi Targets, as well as the resource mobilization strategy.

“In this sense, GRULAC welcomes the development and application of tools that help to identify incentives that are harmful for biodiversity. In addition, we celebrate the removal and reform of perverse subsidies for biodiversity, in accordance with paragraph (c) of the draft decision on this issue. In this respect, GRULAC wishes to highlight the unequal regional distribution of those subsidies, in particular in relation to the disparities between developed and developing countries. Moreover, we wish to emphasize the negative impact on biodiversity of the subsidies granted by developed country Parties to their agricultural and

fisheries production, reason why those subsidies shall be removed and eliminated. In this sense, we recall the importance to the WTO negotiations in the framework of the Doha programme of work.

“With regards to positive incentives, in general terms, with respect to the design and implementation of positive incentives for biodiversity, it is worth to highlight that the WTO provisions, among others, could relate with the programmes on payments of environmental services. In this sense, GRULAC is in favour of positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, but we make a call to ensure that those payments derive in actions for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and that they do not convert in perverse incentives through the grant of distortive agricultural subsidies by developed country Parties, subsidies which removal and elimination is under negotiation in the WTO.

“In this respect, in the references to paragraphs 6 and 10 of recommendation XVI/14 on ‘the promotion of positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other international relevant obligations’, GRULAC wishes to add after that phrase the following words: ‘including the rules of the World Trade Organization’.”

406. Following the exchange of views, the Working Group approved the draft decision on incentive measures for transmission to plenary in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.5.

407. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 12 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.5 as decision XI/30. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 14. ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

14.1. Report of the Executive Secretary on the administration of the Convention and the trust funds of the Convention

and

14.2. Administration of the Convention and budget for the trust funds of the Convention for the biennium 2013–2014

408. Agenda items 14.1 and 14.2 were taken up together at the opening plenary session of the meeting, on 8 October 2012. In considering the items, the Conference of the Parties had before it a report by the Executive Secretary on the administration of the Convention and the budget for the trust funds of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/9) and three notes by the Executive Secretary, on: (i) the proposed budget for the programme of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the biennium 2013–2014 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/10 and Corr.1); (ii) the programme and subprogramme activities and resources required (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/10/Add.1); and (iii) the financial implications of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.3). The Conference of the Parties also had before it, as an information document, a report by the Executive Secretary on the administration of the Convention and the budget for the trust funds of the Convention and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/36).

409. The Executive Secretary gave an overview of the information contained in his report (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/9). Payments made towards the core budget of the Convention (BY Trust Fund) were moderate, with 88.8 per cent of the amount approved by the Conference of the Parties for 2011 having been received by the end of that year, and 67.3 per cent of the amount for the current year

received as at 31 July 2012. On the other hand, financial commitment to the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for additional approved activities of the Convention (BE Trust Fund) was high: pledges received as at 31 July 2012 exceeded the amount approved for the biennium 2011–2012 by 39 per cent, largely thanks to the contribution of the Japan Biodiversity Fund. Contributions to the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for facilitating the participation of Parties in the Convention process (BZ Trust Fund) were much lower, with only 40 per cent of the approved amount for the biennium 2011–2012 having been received as at 31 July 2012, leading to a situation whereby the Secretariat had been unable to fund all requests from Parties to attend various meetings during the biennium. With regard to the staffing of the Secretariat, the report showed that 87.6 per cent of posts had been filled in the period 2011–2012.

410. Document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/10 on the proposed core budget of the Convention for the period 2013–2014 presented three options for Parties' consideration. The first option entailed a nominal increase of 23.3 per cent compared with 2011–2012, being the rate of growth required to fund activities during that biennium. It included a request for four additional professional posts, two additional general service staff posts and an upgrade for two existing professional posts. The second and third options called for a 7.5 per cent nominal increase and a zero per cent nominal increase, respectively. Both options involved: (i) reducing the number of official languages of the United Nations used at open-ended meetings of the Secretariat from six to three; (ii) reducing the frequency of meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to one per biennium; and (iii) freezing certain Secretariat posts and dividing the responsibilities under other posts between biosafety and access and benefit-sharing.

411. Documents UNEP/CBD/COP/11/10/Add.1 and Corr.1 provided details of the resources needed by the Secretariat under each programme and subprogramme of work, both from the core budget and from voluntary funds, while document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1/Add.3 contained a summary of the financial implications of draft decisions.

412. The President thanked the Executive Secretary for his assessment of the situation with respect to the budget and commended him and the Secretariat for their hard work during the intersessional period. On the proposal of the President, it was agreed that, in accordance with established practice, an open-ended contact group on the budget should be established, under the chairmanship of Mr. Conrod Hunte (Antigua and Barbuda).

413. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 12 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties heard an interim progress report by the chair of the open-ended contact group on the budget.

414. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties was informed that the open-ended contact group had concluded its negotiations. A draft decision on the budget, based on the outcome of the negotiations and contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.31, was introduced by the President.

415. At the same session, the Conference of the Parties adopted draft decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.31, as orally amended, as decision XI/31. The text of the decision is given in annex I to the present report.

ITEM 15. FINAL MATTERS

15.1. Date and venue of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

416. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 12 October 2012, the representative of the Republic of Korea made a presentation concerning his country's offer to host the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

417. At its 3rd plenary session of the meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted a draft decision on the date and venue of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, contained in document

UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.32, as decision XI/32. The text of the decision as adopted is contained in annex I to the present report.

418. The representative of the Republic of Korea thanked the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties for the faith and confidence it had shown in agreeing to allow his country to host the next meeting. He looked forward to welcoming delegates to the Republic of Korea in autumn 2014. It would be an important meeting at which progress in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets would be reviewed.

15.2. Other matters

419. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 12 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties observed a minute of silence in memory of Ms. Marie Aminata Khan, former Gender Focal Point of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Ms. Khan had passed away while on mission in December 2011. Her dedication to mainstreaming gender into all aspects of work under the Convention had been truly inspirational and she would be remembered as someone who had brought people together in the struggle for rights, fairness and compassion.

420. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, Ms. Florina López Miro and Ms. María Yolanda Terán presented a donation from the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network of Latin America and the Caribbean to the Museum of Nature and Culture of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Tribute to the Government and people of India

421. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, Mr. Peter Pouplier (European Union), on behalf of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, paid tribute to the Government and people of India. A decision to this effect was adopted as decision XI/33 and is contained in annex I to the present report.

15.3. Adoption of the report

422. The present report was adopted at the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, on the basis of the draft report presented by the Rapporteur (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.1) and the reports of Working Group I (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.1/Add.1) and Working Group II (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.1/Add.2), on the understanding that the Rapporteur would be entrusted with its finalization in the light of discussions at the 3rd plenary session.

15.4. Closure of the meeting

423. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Conference of the Parties heard closing statements by representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries, Benin (on behalf of the African Group), China, the European Union and its 27 member States (also on behalf of Croatia), Japan and Saudi Arabia. Statements were also made by the representatives of BirdLife International (also on behalf of Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy and WWF International) and IIFB.

424. The representative of China said that much coordinated work had taken place at the present meeting to achieve agreement on resource mobilization, which was essential to attaining the objectives of the Convention and its Aichi Targets. She therefore expressed concern at the statements made by some Parties which cast doubt on the hard work undertaken during the negotiations and the compromises made by developing countries. The achievement of all targets was contingent on sufficient funding being provided by developed countries.

425. Mr. Conrod Hunte (Antigua and Barbuda), speaking in his capacity as chair of the open-ended contact group on the budget during the meeting, noted that, during the budget discussions, Parties had stepped forward for the first time to make pledges to the Voluntary Fund to finance specific meetings under the Convention. Japan had guaranteed funding for the third meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol, while African countries, supported by Denmark, Finland, India, Norway, the Republic of Korea and Sweden, had agreed to fund the eighth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions.

426. Mr. Carlos Martin-Novella, UNEP Division of Environmental Law and Conventions, speaking on behalf of Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director of UNEP, congratulated the participants, the Government of India and the Secretariat on the success of the meeting. He said that UNEP would continue to support the Secretariat administratively and in its programme of work.

427. In his closing remarks, the Executive Secretary said that the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties had set the foundation for mobilizing the resources needed to achieve the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, and had built on past achievements. That represented a positive start to the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity and was a step towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The meeting had also been enriched by many side events, demonstrating that the Convention was supported by organizations and people worldwide. At the start of the meeting, he had invited participants to reflect on how to make meetings held under the Convention more effective. It was therefore important to explore ways to further link discussions by the Conference of the Parties with side events, as the two were complementary. He also paid tribute to the people and Government of India for their warm hospitality. In making the Hyderabad Declaration, India had championed the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets at national level. He thanked the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Manmohan Singh, for his presence at the meeting and for his announcement of a major pledge aimed at achieving India's national biodiversity strategy. He also thanked the chairs of the working groups and contact groups, the participants and all those who had worked to make the meeting a success. Lastly, he reminded participants that the meeting was not the end but a beginning, and urged them to implement its decisions

428. In closing, the President thanked all participants for the spirit of cooperation that had been shown throughout the meeting. She also thanked her staff, the Secretariat and the volunteers of the Indian Green Corps who had helped to make the meeting a success.

429. The President declared the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity closed at 3 a.m. on Saturday, 20 October 2012.

*Appendix***ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED AT THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES****A. *Intergovernmental organizations***

African Development Bank	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
African Union	International Development Law Organization
Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization	International Tropical Timber Organization
ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity	Network of Managers of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean (MedPAN)
Asian Development Bank	Network of Regional Government for Sustainable Development
Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Bioversity International	Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie
CAB International	Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie/ Institut de l'Énergie et de l'Environnement de la Francophonie
Center for International Forestry Research	OSPAR Commission for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic
CIC - International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation	Permanent Commission for the South Pacific
Commission de l'Océan Indien (Mauritius)	Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research - Bioversity International
Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention), Council of Europe	Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia
DIVERSITAS	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
East African Community	South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme
East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership	Southern African Development Community Secretariat
Ecologic Institute	World Trade Organization
European Investment Bank	
European Space Agency	
Global Biodiversity Information Facility	
Group on Earth Observations	
Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research	

B. *Academic institutions*

Academy of International Studies (India)	Centre for International Sustainable Development Law
Aligarh Muslim University	Clemson University
Anna University (India)	Defence Laboratories School (India)
Annamalai University (India)	Dr. Y.S.R. Horticultural University
Central Zoo Authority (India)	

Duke University
 Espace pour la Vie
 ESRC Centre for Social and Economic Aspects
 of Genomics (Cesagen)
 European Network of Scientists for Social and
 Environmental Responsibility
 Fridtjof Nansen Institute
 Geographical Information System (GIS) (India)
 GeoMap Society (GEMS) (India)
 Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
 German Research Foundation
 Godavari Institute of Engineering & Technology
 Graduate Institute
 Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research -
 UFZ
 Hindu College (India)
 Hindu Public School
 Indian Institute of Technology Bombay
 Institut Français de Pondichéry (India)
 Institute for European Environmental Policy
 Institute for European Studies
 Institute for Ocean Management (India)
 Instituto Federal de Educacao, Ciencia e
 Tecnologia do Rio de Janeiro
 International Forestry Students Association
 International Institute for Applied Systems
 Analysis
 International University Network on Cultural
 and Biological Diversity
 Jagruti Institute of Engineering and Technology
 (India)
 Jardin botanique de Montréal
 Jawaharlal Nehru University
 Kanazawa University
 Kobe University
 Kookmin University
 Kyushu University
 Mannan Institute of Science & Technology
 (India)
 Manonmaniam Sundaranar University
 Nagasaki University
 Nagoya University
 Natural History Museum
 Network of Indian Universities for Cultural and
 Biological Diversity
 Niigata University (Japan)
 Nirmala College (India)
 Northumbria University
 Osmania University (India)
 Pedagogic University
 Pomona College
 Postdam Institute for Climate Impact Research
 Renmin University of China
 Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung
 Royal Society
 Rudraram Research Institute of Agricultural
 Sciences (India)
 S.S. Institute of Technology (Hyderabad India)
 Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural
 History (India)
 Smithsonian Institution
 South African National Biodiversity Institute
 Stockholm Resilience Centre
 Suganthi Devadason Marine Research Institute
 Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences
 University (TANUVAS)
 Tata Institute of Social Sciences (India)
 Tohoku University
 United Nations University - Institute of
 Advanced Studies
 Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro
 Université de la Réunion (France)
 University of Agricultural Sciences
 University of Bremen
 University of Calcutta
 University of California - Merced
 University of East Anglia
 University of Georgia, Center for Integrative
 Conservation Research (CICR)
 University of Lund
 University of Oxford
 University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka
 University of the Philippines Open University
 (UPOU)
 University of Trento, Italy
 University of Yamanashi (Japan)
 Visvesvaraya College of Engineering &
 Technology
 York University

C. Indigenous groups

Adivasi Janjati Adhikar Manch (AJAM)
 African Indigenous Women's Organization
 (Nairobi)
 Andes Chinchasyo
 Articulacao Pacari
 Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation
 Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in
 Suriname

Bangladesh Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge
 Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University
 Centro de Estudios Multidisciplinarios Aymara
 Chalalan Ecolodge
 Chibememe Earth Healing Association
 Chunoti Co-Management Committee
 Communautés Locales, riveraines de la Forêt Marécageuse Hlanzoun de Koussoukpa
 Community Development Centre
 Community-based Marine Management Foundation
 Confederation of the Associations of the Amazighs of South Morocco
 Consejo Autónomo Aymara
 Consejo Indígena Mesoamericano
 Conselho Nacional das Populações Extrativistas
 Cooperativa Ecológica das Mulheres Extrativistas do Marajó
 Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica - COICA
 Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena
 Girijana Deepika
 Gnibi College of Indigenous Australian Peoples
 GREEN Foundation
 ICCA Consortium
 Indigenous Information Network
 Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples Network (IKAP)
 Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee
 Instituto Indígena Brasileño para Propiedad Intelectual
 International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests
 International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity
 Kangmei Institute
 Katajamaki Ry.
 Lelewal Women Network
 Longido Community Development Organization
 Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust
 Métis National Council
 Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People
 Movimiento Juventud Kuna
 Muliru Farmers Conservation Group
 Naga Peoples' Movement for Human Rights
 Nama Traditional Leaders Association (Namibia)
 National Indigenous Women Federation
 Nepal Indigenous Nationalities Preservation Association (NINPA)
 Network of the Indigenous Peoples-Solomons
 Ngata Toro Community
 Planeta.com
 Red de Cooperacion Amazónica
 Red de Mujeres Indígenas sobre Biodiversidad
 REDERC
 Rush and Reed
 Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON)
 Saami Council
 Shashwat
 Smallholders Foundation
 Sri Lanka Wildlife Conservation Society
 Tao Foundation
 Te Runanga o Ngati Hine
 Tebtebba Foundation
 Tribal Communities of Jeypore
 Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha
 Tulalip Tribes
 UAA/Samudram
 United Organisation for Batwa Development in Uganda
 Waikiki Hawaiian Civic Club (WHCC)
 Zo Indigenous Forum

D. Non-governmental organizations

A Rocha International
 Action pour un Développement Équitable Intégré et Durable (Cameroun)
 ActionAid International India
 AEON Environmental Foundation
 African Foundation for Education and Development
 Agramee
 Ahinsa Club (India)
 All India Forum of Forest Movements
 Andhra Pradesh Farmers Water Management Committees Association
 Animal Rehabilitation and Protection Front
 Animal Welfare Institute
 Anthra (India)
 Anveshna
 Applied Environmental Research Foundation
 Aranya Agricultural Alternatives (India)
 Ashok Sansthan (India)
 Asociación Desarrollo Medio Ambiental Sustentable

Association for India's Development
 Association Orée
 Baanhn Beli (Pakistan)
 Biodiversity Network Japan
 Biofuelwatch
 BioWILD Foundation (India)
 BirdLife International
 Birdwatchers' Society of Andhra Pradesh (India)
 Bombay Natural History Society
 Botanic Gardens Conservation International
 Brazilian Biodiversity Fund
 BUND e.V. Friends of the Earth - Germany
 Caritas India
 CBD Alliance
 CBD Alliance and Kalpavriksh
 CEE Web for Biodiversity
 Center for International Environmental Law
 Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry
 Centre for Biodiversity Studies (CBS) - India
 Centre for Community Economics and Development Consultants Society (India)
 Centre for Education and Documentation (CED) (India)
 Centre for Environment Education (India)
 Centre for Indian Knowledge Systems
 Centre for Innovation in Science and Social Action
 Centre for Rural Studies and Development
 Centre for Science and Environment (CSE India)
 Centre for Social Markets (CSM - India)
 Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (India)
 Centre for World Solidarity
 Cercle pour la Sauvegarde des Ressources Naturelles (Ce.Sa.Re Bénin)
 Chilika Development Authority
 Climate Change Forum of Minas Gerais
 Climate Leaders India Network (CLeaIN)
 Coalition pour la Protection du Patrimoine Génétique Africain (COPAGEN) (Benin)
 Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production GmbH
 Community Biodiversity Development and Conservation Programme
 Conservation International
 Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
 Council for Green Revolution
 CSO Peace Seed
 Dakshin Foundation (India)
 Deccan Development Society
 Deutsche Umwelthilfe
 Development and Justice Initiative - India
 Diocesan Social Service Society Khammam (DSSSK - India)
 Earth Day Network
 Earthwatch Institute India
 Ecologistas en Acción
 EcoNexus
 ECOROPA
 Ekalavya Foundation (India)
 Environment and Development Desk
 Environmental Law Institute
 Environmental Support Group
 Equitable Tourism Options
 ETC Group
 EUROPARC Germany e.V.
 European Bureau for Conservation Development
 Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst e.V.
 Exnora International
 Focus on the Global South
 Forest of Hope Association
 Forest Peoples Programme
 Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
 Forest Trends
 Forum Umwelt & Entwicklung
 Foundation for Contemplation of Nature (India)
 Foundation for Ecological Security (India)
 Foundation for Indian Wetlands
 Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT) (India)
 Franciscans International
 Friends of the Earth - U.S.
 Friends of the Earth International
 Friends of the Earth Japan
 Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
 Geoecology Energy Organisation (India)
 German League for Nature and Environment - Deutscher Naturschutzring
 Global Canopy Programme
 Global Environment Centre
 Global Exchange for Social Investment
 Global Forest Coalition
 Global Island Partnership
 Global Nature Fund
 Global Tiger Forum
 Grassroots Institute (India)
 Green Life (India)
 Green Movement of Sri Lanka
 Greenpeace International

Heinrich Boll Stiftung
 Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education
 Indian Youth Climate Network
 Indonesian Institute of Sciences
 Institut de Recherche et de Promotion des Alternatives en Développement (IRPAD) (Mali)
 Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales
 Institute for Biodiversity Network
 Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
 Instituto LIFE
 Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas e Defesa do Meio Ambiente
 Instituto Semeia
 Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand Association
 International Collective in Support of Fishworkers
 International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements
 International Fund for Animal Welfare
 International Institute for Environment and Development
 International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism
 International Union of Forest Research Organizations
 Island Conservation
 IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature
 IUCN - The World Conservation Union (South Africa)
 Jana Vignana Vedika (India)
 Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology
 Japan Citizens' Network for Planet Diversity
 Japan Civil Network for the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity
 Japan Committee for IUCN
 Japan Environmental Lawyers' Federation (JELF)
 Japan Wildlife Conservation Society
 Kalpavriksh (India)
 Karnataka Growers' Federation
 Kathmandu Forestry College (Nepal)
 KRAPAVIS - India
 Kudumbam (Rural Development - India)
 Laikipia Wildlife Forum Ltd (Kenya)
 Land is Life
 League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development
 Living Planet Foundation
 Lokshakti (India)
 M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation
 MarViva Foundation
 Millet Network of India
 Missouri Botanical Garden
 Montfort Social Institute (India)
 Moore Foundation
 National Adivasi Alliance / CORD (India)
 National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR)
 National Dalit Forum
 Natural Justice (Lawyers for Communities and the Environment)
 Nature and Livelihoods
 Nature Conservancy
 Nature Conservation Foundation
 Nature Conservation Society of Japan
 Nature Forever Society (India)
 Natureparif
 Neighbour Organization Nepal
 Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL)
 NIRMAN (India)
 Oceana - Protecting the World's Oceans
 One Drop Foundation
 Organization for Industrial, Spiritual, Cultural Advancement International
 Oxfam India
 Pacific Invasives Initiative (PII)
 PAN Asia and the Pacific
 Paryavaraniya Vikas Kendra (India)
 People's Action for Rural Awakening (India)
 PONDYCAN (India)
 Practical Action
 Project Concern International (PCI/India)
 Project Swarajya (India)
 Public Advocacy Initiatives for Rights and Values in India - PAIRVI
 Public Research and Regulation Initiative
 RAEIN-Africa
 Ramsar Center Japan (RCJ)
 Ramsar Network Japan
 Rare Conservation
 RBS (Royal Bank of Scotland) Foundation India
 RECOFTC - The Center for People and Forests
 Red Internacional del Manglar

Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (India)
 Sabala
 Sahaja Samrudha Organic Producer Company (India)
 Sahjeevan
 Salim Ali Foundation (India)
 Samvedana
 SAMVEDI (India)
 Sanjeevani Institute for Empowerment and Development (SIED) (India)
 Sarada Valley Development Samithi
 Savandhi Village Forest Committee (India)
 Seascape Consultants Ltd.
 Senaopathy Kangayam Cattle Research Foundation (India)
 Sirindhorn International Environmental Park Foundation
 Small Planet Institute
 Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental
 Society for Conservation Biology
 Society for Ecological Restoration
 South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment
 South Asian Dialogues on Ecological Democracy
 Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for Community Empowerment
 Southern Action on Genetic Engineering (SAGE - India)
 Sphere
 Strong Roots Congo
 Sukuki Exnora
 Sustainable Agriculture and Environmental Voluntary Action
 SustainUS - US Youth for Sustainable Development
 Swadhikar (India)
 SWAN International
 Swayam Krishi Sangam (India)
 Swedish Society for Nature Conservation
 Swissaid
 Terra de Direitos
 TERRE (India)

The Energy and Resources Institute (India)
 The Swallows (India)
 Third World Network
 It's Time to Make a Difference (India)
 TRAC India
 TRAFFIC International
 USC Canada
 Vasundhara (India)
 Vechur Conservation Trust (India)
 Vidharba Nature Conservation Society (India)
 Vietnam National Parks and Protected Areas Association
 Village Reconstruction and Development Project
 Vizianagaram District Biodiversity Management Committee (India - VDBMC)
 Watershed Organization Trust
 Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN - India)
 Wetlands International
 Wetlands International - South Asia Office
 Wild Orissa (India)
 Wildlife Conservation Society
 Wildlife Information Liaison Development Society
 Wildlife Protection Society of India
 Wildlife Trust of India
 Wildlife Watch Group (WWG) (Nepal)
 Women's Collective
 Women's Environment & Development Organization
 World Agroforestry Centre
 World Association of Zoos and Aquariums
 World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP)
 World Future Council
 World Resources Forum
 World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
 WWF - Canada
 WWF International
 Yugantar (India)
 Zoi Environment Network
 Zoo Outreach Organisation
 Zoological Society of London

E. Local authorities

Aichi Prefecture
 Embassy of Morocco in India
 Fukui Prefectural Government (Japan)
 Government of the British Virgin Islands
 Gyeongnam Provincial Government

ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability
 Ishikawa Prefecture
 Local Communities for Biodiversity and Livelihood Improvement
 Ogoni Women Development Initiative

PACOS Trust

Ville de Montréal (Canada)

F. Industry

Airbus S.A.S.
 Ajinomoto Co., Inc
 Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment
 Canadian Business and Biodiversity Council
 Chakragreen
 Congress Corporation
 Conselho Empresarial Brasileiro para o Desenvolvimento Sustentavel
 Consultancy and Research for Environmental Management
 Dabur
 Economie Suisse
 Federacao das Industrias do Estado de Sao Paulo
 Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
 GIST Advisory Private Ltd.
 Gujarat Ecology Society
 Heritage Bio-Natural Systems Private Ltd (India)
 ICF GHK Head Office London
 International Chamber of Commerce

International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
 International Trade Union Confederation
 Iora Ecological Solutions (India)
 Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd (India)
 Japan Business Initiative for Biodiversity
 Keidanren Committee on Nature Conservation
 Mayer Burger
 Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Ltd
 Monsanto India
 Nimura Genetic Solutions Co., Ltd.
 Oerlikon
 Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd (India)
 PRACSIS
 Pukka Herbs Ltd
 Rio Tinto
 SARAYA Co., LTD.
 Simul International Inc.
 Unilever Limited (India)
 Union for Ethical BioTrade
 World Business Council for Sustainable Development
 World Ocean Council
 Yves Rocher

G. Parliamentarians

Andhra Pradesh State
 German Parliament
 Global Legislators Organisation
 Parliament of Kenya

H. Youth

College of the Atlantic
 Go4BioDiv - International Youth Forum
 Johnson Grammar School - National Green Corps (India)
 Naturschutzjugend - NAJU

Street Cause E-Force
 Tarumitra
 Young Ambassadors Society (Italy)
 Youth For Action (India)
 Young Naturalist Network

I. Other observers

Andhra Pradesh Forest Department
 Andhra Pradesh National Green Corps
 Andhra Pradesh State Biodiversity Board
 Andhra Pradesh Biodiversity Board
 Andhra Pradesh Social Service Forum (APSSF)
 Arunachal Pradesh State Medicinal Plants Board
 Bhutan Climate Summit Secretariat

Biodiversity in Good Company Initiative
 Biodiversity Research and Conservation Society (India)
 Biofilica Investimentos Ambientais S.A.
 Blue Ventures
 C.P.R. Environmental Education Centre
 CEE - Science Express
 Centre for Ecology and Hydrology

Centre for Economic and Social Studies (India)
 Centre for Information Training, Research and Action (CITRA) (India)
 Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce Cooperative (India)
 Coastal Development Partnership (Bangladesh)
 Communication, Education and Public Awareness Japan (CEPA Japan)
 Consumer Unity & Trust Society (CUTS - India)
 D.A.V. Public School
 Degree College of Commerce and Science
 Department of Science and Technology - SEED (India)
 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
 Diocese of Nellore Social Service Society (India)
 Gangwon Province (Korea)
 Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
 Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
 Gujarat Ecology Commission (India)
 Guntur Diocese Social Service & Welfare Society (India)
 Him Dhara Environment Research and Action Collective (India)
 Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply & Sewerage Board
 Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS)
 Institute for Governance and Policy Studies (New Zealand)
 Institute for International Trade Negotiations
 Institute of Environment Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON)
 Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project, West Bengal (India)
 Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project - ICZMP (India)
 International Nitrogen Initiative
 IUCN WCPA Specialist Group on Cultural and Spiritual Values of Protected Areas
 Japan International Cooperation Agency
 Keonjhar Integrated Rural Development & Training Institute (KIRDTI - India)

KfW Development Bank
 Kondagandredu Biodiversity Management Committee (India)
 Little Flower School, Uppal, Hyderabad (India)
 Livelihoods Network
 MIDORI Prize for Biodiversity
 Nalgonda Diocese Social Service Society
 National Biodiversity Authority (India)
 National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (India)
 National Confederation of Industry
 Natural Environment Coexistence Technology Association
 North East Network (India)
 Odisha Space Applications Centre (ORSAC) (India)
 Organic Farming Association of India
 Paryavaran Mitra (India)
 Peoples Action for Creative Education (PEACE) (India)
 Planeta Sustentavel
 Planning Commission of India
 Queensland Tourism Industry Council
 Research Institute for Gangwon (Korea)
 Social Service Centre Diocese of Eluru (India)
 Social Service Centre Srikakulam (India)
 Society for Energy, Environment and Development (SEED, India)
 Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development (India)
 Society of Integrated Coastal Management (India)
 South Asia Network on Dams, Rivers and People (India)
 UNIQUE Forestry and Land Use GmbH (Germany)
 Vijayanagar College of Commerce
 Vijayawada Diocese, Social Service Centre (India)
 Visakhapatnam Diocesan Social Service Society (India)
 West Bengal Biodiversity Board (India)
 Wildlife Institute of India

Annex I

**DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION
ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AT ITS ELEVENTH MEETING
(Hyderabad, India, 8-19 October 2012)**

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XI/1. Status of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization and related developments

A. Further work in preparation for the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the mandate of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to undertake the preparations necessary for the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, in accordance with decision X/1 of the Conference of the Parties,

Recalling also the work plan set out in annex II to decision X/1 of the Conference of the Parties,

Taking note that substantive progress has been made on several issues identified in its work plan,

Noting that some issues of the work plan require further consideration with a view to facilitating decision-making by the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol,

1. *Welcomes* the reports of the first and second meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization;

2. *Decides* to reconvene the Intergovernmental Committee for a third meeting to address outstanding issues in its workplan, in preparation for the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol;

3. *Calls upon* Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that have not yet done so to initiate and expedite their internal processes leading to ratification, approval or acceptance of or accession to the Nagoya Protocol;

4. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant international organizations, indigenous and local communities and all interested stakeholders to submit information to the Executive Secretary on model contractual clauses, codes of conduct, guidelines and best practices and/or standards;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to make the information referred to in paragraph 4 above available through the pilot phase of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House and to compile, analyse and structure this information for consideration by the third meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee;

6. *Decides* that the following additional issues should be addressed by the Intergovernmental Committee at its third meeting, in preparation for the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol:

(a) Monitoring and reporting (Article 29);

(b) Exchange of views on the development, updating and use of sectoral and cross-sectoral model contractual clauses, voluntary codes of conduct, guidelines and best practices and/or standards (Article 19 and 20); and

(c) Exchange of views on the state of implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

B. The need for and modalities of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism (Article 10)

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to conduct a broad consultation on Article 10 of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization;

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant international organizations, indigenous and local communities, and all interested stakeholders to contribute to the consultation referred to in paragraph 1 above by submitting their views with respect to Article 10, bearing in mind the indicative list of questions in part A of annex I below, as well as other perspectives on the matter, in particular the additional questions contained in part B of annex I;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare and distribute a synthesis of the views provided in the broad consultation;

4. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of funds, to convene a meeting of a regionally balanced expert group, including representatives from indigenous and local communities, to: (i) review the synthesis referred to in paragraph 3 above, taking into account the views provided; (ii) identify potential areas of common understanding with respect to Article 10; and (iii) identify areas that could be further examined. The expert group shall submit the outcomes of its work for consideration by the third meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee, following the holding of the expert group meeting. Based on the conclusions of the work of the expert group, the third meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee should consider the need for an additional study, including on non-market-based approaches;

5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to provide financial support to convene the meeting of the expert group.

C. Modalities of operation of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Welcomes* the pilot phase of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House and *establishes* an informal advisory committee in order to assist the Executive Secretary with the implementation of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House pilot phase and to provide technical guidance with respect to the resolution of technical issues arising from the ongoing development of the pilot phase of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House until the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol. The informal advisory committee shall be regionally balanced and composed of fifteen experts selected on the basis of nominations provided by Parties;

2. *Endorses* the indicative work plan and timeline for activities to take place until the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, as contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/11;

3. *Decides* that the informal advisory committee will hold one meeting, subject to the availability of financial resources, and informal online discussions, as needed, and report on the outcomes of its work to the third meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee;

4. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to provide financial support for the organization of a meeting of the informal advisory committee;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Intergovernmental Committee, at its third meeting, on progress in the implementation of the pilot phase of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, including on the registration of information related to national permits or their equivalents and on technical issues concerning the establishment of the internationally recognized certificate of compliance;

6. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to further refine the draft modalities of operation² once further progress is made on the implementation of the pilot phase of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, taking into account the views expressed at the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee, and submit them for the consideration by the Parties at the third meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee and the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.

D. Measures to assist in capacity-building, capacity development and strengthening of human resources and institutional capacities in developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, including those that are most environmentally vulnerable

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations, and subject to the availability of financial resources, to continue supporting capacity-building and development initiatives to support the ratification, early entry into force and implementation of the Protocol;

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, international organizations, the Global Environment Facility, regional development banks and other financial institutions to provide financial resources to support capacity-building and development initiatives to support the ratification, early entry into force and implementation of the Protocol;

3. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to undertake and provide support for capacity-building and development initiatives to support the ratification, early entry into force and implementation of the Protocol, taking into account the domestic needs and priorities of Parties and indigenous and local communities contained in annex II to this decision;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of funds, to organize an expert meeting to develop a draft strategic framework, taking into account the synthesis of views and information on domestic needs and priorities and on the proposed elements of the strategic framework for

² As set out in the annex to document UNEP/CBD/ICNP/2/9.

capacity-building and development under the Nagoya Protocol contained in document UNEP/CBD/ICNP/2/10, the wealth of experiences and lessons learned from existing capacity-building and development initiatives related to access and benefit-sharing and bilateral cooperation related to access and benefit-sharing, as well as the summary of views expressed at the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee, as contained in annex III below, in accordance with the following terms of reference:

- (a) *Composition*: A maximum of up to three experts per region and five observers will be selected, taking into account their expertise and the need to ensure equitable geographical distribution, and with due regard to gender balance;
- (b) *Duration*: The expert meeting will take place over a period of three days; and
- (c) *Reporting*: The draft strategic framework developed by the expert meeting will be submitted for consideration by the third meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee.

5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to provide financial support for the organization of the expert meeting.

E. Measures to raise awareness of the importance of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and related access and benefit-sharing issues

The Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing the importance of awareness-raising in supporting the ratification, early entry into force and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations, as appropriate, and subject to the availability of financial resources, and taking advantage of activities and resources developed under other programmes of work of the Convention, notably under the communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) programme, to carry out awareness-raising activities to support the ratification, early entry into force and implementation of the Protocol;

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, international organizations, the Global Environment Facility, regional development banks and other financial institutions to provide financial resources to support awareness-raising initiatives in support of the ratification, early entry into force and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol;

3. *Also invites* Parties, other Governments, international organizations and other relevant actors to carry out awareness-raising activities to support the ratification, early entry into force and implementation of the Protocol, taking into account the draft awareness-raising strategy set out in recommendation 2/6 of the Intergovernmental Committee;

F. Cooperative procedures and institutional mechanisms to promote compliance with the Nagoya Protocol and address cases of non-compliance

The Conference of the Parties

Decides to forward the draft “Cooperative Procedures and Institutional Mechanisms to Promote Compliance with the Protocol and to Address Cases of Non-compliance”, as contained in annex IV to this decision, to the third meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee, to enable the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol to consider and approve them.

Annex I

NEED FOR AND MODALITIES OF A GLOBAL MULTILATERAL BENEFIT-SHARING MECHANISM

Part A

Indicative list of questions

When submitting their views on the need for and modalities of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism, respondents may bear in mind the following:

1. What could be the 'transboundary situations' covered by Article 10 of the Nagoya Protocol that are within the scope of the Protocol?
2. What could be the situations where it is not possible to grant or obtain prior informed consent?
3. How could a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism be used to support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity globally?
4. How might the operation of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism co-exist with the underlying principles, objective and scope upon which the Nagoya Protocol is based?
5. What could be the advantages and disadvantages of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism?
6. What influence might other articles of the Nagoya Protocol have in the context of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism?
7. Are there any existing international instruments or processes that could offer lessons learned for consideration in the context of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism under the Nagoya Protocol?
8. What other aspects of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism should be considered?
9. Perspectives on other matters which should be considered.

Part B

Additional questions raised by Parties at the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee

1. Does the mere existence of the same species in more than one country constitute a transboundary situation?
2. Does 'transboundary situation' refer to access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge?
3. How could benefits derived from utilization of shared genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge be shared through a global mechanism?
4. In those situations, what would be the role of national legislation or bilateral alternatives?
5. In which situations could genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge be accessed without prior informed consent and while not violating the obligations in the Nagoya Protocol?

/...

6. Would the transfer of genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge to third parties be covered by the situations identified in the previous question?
7. How to make sure that a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism will only be used when there is no real possibility to obtain prior informed consent?
8. How would a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism address collections made (i) pre-Convention; (ii) post-Convention but pre-Nagoya Protocol; (iii) post-Nagoya Protocol?
9. How would a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism address new uses of pre-Convention collections and continuing uses of pre-Convention collections?
10. How to apply Articles 10 and 11 without causing harm to the principle of the sovereign right of States over their natural resources?
11. How to ensure that a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism does not represent a disincentive for implementation of bilateral system of the Protocol?
12. As a provider of genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge, what problems would a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism (a) create and (b) solve?
13. As a user of genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge, what problems would a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism (a) create and (b) solve?
14. If there is no global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism, what problems would remain?
15. If other instruments or processes exist, should Article 10 of the Nagoya Protocol be prioritized over these instruments or processes?
16. Are there any existing international instruments or processes that could cover aspects that may be relevant to a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism under the Nagoya Protocol?
17. Is Article 10 of compulsory or voluntary nature?
18. What incentives for the contribution of the private sector could be envisaged in the global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism?
19. How could capacity-building activities enhance capacity of Parties to handle transboundary situations or situations where no prior informed consent has been granted?
20. What is the status with regard to the Nagoya Protocol where the country has a law which covers pre-Convention collections?

Annex II

Overview of measures to build or develop capacity to effectively implement the Protocol based on the needs and priorities of Parties and indigenous and local communities

	Key area: (a) capacity to implement, and to comply with the obligations of the Protocol	Key area: (b) capacity to negotiate mutually agreed terms	Key area: (c) capacity to develop, implement and enforce domestic legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing	Key area: (d) capacity of countries to develop their endogenous research capabilities to add value to their own genetic resources	Particular capacity needs and priorities of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders, including the business sector and the research community
Phase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ratification of the Protocol - Legal and institutional development - Raising-awareness of the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related ABS issues - Special measures to increase the capacity of ILCs with emphasis on enhancing the capacity of women within those communities in relation to access to genetic resources and/or TK associated with genetic resources. - Mapping of relevant actors and existing expertise for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. - Mobilising new and innovative financial resources to implement the Nagoya Protocol - Establishing mechanisms for interagency coordination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of equity and fairness in negotiations, such as training to negotiate MAT - Supporting the development of model contractual clauses. - Developing and implementing pilot ABS agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing a policy framework on ABS. - Taking stock of domestic measures relevant to ABS in light of the obligations of the Nagoya Protocol. - Setting-up new or amended ABS legislative, administrative or policy measures with a view to implementing the Nagoya Protocol -Development of regional model legislation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participating in legal, policy and decision-making processes - Developing minimum requirements for MAT to secure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of TK associated with genetic resources - Developing community protocols in relation to access to TK associated with genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of that knowledge - Developing model contractual clauses for benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of TK associated with genetic resources
Phase 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring the utilization of genetic resources, including the designation of one or more checkpoints. - Special measures to increase the capacity of relevant stakeholders in relation to ABS - Employment of best available communication tools and Internet-based systems for ABS activities -Enforcement of ABS legislation 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Technology transfer and infrastructure and technical capacity to make such technology transfer sustainable. - Development and use of valuation methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity to negotiate MATs. - Understanding the obligations of the Parties under the Nagoya Protocol
Phase 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The monitoring and enforcement of compliance. - Enhancement of the contribution of ABS activities to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components - Developing measures regarding access to justice - Addressing transboundary issues . - Providing information to the ABS Clearing-House. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development and use of valuation methods - Promoting better understanding of business models in relation to the utilisation of genetic resources 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Research and taxonomic studies related to conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components and bioprospecting, -Development of genetic resources databases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Managing TK associated with genetic resources

Annex III

**SUMMARY OF VIEWS ON THE PROPOSED ELEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC
FRAMEWORK FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE NAGOYA
PROTOCOL**

1. The following summarizes the views expressed at the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on the proposed elements of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development under the Nagoya Protocol.

A. Objectives

2. It was suggested that Article 22, paragraph 1, of the Protocol could serve as basis for the objective of the strategic framework.

3. With regard to the role and nature of the strategic framework, a number of delegations were of the view that it should be designed as plan of action or programme providing services on capacity-building and development to developing countries. Some delegations were of the view that the strategic framework should be designed both as reference document to guide policies and actions of Parties for capacity-building and development in support of the effective implementation of the Protocol and a plan of action.

4. One Party was of the view that the strategic framework should serve as a reference document and not as a plan of action but that it should establish priorities identified by recipients to facilitate implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

B. Experience and lessons learned from past and ongoing access and benefit-sharing capacity-building and development initiatives

5. The following was suggested in relation to this element:

(a) Incorporation of some of the lessons learned outlined in section III B of the note by the Executive Secretary on synthesis of views and information on domestic needs and priorities and on the proposed elements of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development in support of the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, prepared for the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol (UNEP/CBD/ICNP/2/10) as guiding principles of the strategic framework, including those in relation to ensuring sustainability; and

(b) Publication of lessons learned on capacity-building and development in the ABS Clearing-house.

C. Guiding principles and approaches to capacity-building and development

6. The following guiding principles and approaches were suggested:

(a) The strategic framework should promote the development of sustainable capacities for Parties to comply with the requirements of the Nagoya Protocol; and

(b) The strategic framework should enable the identification of gaps in past and existing ABS capacity development initiatives and areas where capacity-building assistance is further needed. (b)

D. Key areas for capacity-building and development and measures to build or develop capacity under the key areas

7. Capacity-building and development for promoting the ratification of the Protocol was identified as a priority.

E. Mechanisms for the implementation of capacity-building and development measures

F. Coordination mechanism

8. The following was suggested in relation to this element:

(a) Linking the coordination mechanism to the ABS Clearing-House as a way of promoting coordination and exchange of experiences among Parties; and

(b) Coordination of donors and users on the basis of factual reports of activities and outcomes in recipient countries as a means to identify sustainability, priority actions and gaps.

G. Cooperation among Parties and with relevant processes and programmes

9. The following was suggested in relation to this element:

(a) Promotion of cooperation at the bilateral, regional and international levels; and

(b) Establishment cooperation between and among Parties, relevant processes and programmes within their mandates on a voluntary basis.

H. Monitoring and review

10. It was suggested that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol should monitor and review the strategic framework.

I. Possible sequence of actions for the implementation of the strategic framework

11. It was suggested that given that capacity-building will be country-specific, the sequence of actions for the implementation of the strategic framework will depend upon the stage of development of access and benefit-sharing processes within each country.

J. Financial and other resource requirements

12. It was suggested that capacity-building and development be financed through established multilateral and bilateral channels, including the Global Environment Facility.

K. Other possible elements

13. Sustainability of capacity-building and development activities was identified as a possible additional element of the strategic framework.

Annex IV

COOPERATIVE PROCEDURES AND INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS TO PROMOTE COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL AND TO ADDRESS CASES OF NON-COMPLIANCE

The following procedures and mechanisms are developed in accordance with Article 30 [and related articles] of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising From Their Utilization (the Protocol).

A. *Objectives, nature and underlying principles*

1. The objective of the compliance procedures and mechanisms is to promote compliance with the provisions of the Protocol and to address cases of non-compliance. These procedures and mechanisms shall include provisions to offer advice or assistance, where appropriate. They shall be separate from, and without prejudice to, the dispute settlement procedures and mechanisms under Article 27 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (the Convention).
2. The compliance procedures and mechanisms shall be non-adversarial, [non-judicial,] cooperative, simple, expeditious, advisory, facilitative, flexible,[preventive,] cost-effective, [voluntary,] [positive,] [and legally non-binding][and legally binding] in nature.
3. The operation of the compliance procedures and mechanisms shall be guided by the principles of fairness, due process, [rule of law], flexibility, [non-confrontation,] non-discrimination, transparency, accountability, predictability, [consistency,] good faith, [supportiveness,] [effectiveness] [and expeditiousness,] [recognizing the common but differentiated responsibilities of Parties][recognizing that all obligations apply equally to all Parties]. [It shall pay particular attention to the special needs of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, [and indigenous and local communities,] and take into full consideration the difficulties they face in the implementation of the Protocol.]
4. The application of the cooperative procedures and institutional mechanisms, whenever possible, should, with the aim of mutual supportiveness, [be coordinated with and/or build on other relevant procedures and mechanisms under the Convention, the Protocol and other relevant instruments [and other international agreements] [, including compliance and other *sui generis* mechanisms of indigenous and local communities taking into account their customary laws, norms and practices in accordance with national legislation]].

B. *Institutional mechanisms*

1. A Compliance Committee, hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”, is hereby established pursuant to Article 30 of the Protocol to carry out the functions specified herein.
2. The Committee shall consist of 15 members nominated by Parties, endorsed by the respective regional group of the United Nations [and [could] include representatives of indigenous and local communities [as observers]][as well as one representative of indigenous and local communities as a member of the Committee]-and elected by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol (COP-MOP) on the basis of three members from each of the five regional groups of the United Nations.

3. Each regional group of the United Nations should provide one alternate member to be nominated by Parties and elected by the COP-MOP to replace a member who resigns or is unable to complete their term of office.

4. Members of the Committee shall have recognized competence, including technical, legal or scientific expertise in the fields covered by the Protocol, such as genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and serve objectively [and in the best interests of the Protocol][and in their personal and individual capacity][as representatives of Parties].

5. Members shall be elected by the COP-MOP for [a period of [four][two] years, this being a full term.][two intersessional periods of the COP-MOP, this being a full term. An intersessional period begins at the end of one ordinary meeting of the COP-MOP and expires at the end of the next ordinary meeting of the COP-MOP.] At its first meeting, the COP-MOP shall elect five members, one from each region, for half a term, and ten members, two from each region, for a full term. Each time thereafter, the COP-MOP shall elect, for a full term, new members to replace those whose term has expired. Members shall not serve for more than [two consecutive terms][one term], [unless the COP-MOP decides otherwise].

6. The Committee shall meet, at least once in each intersessional period and may, as necessary [and subject to the availability of financial resources], hold additional meetings. In determining the dates of the meetings, due consideration should be given to the meetings schedule of the COP-MOP and other relevant bodies under the Protocol, and cost-effective scheduling. Meetings should be held at least three months before the meetings of the COP-MOP.

7. The Committee shall develop and submit its rules of procedure, including those on confidentiality and conflict of interest, to the COP-MOP for its consideration and approval.

8. The Committee shall elect its Chair and a Vice-Chair, who will rotate amongst the five regional groups of the United Nations.

9.

Option 1: The Committee shall reach agreement on all matters of substance by consensus. The report of any meeting of the Committee at which consensus is not reached shall reflect the views of all the Committee members.

Option 2: The Committee shall make every effort to reach agreement on all matters of substance by consensus. If all efforts to reach consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, any decision shall, as a last resort, be taken by a [two-thirds][three-quarters] majority of the members present and voting [or by {...} members, whichever is greater]. The report of any meeting of the Committee at which consensus is not reached shall reflect the views of all the Committee members. The report shall be made public once adopted. If it contains confidential parts, a public summary of such parts shall be made available to the public.

10. [The meetings of the Committee shall be open to Parties, signatories to the Protocol and the public, unless the Committee decides otherwise. [When the Committee is dealing with individual submissions, the meetings of the Committee shall be open to Parties and closed to the public, unless the Party whose compliance is in question agrees otherwise.] [Nevertheless, in such cases, oral hearings will be public. Only members of the Committee may participate in the business of the Committee.]]

11. The Secretariat shall service the meetings of the Committee and perform any additional functions assigned to it under these procedures.

C. Functions of the Committee

1. The Committee shall, with a view to promoting compliance with the provisions of the Protocol and addressing cases of non-compliance and under the overall guidance of the COP-MOP have the following functions:

(a) [Consider information [submitted to it][acquired through formal submission [or other sources]] regarding matters relating to compliance and cases of non-compliance related to the submissions and make its recommendations directly to the Parties concerned;]

(b) Identify the specific circumstances and possible causes of individual cases of non-compliance referred to it;

(c) Offer advice to the Part[y][ies] concerned and/or facilitate assistance on matters relating to compliance and cases of non-compliance;

(d) [Assess the extent of implementation and compliance with the Protocol by Parties by reviewing the monitoring and reporting provided for under Article 29;]

(e) Identify and review any general issues of compliance by the Parties with the obligations under the Protocol, including on the basis of information provided to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House;

(f) [Prepare reports on compliance on the basis of, *inter alia*, information provided in the Party reports provided for in Article 29 of the Protocol;]

(g) [Recommend any appropriate measure directly or through the COP-MOP;]

(h) [Respond to requests submitted by Parties for advice and assistance in the establishment of cooperation between Parties in cases of alleged violation of domestic ABS legislation or regulatory requirements;]

(i) [Respond to requests submitted by Parties for assistance in legal training or advice and in the provision of capacity-building by recommending to COP-MOP that such assistance be provided to Parties;]

(j) [Consult with the compliance committees of other agreements in order to share experience on compliance issues and options for their resolution; and]

(k) Carry out any other functions assigned to it by the COP-MOP.

2. [The Committee shall submit its reports including recommendations with regard to the discharge of its functions to the next meeting of the COP-MOP for consideration and appropriate action.][The Committee will submit a report of its activities to the COP-MOP, for its consideration.]

D. Procedures

1. The Committee shall receive any submissions relating to issues of compliance and non-compliance with the provisions of the Protocol from:

(a) Any Party with respect to itself;

(b) [Any Party with respect to another Party][Any Party affected or that may be affected by the alleged non-compliance of another Party][Any Party affected by the alleged non-compliance of another Party][Any Party over matters related to another Party including a non-Party];

(c) [The COP-MOP;]

(d) [The Compliance Committee members [only for general issues of compliance];]

(e) [The Secretariat[, for failure to file a report pursuant to Article 29, providing that the matter has not been resolved within ninety days by consultation with the Party concerned];]

(f) [Members of the public; or]

(g) [Indigenous and local communities [supported by the Party on whose national territory they are located].]

2. The Party in respect of which an issue has been raised is hereinafter referred to as “the Party concerned”.

3. Any submission is to be addressed in writing to the Secretariat and set out:

(a) The matter of concern;

(b) The relevant provisions of the Protocol; and

(c) Information substantiating the matter of concern.

4. The Secretariat shall forward any submission under paragraphs 1 (a) above to the Committee within [15][30][60]-calendar days of receipt.

5. The Secretariat shall forward any submission under paragraphs 1 (b) to 1 [(c)][(g)] above to the Party concerned within [15][30][60] calendar days of receipt.

6. When the Party concerned has received a submission it should respond and, with recourse to the [Committee][Secretariat][Committee and the Secretariat] for assistance if required, provide relevant information [preferably] within [three][two] months and in any event not later than [six][five] months. This period of time commences on the date of the receipt of the submission by the Party concerned [as confirmed by the Secretariat].

7. Once the Secretariat has received a response and any information from the Party concerned or from other sources, the Secretariat shall transmit the submission, the response and such information to the Committee. In the case where the Secretariat has not received any response or information from the Party concerned within the [six][five] months as referred to in paragraph 6 above, the Secretariat shall forward the submission to the Committee forthwith.

8. The Committee may refuse to consider any submission made pursuant to paragraphs 1 (b) to 1 (g) above that [is *de minimis* or ill-founded bearing in mind the objectives of the Protocol][do not meet the requirements set out in paragraph 3 above].

9. The Party concerned [and the Party that made the submission] may participate in the consideration of the submission and present responses or comments to the Committee [at all stages of the process]. [The Party concerned][The mentioned Parties] shall not take part in the elaboration and adoption of the recommendation of the Committee. The Committee shall make available the draft findings and recommendations, including measures, to the Party concerned and invite the Part[y][ies] to [respond][propose any adjustment on the accuracy of findings and facts]. [Any such response is to be reflected in the report of the Committee.]

10. [In addition to the procedures under this section, the Committee may decide to examine any question of compliance, including systemic issues of general non-compliance of interests to all Parties to the Protocol that come to its attention. It may consider such questions on the basis of national reports and reporting requirements under Article 29 of the Protocol or of any other relevant information that becomes available to the Committee, particularly by members of the public which have a legitimate specific interest in the question concerned, including indigenous and local communities as well as information generated under Articles 14 and 17 of the Protocol. If a question affects one Party more than others, the procedural rules shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.]

E. Information for and consultation by the Committee after the triggering of the procedures

1. The Committee shall consider relevant information from:

- (a) The Party concerned [and from the Party or entity that has made the submission];
- (b) [The Party that has made the submission with respect to another Party in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) of section D above;]
- (c) [The entity that has made the submission with respect to a Party in accordance with paragraphs 1 (c) to 1 (g) of section D above; and]
- (d) [Affected indigenous and local communities.]
- (e) [Any other relevant source].

2.

Option 1: The Committee may seek or receive, when necessary for its work, relevant information from the following sources [, such as]:

- (a) The Secretariat;
- (b) The Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House;
- (c) The Conference of the Parties to the Convention;
- (d) The COP-MOP;
- (e) Subsidiary bodies of the Convention and to the Protocol;
- (f) International organizations [with a relevant mandate on genetic resources and access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing]; and
- (g) [Other relevant and reliable sources.]

Option 2: The Committee may [seek, receive and] consider information from all possible sources. The reliability of the information should be ensured.

3. The Committee may seek [expert advice, taking into account possible conflicts of interest][advice of independent experts].
4. The Committee may undertake, upon invitation of the Party concerned, information gathering in the territory of that Party.

F. Measures to promote compliance and address cases of non-compliance

1. In considering the measures specified below the Committee shall take into account:
 - (a) The capacity of the Party concerned to comply;
 - (b) The special [circumstances and] needs of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States amongst them, and Parties with economies in transition; and
 - (c) Such factors as the cause, type, degree and frequency of non-compliance.

Option 1

2. [The Committee][The COP-MOP upon the recommendation of the Committee]-with a view to promoting compliance and addressing cases of non-compliance, may:
 - (a) Offer advice or assistance to the Party concerned, as appropriate;
 - (b) [[Recommend][Provide][Facilitate] [financial and] technical assistance, [technology transfer,] training and other capacity-building measures, according to availability;]
 - (c) [Request or assist, as appropriate,][Assist, upon request,] the Party concerned to develop a compliance action plan to be submitted identifying appropriate steps, an agreed timeframe and indicators to assess satisfactory implementation;
 - (d) Invite the Party concerned to submit progress reports on its efforts to comply with its obligations under the Protocol;
 - (e) Issue a written [caution][statement of concern][declaration of non-compliance] to the Party concerned after consultation with COP-MOP;
 - (f) [Publish cases of non-compliance after consultation with COP-MOP;]
 - (g) [Send a [public] notification of a compliance matter through the Secretariat to all Parties advising that a Party has been notified that it may be in non-compliance and that, up to that time, there has been no satisfactory response or action;]
 - (h) [In cases of [grave or] repeated non-compliance notify the COP-MOP for it to decide the appropriate measures, according to international law;]
 - (i) [Suspend, in accordance with the applicable rules of international law concerning the suspension of the operation of a treaty, specific rights and privileges;]

- (j) [Apply financial penalties;]
- (k) [Apply trade consequences;]
- (l) [Require the appointment of a representative in the provider country for notification purposes to facilitate administrative and/or criminal procedures; and]
- (m) [Give notification to the relevant judicial authorities of a Party subject to the obligation under Articles 15 to 18 of the Nagoya Protocol, that a specific Party or an indigenous or local community is entitled to benefit-sharing under a particular instance of mutually agreed terms involving a specific genetic resource and associated traditional knowledge.]
- (n) [Require the Party concerned to take action and, after appropriate procedures, apply sanctions against those who are non-compliant with Article 15(2) and 16(2) of the Protocol within their jurisdictions.]

Option 2

2. The Committee with a view to promoting compliance and addressing cases of non-compliance, may:

- (a) Offer advice or facilitate assistance to the Party concerned, as appropriate;
- (b) [Facilitate][Recommend] [financial and] technical assistance, [technology transfer], training and other capacity-building measures;
- (c) Request or assist, as appropriate the Party concerned to develop a compliance action plan to be submitted identifying appropriate steps, an agreed timeframe and indicators to assess satisfactory implementation;
- (d) Invite the Party concerned to submit progress reports on its efforts to comply with its obligations under the Protocol;
- (e) [Recommend any other measure, for the consideration of the COP-MOP].

2. (*bis*) The COP-MOP upon the recommendations of the Committee may also, with a view to promoting compliance and addressing cases of non-compliance:

- (a) Take any of the measures set out in paragraph 2 (a)-(e) above;
- (b) Issue a written caution, statement of concern or a declaration of non-compliance to the Party concerned after consultation with COP-MOP;
- (c) [Publish cases of non-compliance after consultation with COP-MOP];
- (d) Send a public notification of a compliance matter through the Secretariat to all Parties advising that a Party has been notified that it may be in non-compliance and that, up to that time, there has been no satisfactory response or action;
- (e) [[Recommend the suspension][Suspend], in accordance with the applicable rules of international law concerning the suspension of the operation of a treaty, specific rights and privileges.]

[F(bis). Ombudsman

The Committee shall establish the office of an ABS ombudsman to provide assistance to developing countries and indigenous and local communities to identify instances of non-compliance and make submissions to the Committee.]

G. Review of procedures and mechanisms

The COP-MOP shall undertake the review of the effectiveness of these procedures and mechanisms under the assessment and review provided for in Article 31 of the Protocol and take appropriate action. [The Committee may identify the need for any additional review.]

XI/2. Review of progress in implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and related capacity-building support to Parties

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling that, at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), Governments reiterated their commitment to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and called for urgent actions that effectively reduce the rate of, halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity, and affirmed the importance of implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its tenth meeting,

Reaffirming the need for enhanced technical and scientific cooperation among Parties, in line with Article 18 and related articles of the Convention, in order to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,

Recognizing the potential for enhanced cooperation at the regional and subregional levels among developing countries (South-South cooperation) and between developed and developing countries (North-South and triangular cooperation), consistent with the Convention, and, in this context, *noting* the potential role of national, regional and international organizations and the private sector in facilitating technical and scientific cooperation,

Noting also the potential contribution of information, technical and scientific cooperation and related capacity-building under the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,

Taking note of the activities of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity in 2011 and *expressing its appreciation* to the Government of Japan for its generous support in this regard,

Taking note also of the strategy for the celebration of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity in support of the Convention, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,

Recalling Article 20 of the Convention and the Strategy for Resource Mobilization,

Emphasizing that conducting studies for capacity-needs assessment and identification of baseline data on financial resources do not delay immediate implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments under Article 20 of the Convention;

A. Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) and national biodiversity strategies and action plans

1. *Urges* those Parties and other Governments that have not yet done so to review and, as appropriate, update and revise, their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, including national plans related to biodiversity, and to report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting;

2. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to undertake voluntary peer review of NBSAPs and their implementation, and to share experiences deriving from it through the Executive Secretary and the clearing-house mechanism;

3. *Calls upon* Parties and *invites* other Governments, intergovernmental organizations and other relevant organizations to continue to provide support for the timely review and, as appropriate, the revision and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, to enhance wider stakeholder consultations for setting national targets and indicators at the national level, and to provide additional support to ensure completion and review of national biodiversity strategies and action plans in a timely manner;

4. *Invites* Parties to include all stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, women and youth, in planning and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans, thereby contributing to the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020;

5. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Japan Biodiversity Fund and expresses its appreciation to the Government of Japan for its most generous contribution to support developing countries, particularly the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

6. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretariat and its partners to enhance support for Parties in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets through, *inter alia*, capacity-building workshops and training modules and further work on enhancing the clearing-house mechanism, and *expresses its appreciation* to Japan, other donor countries and host countries of workshops for their support for capacity-building activities;

7. *Expresses its gratitude* to all the international organizations and convention secretariats and to the Global Environment Facility for their contributions facilitating the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and *invites* them to further support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Brazil and the United Kingdom for hosting the global workshop on national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to the Governments of Belarus, Botswana, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Germany, Grenada, India, Lebanon, New Zealand, Oman, the Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Senegal, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turkey and to the European Union, which have hosted or otherwise contributed to the preceding subregional workshops;

9. *Recalling* decision IX/8, paragraph 16 (a), *reiterates* the request to the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with partner organizations, to facilitate the continued exchange of best practices and lessons learned from the preparation, updating and revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, through appropriate forums and mechanisms such as the clearing-house mechanism and, subject to the availability of resources, strengthened cooperation with regional and subregional processes, South-South and triangular cooperation and voluntary peer-review processes among interested Parties;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue promoting and facilitating, in partnership with relevant organizations, activities to strengthen implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets at the national, subregional and regional levels, and *encourages* other donors and Parties to complement the funds provided by the Government of Japan;

B. Clearing-house mechanism

11. *Welcomes* the work programme for the clearing-house mechanism in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/31) and *agrees* to:

/...

(a) Keep the work programme for the clearing-house mechanism under review, in the light of the need to contribute significantly to the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan and to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, knowledge-sharing and information exchange;

(b) Strengthen communication with, and build the capacity of, national focal points for the clearing-house mechanism;

(c) Call on Parties to share, through national clearing-house mechanisms or other relevant mechanisms, information on results from the monitoring of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and on projects funded under Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention;

12. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the informal advisory committee, as defined by its operational guidelines, and to review it at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

13. *Notes* the recommendations made by the Conservation Commons in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/8 and *calls upon* Parties and other stakeholders to consider how they can most effectively address barriers to data access that are under their direct control with a view to contributing to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and Targets 1 and 19 in particular, and *requests* SBSTTA to develop further guidance thereon;

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

(a) Establish a standard information-exchange mechanism for the clearing-house mechanism to interconnect the central and national clearing-house mechanisms, where possible;

(b) Collaborate with the other biodiversity-related conventions to ensure mutual compatibility and to avoid duplication of work;

(c) Continue to use automated translation tools to facilitate exchange of technical and scientific information in line with Articles 17 and 18 of the Convention;

C. Scientific and technical cooperation and technology transfer

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to develop, in cooperation with relevant partner organizations and subject to the availability of resources, a coherent, consistent and coordinated approach to technical and scientific cooperation, with a view to facilitating the full and effective implementation of Article 18 and related articles of the Convention, in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, building upon existing mechanisms, and to develop operational options and proposals, including on the criteria and procedure for the identification of national and regional centres of excellence, as referred to in paragraph 17 below, and to report to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fifth meeting;

16. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to identify how he can facilitate implementation of the Convention by acting as a convenor, to build partnerships and capacity;

17. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, and in line with the approach to technical and scientific cooperation developed in accordance with paragraph 15 above, and in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, as appropriate, to engage in a process towards establishing a capacity-building network of national and regional centres of excellence in biodiversity to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in developing countries, particularly the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, with a view to:

(a) Facilitating the compilation of knowledge, experiences and information on biodiversity-related technologies and associated activities that support, facilitate, regulate or promote

technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation of relevance to the Convention, and making it available, in a systematic and timely manner, through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and its database on technology transfer and cooperation;

(b) Providing technical and technological support to Parties, building on the information compiled, by responding to technology needs assessments submitted by Parties and other requests for technical and technological information in a tailored manner, by undertaking match-making, as feasible, and by catalysing or facilitating partnerships for technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation, including, as appropriate, the development of thematic and regional or subregional pilot initiatives for enhanced technical and scientific cooperation in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020;

and report to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, at its fifth meeting, on operational options and proposals developed, activities undertaken, and progress made;

18. With a view to supporting the preparation of technology needs assessments to assist Parties in making progress towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, *requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to review existing needs assessment methodologies, consider their adaptation for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and prepare guidance on a methodology for technology needs assessment in this regard, bearing in mind that the preparation of technology needs assessments shall not delay the transfer of technologies that are already available and for which needs have been identified;

19. *Invites* Parties, in particular developed country Parties, other governments, businesses and international donor organizations to promote the full implementation of Article 16 of the Convention to support enhanced technical and scientific cooperation, including the clearing-house mechanism, for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020;

D. United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

20. *Invites* Parties and all stakeholders to use the following message in activities related to the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity: “Living in Harmony with Nature”;

21. *Encourages* Parties to promote the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity in ways appropriate to national circumstances, for example, protection of Mother Earth, to create dialogues and to share experiences;

22. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, based on the availability of resources, to promote the implementation of the strategy for the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity within the programme of work of communication, education and public awareness, and to maintain the Decade’s web portal to highlight all activities;

23. *Invites* relevant organizations to engage with regional bodies and processes with a view to enhancing the implementation of activities of mutual interest to the Convention and to such bodies and processes, particularly those that are supportive of activities that support the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020;

24. *Encourages* Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders to support and contribute to communication initiatives, such as the World Wide Views on Biodiversity, which combine the implementation of Strategic Goals A and E regarding mainstreaming of biodiversity, participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building;

/...

25. *Encourages* bilateral and multilateral agencies to support the implementation of the strategy for the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity in developing countries, particularly the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition;

26. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare a summary of information on activities under the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity to inform each meeting of the Conference of the Parties until 2020, place this information on the website of the Convention on Biological Diversity and disseminate it by other means;

E. Other matters

27. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to undertake, subject to the availability of resources, a review of the impact of disasters and conflicts on biodiversity and of ways and means to take action to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets under such conditions, and *invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to integrate, as far as feasible, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 into the initiatives of the UNEP programme of work on conflicts and disasters and to submit a report to the next meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advice, in accordance with the rules of procedure highlighted in decision IX/29;

28. *Invites* the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, in cooperation with the Executive Secretary, to develop a work programme that includes the preparation of the next global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services, to be launched in 2018, focusing on status and trends, the impact of biodiversity and ecosystem services on human well-being, and the effectiveness of responses, including the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, building, *inter alia*, on its own and other relevant regional, subregional and thematic assessments, as well as on national reports, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform, where relevant.

XI/3. Monitoring progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

A. Indicator framework for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

The Conference of the Parties

1. Welcomes the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020,³ as well as the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions on the development of indicators relevant to traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use;

2. Expresses its gratitude to the European Union for its financial support for the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and to the Government of Canada, the European Environment Agency, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom for their support for the International Expert Workshop held from 20 to 22 June 2011 in High Wycombe, United Kingdom, in support of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

3. Takes note of the indicative list of indicators available for assessing progress towards the goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as contained in the annex to the present decision (decision XI/3) and recognizes that these provide a starting point for assessing progress in the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 at various scales;

4. Recognizes that the indicator framework, consisting of the five Strategic Goals and twenty Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the indicators to assess progress towards their achievement, provides a flexible basis for Parties which can be adapted, taking into account different national circumstances and capabilities;

5. Agrees that those indicators in the annex to this decision that are ready for use at global level and denoted by the letter (A) should be used as part of the mid-term review of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

6. Invites Parties to prioritize the application at national level of those indicators that are ready for use at global level where feasible and appropriate, and also invites Parties to use the flexible framework and the indicative list of indicators, *inter alia* in their updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans and in reporting, including in the fifth national reports, as far as possible, and in subsequent national reports;

7. Encourages Parties and other Governments, as appropriate and taking into account their particular conditions and priorities, to contribute to, update, verify and maintain relevant national data in regional and global data sets, as a contribution to optimizing and coordinating the production of indicators, and to promote the public availability of the data;

8. Decides that the indicator framework for the Strategic Plan should be kept under review with a view to enabling the future incorporation and/or revision of relevant indicators developed by Parties and other Conventions and processes that are relevant to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

9. Recognizes the crucial importance to humankind of centres of origin and centres of genetic diversity;

³ UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/INF/6.

10. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen technical and institutional capacities and to mobilize adequate financial resources for the development and application of indicators and monitoring systems , especially for developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, regional centres of excellence and other relevant organizations, as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources, to:

(a) Compile technical guidance materials for capacity-building and provide support to Parties for the further development of indicators and monitoring and reporting systems, including the information contained in the annexes to the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, and to make it accessible in the form of a toolkit, building on the material already available on the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership web pages;

(b) Assist Parties, especially developing countries, and in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, that have limited resources and capacities and/or that are not yet using systematically produced indicators in their official reports, and at the request of the Party concerned, to initially establish and apply a few simple, cost-effective and easily applicable indicators for nationally defined priority issues, as appropriate in their official reports;

(c) Include capacity-building on the indicator framework in regional workshops, as appropriate, to support implementation of the indicators by allowing Parties to update on progress, the sharing of information and lessons learned as well as areas of synergy and collaboration; and

(d) Support the review of the use of the indicators and associated monitoring systems in order to identify gaps and priorities in national and regional institutions for future capacity-building, technical support and financial support by donors and partner organizations;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, the Group on Earth Observation Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO–BON), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and other partners, including the Indicators Working Group of the International Indigenous Forum for Biodiversity, as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources, to:

(a) Develop practical information on the indicators, including the rationale behind the indicators, their development status, the scale at which they are applied and information on data sources and methodologies, to assist in the application of each of the indicators;

(b) Further develop the global indicators identified in the annex to this decision with a view to ensuring that each Aichi Biodiversity Target can be monitored by at least one global indicator by 2014, taking into account indicators that are already in use by, or relevant to, other conventions, regional agreements and processes;

(c) Propose a limited number of simple, easily applicable and cost-effective indicators that can potentially be used by Parties, as appropriate and taking into account their particular conditions and priorities;

(d) Promote the further harmonization of global indicators and their use between the Convention on Biological Diversity and other conventions, regional agreements and processes and promote further collaboration, including through the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions and the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions;

(e) Provide information about the indicator framework to assist the process to establish sustainable development goals agreed by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20);

(f) Promote further collaboration on biodiversity monitoring and indicators with the forestry, agriculture, fisheries and other sectors at global, regional and national levels;

(g) Further develop and maintain the online database on indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020; and

(h) Develop an explanatory practical toolkit on each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including possible steps for measuring progress towards these targets, taking into national conditions and priorities;

and to report to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

13. *Invites* the Group on Earth Observation Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO–BON) to continue its work on the identification of essential biodiversity variables and the development of associated data sets, as presented in the document on adequacy of biodiversity observation systems to support the CBD 2020 Targets submitted by GEO BON, IUCN and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre in support of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/INF/8) and to report to a meeting of SBSTTA prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

14. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to contribute to assessing progress towards achievement of selected Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

15. *Invites* relevant organizations, including funding bodies, to encourage and support long-term monitoring and the further development of indicators and reporting progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as well as the development of baselines for indicators where these do not yet exist;

16. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to provide regular progress reports on the development and use of indicators and associated monitoring systems to a meeting of SBSTTA prior to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties until 2020. This should include the mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, together with the experience of using the indicators provided in the fifth national reports and in the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook. This will provide opportunities to review progress in the development and use of indicators and associated monitoring systems and to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of indicators for monitoring progress at national, regional and global levels towards achieving the aims of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020.

Annex

INDICATIVE LIST OF INDICATORS FOR THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011–2020

The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 identified three categories of operational indicators. Indicators which are ready for use at the global level are denoted by the letter (A). Indicators which could be used at the global level but which require further development to be ready for use are denoted by the letter (B). Additional indicators for consideration for use at the national or other sub-global level are denoted by the letter (C) and given in italics. The set of (A) and (B) indicators are those which should be used to assess progress at the global level, while the (C) indicators are illustrative of some of the additional indicators available to Parties to use at the national level, according to their national priorities and circumstances.

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Headline indicators (in bold) and most relevant operational indicators
Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	
<p>Target 1 - By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.</p>	<p>Trends in awareness, attitudes and public engagement in support of biological diversity and ecosystem services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Trends in awareness and attitudes to biodiversity (C)</i> • <i>Trends in public engagement with biodiversity (C)</i> • <i>Trends in communication programmes and actions promoting social corporate responsibility (C)</i>
<p>Target 2 - By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.</p>	<p>Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Trends in number of countries incorporating natural resource, biodiversity, and ecosystem service values into national accounting systems (B)</i> • <i>Trends in number of countries that have assessed values of biodiversity, in accordance with the Convention (C)</i> • <i>Trends in guidelines and applications of economic appraisal tools (C)</i> • <i>Trends in integration of biodiversity and ecosystem service values into sectoral and development policies (C)</i> • <i>Trends in policies considering biodiversity and ecosystem service in environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment (C)</i>
<p>Target 3 - By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.</p>	<p>Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Trends in the number and value of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, removed, reformed or phased out (B)</i> • <i>Trends in identification, assessment and establishment and strengthening of incentives that reward positive contribution to biodiversity and ecosystem services and penalize adverse impacts (C)</i>
<p>Target 4 - By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.</p>	<p>Trends in pressures from unsustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Trends in population and extinction risk of utilized species, including species in trade (A) (also used by CITES)</i> • <i>Trends in ecological footprint and/or related concepts (C) (decision VIII/15)</i> • <i>Ecological limits assessed in terms of sustainable production and consumption (C)</i> <p>Trends in pressures from habitat conversion, pollution, invasive species, climate change, overexploitation and underlying drivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Trends in biodiversity of cities (C) (decision X/22)</i> <p>Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Trends in extent to which biodiversity and ecosystem service values are incorporated into organizational accounting and</i>

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Headline indicators (in bold) and most relevant operational indicators
	reporting (B)
Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	
<p>Target 5 - By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.</p>	<p>Trends in extent, condition and vulnerability of ecosystems, biomes and habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extinction risk trends of habitat dependent species in each major habitat type (A) • Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats (A) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) • Trends in proportion of degraded/threatened habitats (B) • Trends in fragmentation of natural habitats (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) • <i>Trends in condition and vulnerability of ecosystems (C)</i> • <i>Trends in the proportion of natural habitats converted (C)</i> <p>Trends in pressures from unsustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Trends in primary productivity (C)</i> • <i>Trends in proportion of land affected by desertification (C) (also used by UNCCD)</i> <p>Trends in pressures from habitat conversion, pollution, invasive species, climate change, overexploitation and underlying drivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population trends of habitat dependent species in each major habitat type (A)
<p>Target 6 - By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.</p>	<p>Trends in pressures from unsustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in extinction risk of target and bycatch aquatic species (A) • Trends in population of target and bycatch aquatic species (A) • Trends in proportion of utilized stocks outside safe biological limits (A) (MDG indicator 7.4) • <i>Trends in catch per unit effort (C)</i> • <i>Trends in fishing effort capacity (C)</i> • <i>Trends in area, frequency, and/or intensity of destructive fishing practices (C)</i> <p>Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in proportion of depleted target and bycatch species with recovery plans (B)
<p>Target 7 - By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p>	<p>Trends in pressures from unsustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in population of forest and agriculture dependent species in production systems (B) • Trends in production per input (B) • <i>Trends in proportion of products derived from sustainable sources (C) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)</i>

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Headline indicators (in bold) and most relevant operational indicators
	<p>Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)
<p>Target 8 - By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.</p>	<p>Trends in pressures from habitat conversion, pollution, invasive species, climate change, overexploitation and underlying drivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in incidence of hypoxic zones and algal blooms (A) • Trends in water quality in aquatic ecosystems (A) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) • Impact of pollution on extinction risk trends (B) • Trends in pollution deposition rate (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) • Trends in sediment transfer rates (B) • <i>Trend in emission to the environment of pollutants relevant for biodiversity (C)</i> • <i>Trend in levels of contaminants in wildlife (C)</i> • <i>Trends in nitrogen footprint of consumption activities (C)</i> • <i>Trends in ozone levels in natural ecosystems (C)</i> • <i>Trends in proportion of wastewater discharged after treatment (C)</i> • <i>Trends in UV-radiation levels (C)</i>
<p>Target 9 - By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.</p>	<p>Trends in pressures from habitat conversion, pollution, invasive species, climate change, overexploitation and underlying drivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in the impact of invasive alien species on extinction risk trends (A) • Trends in the economic impacts of selected invasive alien species (B) • Trends in number of invasive alien species (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) • <i>Trends in incidence of wildlife diseases caused by invasive alien species (C)</i> <p>Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in policy responses, legislation and management plans to control and prevent spread of invasive alien species (B) • <i>Trends in invasive alien species pathways management (C)</i>
<p>Target 10 - By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.</p>	<p>Trends in pressures from habitat conversion, pollution, invasive species, climate change, overexploitation and underlying drivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extinction risk trends of coral and reef fish (A) • Trends in climate change impacts on extinction risk (B) • Trends in coral reef condition (B) • Trends in extent, and rate of shifts of boundaries, of vulnerable ecosystems (B)

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Headline indicators (in bold) and most relevant operational indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Trends in climatic impacts on community composition (C)</i> • <i>Trends in climatic impacts on population trends (C)</i>
Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	
<p>Target 11 - By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.</p>	<p>Trends in coverage, condition, representativeness and effectiveness of protected areas and other area-based approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in coverage of protected areas (A) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) • Trends in extent of marine protected areas, coverage of key biodiversity areas and management effectiveness (A) • Trends in protected area condition and/or management effectiveness including more equitable management (A) (decision X/31) • Trends in representative coverage of protected areas and other area based approaches, including sites of particular importance for biodiversity, and of terrestrial, marine and inland water systems (A) • Trends in the connectivity of protected areas and other area based approaches integrated into landscapes and seascapes (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) • <i>Trends in the delivery of ecosystem services and equitable benefits from protected areas (C)</i>
<p>Target 12 - By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.</p>	<p>Trends in abundance, distribution and extinction risk of species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in abundance of selected species (A) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) (UNCCD indicator) • Trends in extinction risk of species (A) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) (MDG indicator 7.7) (also used by CMS) • Trends in distribution of selected species (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) (also used by UNCCD)
<p>Target 13 - By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.</p>	<p>Trends in genetic diversity of species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in genetic diversity of cultivated plants, and farmed and domesticated animals and their wild relatives (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) • <i>Trends in genetic diversity of selected species (C)</i> <p>Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in number of effective policy mechanisms implemented to reduce genetic erosion and safeguard genetic diversity related to plant and animal genetic resources (B)
Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	
<p>Target 14 - By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including</p>	<p>Trends in distribution, condition and sustainability of ecosystem services for equitable human well-being</p>

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Headline indicators (in bold) and most relevant operational indicators
<p>services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in proportion of total freshwater resources used (A) (MDG indicator 7.5) • Trends in proportion of the population using improved water services (A) (MDG indicator 7.8 and 7.9) • Trends in benefits that humans derive from selected ecosystem services (A) • Population trends and extinction risk trends of species that provide ecosystem services (A) • Trends in delivery of multiple ecosystem services (B) • Trends in economic and non-economic values of selected ecosystem services (B) • Trends in health and wellbeing of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) • Trends in human and economic losses due to water or natural resource related disasters (B) • Trends in nutritional contribution of biodiversity: Food composition (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) • <i>Trends in incidence of emerging zoonotic diseases (C)</i> • <i>Trends in inclusive wealth (C)</i> • <i>Trends in nutritional contribution of biodiversity: Food consumption (C) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)</i> • <i>Trends in prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age (C) (MDG indicator 1.8)</i> • <i>Trends in natural resource conflicts (C)</i> • <i>Trends in the condition of selected ecosystem services (C)</i> • <i>Trends in biocapacity (C)</i> <p>Trends in coverage, condition, representativeness and effectiveness of protected areas and other area-based approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in area of degraded ecosystems restored or being restored (B)
<p>Target 15 - By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.</p>	<p>Trends in distribution, condition and sustainability of ecosystem services for equitable human well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status and trends in extent and condition of habitats that provide carbon storage (A) <p>Trends in coverage, condition, representativeness and effectiveness of protected areas and other area-based approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Population trends of forest-dependent species in forests under restoration (C)</i>
<p>Target 16 - By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.</p>	<p>Trends in access and equity of benefit-sharing of genetic resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABS indicator to be specified through the ABS process (B)
<p>Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building</p>	

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Headline indicators (in bold) and most relevant operational indicators
<p>Target 17 - By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.</p>	<p>Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefit-sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including development, comprehensiveness, adoption and implementation (B)
<p>Target 18 - By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.</p>	<p>Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefit-sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (B) (decision X/43) • Trends in the practice of traditional occupations (B) (decision X/43)
	<p>Trends in accessibility of scientific/technical/traditional knowledge and its application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in which traditional knowledge and practices are respected through their full integration, safeguards and the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the national implementation of the Strategic Plan (B)
	<p>Trends in accessibility of scientific/technical/traditional knowledge and its application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)
<p>Target 19 - By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</p>	<p>Trends in accessibility of scientific/technical/traditional knowledge and its application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in coverage of comprehensive policy-relevant sub-global assessments including related capacity-building and knowledge transfer, plus trends in uptake into policy (B) • <i>Number of maintained species inventories being used to implement the Convention (C)</i>
<p>Target 20 - By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.</p>	<p>Trends in mobilization of financial resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators agreed in decision X/3 (B)

B. Development of indicators relevant to traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use

The Conference of the Parties,

Welcoming the work carried out under the auspices of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, including the regional and international technical workshops organized by the Working Group on Indicators of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, to identify a limited number of meaningful and practical indicators on the status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and in other focal areas, in order to assess progress towards achieving the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,

Acknowledging previous work on indicators and the outcomes regarding both traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use from the Banaue workshop⁴ and the thematic workshop on possible indicators for customary sustainable use,

Noting the possible dual application and complementarity of some of the indicators adopted for traditional knowledge as also being relevant for customary sustainable use,

1. *Requests* the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, in collaboration with the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the Working Group on Indicators of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and interested parties, including the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, to pursue the ongoing refinement and use of the three adopted indicators for traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biodiversity with full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, also bearing in mind the implementation of Article 10(c) of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, including through further technical workshops subject to the availability of funding, and to report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting;

2. *Requests* Parties to consider, subject to availability of financial resources, pilot-testing the two new indicators⁵ for traditional knowledge and customary use adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in collaboration with indigenous and local communities, and to report the results to the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to further the compilation and analysis of data on linguistic diversity and the status and trends of speakers of indigenous languages and to provide information on this indicator for consideration by the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;

4. *Invites* the International Labour Organization to develop, in association with indigenous and local communities and relevant organizations, pilot projects on and to monitor data concerning the practice of traditional occupations, and to provide information on this indicator for consideration by the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;

5. *Further invites* the relevant agencies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS), the International

⁴ Asia Convening Workshop in Banaue (Ifugao, the Philippines, 25-28 January 2012, Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty.

⁵ Indicators adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in decision X/43: (i) status and trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities; and (ii) status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations.

Fund for Agricultural Development and the International Land Coalition, in association with indigenous and local communities and relevant organizations, to develop regionally balanced pilot projects to collect information relevant to the operationalization of the indicator on status and trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities for consideration by the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its eighth meeting;

6. *Recommends* that the Executive Secretary, in partnership with Parties and Governments, the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and relevant non-governmental organizations and international agencies, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local community representatives and subject to the availability of resources, organize and facilitate a technical workshop on the further development and refinement of the indicator on status and trends of land-use change and land-tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities, and report to the next meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;

7. *Calls upon* Parties, the Global Environment Facility, donors, international organizations, academia, non-governmental organizations and organizations of indigenous and local communities to consider the provision of technical support and financial resources for collaborative programmes related to the above-mentioned work on indicators on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use.

C. Preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling paragraph 13 of decision X/2, which states that the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook shall be prepared to provide a mid-term review of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including an analysis of how the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan has contributed to the 2015 targets of the Millennium Development Goals,

Also recalling paragraphs 5 and 6 of decision X/10, which, *inter alia*, request the Global Environment Facility and invite other donors, Governments and multilateral and bilateral agencies to provide adequate and timely financial support for the preparation of the fifth national reports,

1. *Takes note* of the progress report on the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook submitted to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;⁶

2. *Stressing* the importance of national reports and their timely submission to preparing the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and *recalling* decision X/10, *urges* Parties to submit their fifth national reports by 31 March 2014 at the latest;

3. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations, including indigenous and local communities, to make available data, information and case-studies for possible inclusion in the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, including by using appropriate indicators, drawing on, *inter alia*, the flexible framework and the indicative list of indicators identified in the annex to decision XI/3 A, by providing such information in their fifth national reports or through earlier submissions, making use, as appropriate, of the material already available on the website of the Biodiversity Indicator Partnership;

4. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations to support Parties in providing data relevant to the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;

⁶ UNEP/CBD/COP/11/27.

5. *Welcomes* the early financial pledges by the European Union and Switzerland to facilitate the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;

6. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments and donors to make timely financial contributions for the preparation and production of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and its ancillary products, including translations in all United Nations languages, in accordance with the work plan and budget estimates for their preparation;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Continue collaborating with other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant processes, including the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and other organizations and partners, including of indigenous and local communities, and to engage them in the preparations of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates;

(b) Explore, with the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, options for the preparation of a global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services, focusing on status and trends of biodiversity, their impacts on human wellbeing and the effectiveness of responses to biodiversity loss, and progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including its implications for future editions of Global Biodiversity Outlook, and report on progress to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

(c) Keep, in consultation with the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Advisory Group for the fourth edition of Global Biodiversity Outlook, the work plan, communication strategy and financial plan for the development of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook under review, in order to make adjustments as appropriate and necessary and report on progress on a periodic basis through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention;

(d) Further develop, in collaboration with relevant partners, including the Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity, and in line with the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness, the communication strategy for the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, including capacity-building activities on the use of its outcomes and products, seeking synergies with activities under the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011–2020 and other initiatives and events, as appropriate;

(e) Provide guidance on the type of information that Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, including indigenous and local communities, may wish to provide for possible inclusion in the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, and, in particular, highlight key information needs in the resource manual for the preparation of the fifth national reports, encouraging Parties to submit this key information early;

(f) Make use of relevant regional and subregional capacity-building workshops organized under the Convention to facilitate inputs and contributions to the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;

(g) Make a draft of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook available for review at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

XI/4. Review of implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, including the establishment of targets

The Conference of the Parties

I. TARGET SETTING

1. *Urges* Parties to consider all possible sources and means that can help to meet the level of resources needed, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention and consistent with decision X/3;

2. *Concerned* that the lack of sufficient financial resources continues to be one of the main obstacles to achieving the Convention's three objectives and implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

3. *Recalling* decision X/3 and Aichi Biodiversity Target 20, *reiterating* that resources (financial, human and technical) need to be mobilized from all sources and that this should be balanced with the effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, and *highlighting* the need for further consideration to be given to evaluating resources mobilized in terms of the biodiversity outcomes achieved;

4. *Recalling* decision X/3, paragraph 8(i), *reaffirms* its decision to adopt targets at its eleventh meeting, provided that robust baselines have been identified and endorsed and that an effective reporting framework has been adopted;

5. *Welcomes* and *decides to use* the preliminary reporting framework and methodological and implementation guidance (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/14/Add.1) as a flexible and preliminary framework to report on and monitor resources mobilized for biodiversity at national and global level, and *invites* Parties to build on this flexible framework at national level as part of monitoring, including in the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as appropriate, and to report prior to the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention on successes and barriers encountered in reporting on and monitoring resources mobilized for biodiversity, in view of the review foreseen in paragraph 23;

6. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to submit their information through the preliminary reporting framework referred to in paragraph 5, using average annual biodiversity funding for the years 2006–2010 as a preliminary baseline, and to report on their experiences of applying the preliminary reporting framework prior to the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention in a timely manner for their consideration by the Working Group;

7. As outlined in decision X/3, *decides* on an overall substantial increase in total biodiversity-related funding for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 from a variety of sources, using the baseline information referred to in paragraph 6, and, taking into account the limited information available regarding baselines for the indicators adopted in decision X/3, based on Parties' reporting in line with paragraph 5, *resolves* to achieve the following preliminary targets, which are to be considered mutually supportive but independent:

(a) Double total biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, by 2015 and at least maintaining this level until 2020, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to contribute to the achievement of the Convention's three objectives, including through a country-driven prioritization of biodiversity within development plans in recipient countries, using the preliminary baseline referred to in paragraph 6;

(b) Endeavour for 100 per cent, but at least 75 per cent, of Parties to have included biodiversity

in their national priorities or development plans by 2015 and have therefore made appropriate domestic financial provisions;

(c) Endeavour for 100 per cent, but at least 75 per cent, of Parties provided with adequate financial resources to have reported domestic biodiversity expenditures, as well as funding needs, gaps and priorities, by 2015, in order to improve the robustness of the baseline and to refine the preliminary targets, as appropriate;

(d) Endeavour for 100 per cent, but at least 75 per cent, of Parties provided with adequate financial resources to have prepared national financial plans for biodiversity by 2015, and that 30 per cent of those Parties have assessed and/or evaluated the intrinsic, ecological, genetic, socioeconomic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components;

8. *Mindful* of the potential of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 to mobilize resources for biodiversity, *decides* to consider modalities and milestones for the full operationalization of this Target at its twelfth meeting, with a view to their adoption;

9. *Acknowledging* that, in many developing countries, domestic resources already cover the largest share of biodiversity-related resource mobilization, *decides* to establish, at its twelfth meeting, a transparent process that would encourage and facilitate reporting efforts by developing countries towards achieving the objectives of the Convention and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

II. REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

10. *Recalling* decision IX/11 on the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, *decides* that the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization will be reviewed at the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention and *requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare for this review, including by completing the review of implementation of Goals 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the strategy for resource mobilization, based on input provided by Parties and other relevant stakeholders and additional relevant sources of data, for consideration by the Working Group at its fifth meeting;

11. *Reiterates* decision X/3, paragraph 5, which states that the global monitoring reports on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization should be prepared in time for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ordinary meetings, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare periodic global monitoring reports on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization;

12. *Decides* to include consideration of resource mobilization for the Nagoya Protocol in the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention for the period 2008–2015;

13. *Recalling* decision X/3, paragraph 11, which recognizes that many developing countries have undertaken analyses of the values of their biodiversity and are working to close the financial gap to effectively conserve their biological resources, *invites* Parties to share experiences and lessons learned and *calls upon* developed countries to respond to needs identified and to create enabling conditions for those countries yet to undertake such analyses to identify their respective needs;

14. *Recalling* decision IX/11, paragraph 6, *urges* Parties and other Governments, where appropriate, to continue to enhance national administrative and managerial capacities, to create the enabling environment to mobilize private and public-sector investments in biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services;

15. *Invites* Parties, as appropriate, to support developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to

enhance institutional, national, administrative and managerial capacities, in order to increase the effectiveness and sustainability of international and national financial flows;

16. *Recalling* decision IX/11, paragraph 4, and *taking into account* decision X/3, paragraph 11, *invites* Parties and relevant partner organizations to examine their role in establishing enabling conditions for the public and private sectors to support the objectives of the Convention and its two protocols, and to submit information on their experiences to the Executive Secretary (see also UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/9);

17. *Encourages* Parties to undertake institutional mapping/analysis, covering the whole range of biodiversity resourcing options, as part of developing country-specific resource mobilization strategies within the framework of revising national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

18. *Invites* Parties to consider the advice and technical information contained in decision XI/30 on incentive measures;

19. *Recognizing* that the Convention's strategy for resource mobilization calls for the exploration of new and innovative financial mechanisms at all levels with a view to increasing funding to support the Convention and its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, and that some of those mechanisms are already being applied, and *recalling* decision X/3, *reiterates* that any new and innovative financial mechanisms are supplementary to and do not replace the financial mechanism established under Article 21 of the Convention;

20. *Takes note* of the synthesis on innovative financial mechanisms (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/14/Add.3), which is based on submissions made in response to decision X/3, paragraph 8 (c), and highlights activities related to innovative financial mechanisms that have taken place since the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and the discussion paper on safeguards for scaling-up biodiversity finance and possible guiding principles (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF7); *recalls* the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), which encourages the further exploration and use of innovative sources of financing, alongside traditional means of implementation; *notes* the reports of the informal seminar dialogue on scaling up biodiversity finance held in Quito, Ecuador, from 6 to 9 March 2012, including the proposal on a net avoided emissions mechanism, and the workshop on financing mechanisms for biodiversity: examining opportunities and challenges, held in Montreal, Canada on 12 May 2012; *requests* the Executive Secretary to further develop the discussion paper on safeguards, based on comments from Parties and other relevant stakeholders, for submission to the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention; and *requests* the Working Group, at its fifth meeting, to prepare a recommendation for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting;

21. *Invites* Parties and other relevant stakeholders to submit views and lessons learned on possible risks and benefits of country-specific innovative financial mechanisms, including on possible principles and safeguards for their use, in time for consideration by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fifth meeting; *requests* the Executive Secretary to compile this information, taking into account the discussion paper contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/7 and building on previous submissions and initiatives, including the Quito seminar and the Montreal workshop referred to in paragraph 20; and *requests* the Working Group, at its fifth meeting, to discuss this for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting.

III. ROADMAP

22. *Decides* to review, at its twelfth meeting, progress towards the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 with the aim of adopting a final target for resource mobilization, building upon the financial resource flow responding to the preliminary target referred to in paragraph 7 (a) and the information set out in paragraphs 7 (c) and (d), and to keep the achievement of these targets under review at subsequent meetings of the Conference of the Parties until 2020;

23. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, at its fifth meeting, to further review the preliminary reporting framework and baseline information for each of the targets, including the role of collective action, including by indigenous and local communities, and non-market-based approaches to achieving the objectives of the Convention; and *requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare for this review, based on information received from Parties on the application of the preliminary reporting framework and on funding needs, gaps and priorities;

24. *Welcomes* the initial findings of the high-level panel on global assessment of resources for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, and *invites* the panel, in collaboration with other relevant initiatives that could provide a more bottom-up approach, to continue its work with a broadened composition and to report back on the results of its work to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

25. In support of the targets set in paragraph 7, *encourages* Parties and relevant organizations to improve existing financial information by enhancing accuracy, consistency and delivery of information on biodiversity financing and improving reporting on funding needs and shortfalls; and *encourages* Parties to integrate national resource mobilization strategies, including existing needs assessments, into the decision-making process on their funding targets in order to address the funding gap as soon as possible, and to develop, as appropriate, country-specific resource mobilization strategies, including assessment of resource needs, as part of their updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as a matter of priority;

26. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to elaborate additional guidance for Parties to apply the indicators adopted in decision X/3 for national and subnational application, and to undertake an assessment of the indicator framework, based on Parties' experiences;

27. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to voluntary contributions, to organize regional and subregional workshops on the establishment of robust baselines and reporting framework and the preparation of national financial plans for biodiversity.

XI/5. The financial mechanism

The Conference of the Parties,

A. Report of the Global Environment Facility

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Global Environment Facility (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/8);

B. Four-year framework of programme priorities and review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism

2. *Adopts* the four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities for the period 2014-2018 as contained in the annex to the present decision and *requests* the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to implement it and report back to the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting on the GEF-6 strategy and its thirteenth meeting on its implementation and how it responds to the individual elements and their components, and the additional strategic considerations of the framework, in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Council of the Global Environment Facility;

3. *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility to further expedite the provision of financial support, based on a flexible and national demand driven approach, taking into consideration the needs of developing countries in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention;

4. *Calls upon* the Global Environment Facility to avoid additional and lengthy processes and to utilize existing NBSAPs as the basis for GEF 6 determination of needs based priorities;

5. *Calls upon* the Global Environment Facility to further clarify the concept and application of co-financing for biodiversity projects, and *invites* the GEF to apply co-financing arrangements in ways that do not create unnecessary barriers and costs for recipient countries to access GEF funds;

6. *Invites* developed country Parties and others to increase their financial contributions through the financial mechanism during the sixth GEF replenishment period (GEF-6) while recognizing the increase of funds under GEF-5, taking into account the substantial financial needs in order to implement the obligations of the Convention, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to make available to Parties the report of the fourth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism prepared in response to decision X/27 for consideration by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fifth meeting;

C. Needs assessment for the sixth GEF replenishment cycle

Recalling its decision X/26,

8. *Emphasizes* that the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets provide the overall framework for the implementation of the Convention for the decade, including for the activities during the sixth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility (2014-2018);

9. *Notes* that implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 will require the funding of activities that contribute to all five goals and all twenty targets;

10. *Also notes* the report of the assessment of needs for GEF-6 and expresses its appreciation to the members of the expert group;

11. *Takes note* of the range of funding needs estimated for the sixth replenishment. This includes both what might be provided through the replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund for the biodiversity focal area, as well as what might be mobilized and provided through other funds;

12. *Urges* the Global Environment Facility, in the process of replenishment for GEF-6, to give due consideration to all aspects of the expert team's needs assessment report on the levels of funding for biodiversity;

13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and *invites* the Global Environment Facility to identify the Aichi Biodiversity Targets benefiting the most from synergies with other GEF focal areas and make this information available for further use;

14. *Emphasizes* that:

(a) The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets are an ambitious framework adopted by Parties to the Convention that require a substantial increase in the resources available;

(b) Full use of the financial mechanism of the Convention, including the Global Environment Facility and its network of agencies, with improved efficiency of resource utilization and expanded financial support to recipient countries, is instrumental and critical in advancing the implementation of the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

(c) Prioritization of activities needs to be done in consultation with the Convention through its Conference of the Parties, based on the four year framework of programming priorities;

15. *Transmits* to the Global Environment Facility the report on the assessment of needs for GEF 6, for consideration by the Global Environment Facility, so that the Facility will in its regular report to the Conference of Parties indicate how it has responded during the replenishment cycle to the previous assessment by the Conference of the Parties;

D. Other guidance to the financial mechanism

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

16. *Recalling* decision X/17, *urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments, the financial mechanism, and funding organizations to provide adequate, timely and sustainable support for the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, especially for developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as Parties with economies in transition and those countries that are centres of genetic diversity;

Marine and coastal biodiversity

17. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments, the financial mechanism, and funding organizations, as appropriate, to provide adequate, timely, and sustainable support to the implementation of training and capacity-building and other activities related to ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs), especially for developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition, including countries with upwelling systems, and, as appropriate, indigenous and local communities;

Protected areas

18. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies to facilitate the alignment of the development and implementation of protected area projects with the actions identified in national action plans for the programme of work, for example by clearly articulating the linkages with elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 in project documents, with a view to facilitating the systematic monitoring and reporting of the results of those projects as they contribute to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and other related targets by Parties, and to maximize the contribution of such projects to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020;

Invasive alien species

19. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, in accordance with its mandate, and *invites* other donors, to provide adequate and timely financial support to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, as well as countries with economies in transition, including countries that are centres of origin or diversity of genetic resources;

Cooperation with international organizations, other conventions and initiatives

20. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility and *invites* other financial mechanisms to continue to support projects and activities to improve synergies among relevant multilateral environment agreements;

Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing

21. *Recommends* that the Global Environment Facility make available the necessary funds for activities to support access and benefit-sharing and the early entry into force and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in order to implement the third objective of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and *further recommends* that GEF operational focal points carefully consider the urgent need to finance activities related to access and benefit-sharing and the Nagoya Protocol when consulting national stakeholders on the distribution of the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) allocation;

22. *Further recommends* that the Global Environment Facility continue to finance, as a priority, technical support to Parties aimed at the speedy ratification and early entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol, and its implementation at national level;

23. *Requests* GEF, in considering financing for Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund projects, to ensure that the Fund will specifically support activities related to early ratification and capacity-building, and be used for access to and utilization of genetic resources only when such activities have been approved by appropriate government authorities and endorsed through the Global Environment Facility operational focal point;

Monitoring progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

24. *Calls upon* Parties, the Global Environment Facility, donors, international organizations, academia, non-governmental organizations and organizations of indigenous and local communities to consider the provision of technical support and financial resources for collaborative programmes related to the work on indicators on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use contained in decision XI/3;

25. *Recalls* paragraphs 5 and 6 of decision X/10, which, *inter alia*, request the Global Environment Facility and invite other donors, Governments and multilateral and bilateral agencies to provide adequate and timely financial support for the preparation of the fifth national reports;

Engagement of other stakeholders

26. *Reiterates* its invitation to the Global Environment Facility in paragraph 7 of decision X/23 to consider establishing a South-South biodiversity cooperation trust fund for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, based on voluntary contributions, and *welcomes* ongoing discussions on this matter;

Capacity-building support to Parties

27. *Expresses its gratitude* to all the international organizations and convention secretariats and to the Global Environment Facility for their contributions facilitating the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and *invites* them to further support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020;

Biosafety

28. *Further transmits* the guidance received from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, which is contained in appendix II.

Annex

FOUR-YEAR OUTCOME-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK OF PROGRAMME PRIORITIES 2014-2018

Objective

1. The four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities 2014-2018 provides guidance to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as the financial mechanism of the Convention in developing a robust strategy and monitoring system for the biodiversity focal area for the sixth GEF replenishment cycle (GEF-6).

Elements

2. In guiding the development of the GEF-6 biodiversity strategy, the four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities 2014–2018 consists of the following elements:

(a) The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including its Aichi Biodiversity Targets (decision X/2, annex);

(b) The Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011–2020 (decision BS-V/16);

(c) The guidance to the financial mechanism on programme priorities to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing put forward by the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol, contained in appendix I;

(d) Any relevant indicators for national and global use for assessing the progress of implementation of the Strategic Plan;

(e) The current set of output, outcome and impact indicators, and associated monitoring processes and tracking tools, currently in use by the Global Environment Facility;

Additional strategic considerations

3. The GEF-6 biodiversity strategy should take into account that the Aichi Biodiversity Targets provide a flexible basis for Parties which can be adapted, taking into account different national circumstances and capabilities, including in revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

4. The GEF-6 biodiversity strategy should take into account coherence with, and synergies among, country-driven programmes and priorities set out in revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans, while focusing on filling the highest priority gaps associated with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

5. The GEF-6 biodiversity strategy should promote coherence and synergies among the GEF focal areas of biodiversity, land degradation, international waters, climate change – mitigation and adaptation, and within the context of country-driven programmes and priorities.

6. The GEF should continue to engage key stakeholders, including the Secretariat of the Convention, in the process of formulating the GEF-6 strategy for the biodiversity focal area.

Appendix I

GUIDANCE TO THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM ON PROGRAMME PRIORITIES TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING

The Conference of the Parties

I. Programme priorities for the period 2014–2018

1. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to support the following activities during its sixth replenishment period (2014-2018), *inter alia*:

(a) Building the capacity of Parties to develop, implement and enforce domestic legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, thereby contributing to the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components, including through:

- (i) Identification of relevant actors and existing legal and institutional expertise for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization;
- (ii) Taking stock of domestic measures relevant to access and benefit-sharing in light of the obligations of the Nagoya Protocol;
- (iii) Development and/or amendment of access and benefit-sharing legislative, administrative or policy measures with a view to implementing their obligations under the Nagoya Protocol;
- (iv) Establishment of ways to address transboundary issues; and

- (v) Establishment of institutional arrangements and administrative systems to provide access to genetic resources, ensure benefit-sharing, support compliance with prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms and monitor the utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, including support for the establishment of check points;
- (b) Building the capacity of Parties to negotiate mutually agreed terms to promote equity and fairness in negotiations in the development and implementation of access and benefit-sharing agreements, including through enhanced understanding of business models and intellectual property rights;
- (c) Building the capacity of Parties to develop their endogenous research capabilities to add value to their own genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources through, *inter alia*, technology transfer; bioprospecting and associated research and taxonomic studies; and the development and use of valuation methods;
- (d) Addressing the capacity needs and priorities of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders; in particular, projects that would:
 - (i) Encourage their participation in legal, policy and decision-making processes;
 - (ii) Assist in building their capacity related to genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, such as through the development of community protocols, model contractual clauses and minimum requirements for mutually agreed terms to secure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits; and
 - (iii) Support a series of regional and subregional capacity-building workshops;
- (e) Enabling Parties to actively participate in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House and use the best available communication tools and Internet-based systems such as audio and video tools for access and benefit-sharing activities;
- (f) Supporting Parties in raising-awareness of the importance of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, notably through the development and implementation of national and regional awareness-raising strategies;
- (g) Supporting the implementation of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development in support of the implementation of the Protocol;

II. The Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund

2. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF) and notes with appreciation the initial financial contributions made by Japan, Switzerland, Norway, the United Kingdom, and France to the Fund;

3. *Recommends* that funds from the NPIF be used to support projects which will assist the early entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol and create enabling conditions at the national and regional levels for its effective implementation, in accordance with the primary objective of the NPIF as set out in document GEF/C.40/11/Rev.1, dated 26 May 2011;

4. *Recommends* to the Global Environment Facility to expedite and facilitate procedures for access to funds from the NPIF;

5. *Invites* donors and the private sector to contribute to, or co-finance, the NPIF with a view to ensuring continued support for the early entry into force and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol;

6. *Requests* the GEF to continue to administer the NPIF until the time the resources committed up to the end of GEF-5 are disbursed, and to report on the status of the fund to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, which shall decide on its future.

III. Support for activities prior to the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol

7. *Reiterates* its invitation to the Global Environment Facility to provide financial support to Parties to assist with the early ratification of the Nagoya Protocol and its implementation.

Appendix II

GUIDANCE RECEIVED FROM THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY

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

Recalling decisions BS-I/5, BS-II/5, BS-III/5, BS-IV/5 and BS-V/5,

Noting with concern the drastic decline in the level of bilateral and multilateral funding available for biosafety capacity-building activities,

1. *Urges* Parties to give priority to national biosafety plans and projects under the Global Environment Facility System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) to ensure support for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;

I. Guidance to the financial mechanism

2. *Recommends* to the Conference of the Parties, in adopting its further guidance to the financial mechanism with respect to support for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, that it invite the Global Environment Facility to:

(a) Support regional and multi-country thematic capacity-building projects for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety using focal area set-aside resources under the biodiversity focal area, outside national STAR allocations;

(b) Allow for more flexibility in the utilization of funds provided for capacity-building to address emerging needs within the overall framework of approved projects;

(c) Further streamline, simplify and expedite, to the extent possible, the process of accessing funds from the GEF trust fund;

(d) Consider developing a new strategy for financing biosafety, incorporating the priorities and objectives of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2011–2020 and other developments that have taken place since 2006;

(e) Set aside the guidance contained in paragraph 21 (b) of decision VII/20, which allowed Parties to the Convention that are not yet Parties to the Protocol to receive GEF funding for certain capacity-building activities related to biosafety after providing a clear political commitment towards becoming Parties to the Protocol;

(f) Provide further support to all eligible Parties for capacity-building in the use of the Biosafety Clearing-House, based on experiences or lessons learned during the Project for Continued Enhancement of Building Capacity for Effective Participation in the Biosafety Clearing-House and using resources under the biodiversity focal area;

(g) Make available, in a timely manner, adequate and predictable financial resources to eligible Parties to facilitate the preparation of their third national reports under the Protocol;

(h) Provide support to eligible Parties that have not yet done so to initiate implementation of their legal, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the Protocol;

(i) Take into account the new Framework and Action Plan for Capacity-Building for the Effective Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in providing financial support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(j) Provide financial and technical assistance to developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to undertake, as appropriate, the testing activities referred to in paragraph 3 of decision BS-VI/12 on risk assessment and risk management;

(k) Provide financial and technical assistance to developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to implement the capacity-building activities referred in paragraph 9 of decision BS-VI/12 on risk assessment and risk management;

(l) Make financial resources available with a view to supporting awareness-raising, experience-sharing and capacity-building activities in order to expedite the early entry into force and implementation of the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Protocol;

(m) Cooperate with and support developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to build capacity to implement the detection and identification requirements of paragraphs 2(b) and 2(c) of Article 18 of the Protocol and related decisions, including by facilitating the transfer of technology;

(n) Consider, within the four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities for biodiversity for the sixth GEF replenishment period (2014–2018), the following programme priorities with respect to biosafety:

1. National biosafety frameworks;
2. Risk assessment and risk management;
3. Handling, transport, packaging and identification of living modified organisms (LMOs);
4. Liability and redress;
5. Public awareness, education, access to information and participation;
6. Information sharing, including full participation in the Biosafety Clearing-House;
7. Biosafety education and training; and
8. Activities recommended by the Compliance Committee to assist eligible Parties to comply with their obligations under the Protocol;
9. Socio-economic considerations;

(o) In providing support for priority 9 specified in subparagraph 2(n) above, take into account the outcome of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Socio-Economic Considerations and the

decision on the appropriate further steps towards fulfilling operational objective 1.7 of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2011-2020, recognizing that further work to develop conceptual clarity on the issue is under way;

(p) In allocating resources under the biodiversity focal area, consider making a notional allocation which improves the biosafety share of the biodiversity focal area to support the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety during the sixth replenishment period (2014–2018);

II. *Mobilization of additional resources*

3. *Emphasizes* the need to include financing for biosafety as part of sustainable development financing in the context of the outcomes of the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development⁷ that relate to finance, especially section VI A;

4. *Urges Parties and invites* other Governments to implement, as appropriate, the following measures within the overall framework of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization in support of the Convention on Biological Diversity, with a view to mobilizing additional financial resources for implementation of the Protocol and in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention and Article 28 of the Protocol:

(a) Identify and seek funding support from diverse sources including regional and international donor agencies, foundations and, as appropriate, through private-sector involvement;

(b) Establish strategic partnerships with other Parties and other Governments and with various organizations, regional bodies or centres of excellence with a view to pooling resources and/or widening opportunities and possibilities for mobilizing resources from various sources;

(c) Identify and maximize opportunities for technical cooperation with regional and international organizations, institutions and development assistance agencies;

(d) Mainstream biosafety into national development plans and relevant sectoral policies, strategies and programmes, including development assistance programmes and national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(e) Consider designating dedicated staff for resource mobilization and building internal capacity to mobilize resources for the implementation of national biosafety activities in a systematic, coordinated and sustainable manner;

(f) Ensure efficient use of available resources and adopt cost-effective approaches to capacity-building;

5. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to exchange, through the Biosafety Clearing-House, information on their experiences, good practices and lessons learned on the mobilization of resources at the national and regional levels;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to include resource mobilization for the Protocol in activities to facilitate the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including in regional and subregional workshops to assist Parties to elaborate country-specific resource mobilization strategies for the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

⁷ General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

7. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to further communicate with the GEF Secretariat before the meeting of the GEF Council in November 2012 in order to discuss the possibility of opening a special financial support window for implementation of the Protocol, and to report on the outcome to the Parties to the Protocol.

XI/6. Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations, and initiatives*The Conference of the Parties***A. Cooperation with biodiversity-related and Rio conventions, organizations and processes**

1. *Reiterates* the importance of cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions, the Rio conventions and other relevant instruments for achieving full implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

2. *Recognizes* the importance of enhancing synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions, in particular at the subnational, national and regional levels, without prejudice to their specific objectives and recognizing their respective mandates, and *stresses* the need to strengthen synergistic processes among the biodiversity-related conventions, building on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as the central pillar, in close collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, aiming for further development of tools and procedures enabling harmonized implementation of the conventions, learning from other relevant processes, including the process within the chemicals and waste cluster;

3. *Welcomes* the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), which reiterates commitment to achieving the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and affirms the importance of implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and encourages Parties to promote policy coherence at all relevant levels, improve efficiency, reduce unnecessary overlap and duplication, and enhance coordination and cooperation among multilateral environmental agreements, including the three Rio conventions, as well as with the United Nations system in the field; *welcomes*, in this context, the efforts made to enhance synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions; and *urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments and international organizations, in particular the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to pursue these efforts, including in the context of the post-2015 development framework, with a view to strengthening Parties' ownership of the process;

4. *Stresses* the need to support the arrangements necessary to ensure that the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets are embraced beyond the Convention on Biological Diversity by all relevant institutions, organizations and processes;

5. *Highlights* the contribution of the Environment Management Group, and in particular its Issues Management Group on biodiversity, to mainstreaming the Aichi Biodiversity Targets throughout the United Nations system, *welcomes* its report (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/5) on the contribution of the United Nations system to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, *invites* it to continue facilitating cooperation among its members in support of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to provide a progress report for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting;

6. *Welcomes* the progress made under the Convention on Migratory Species, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the World Heritage Convention, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora to reflect the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in their work;

7. *Welcomes* the fifth joint work plan (2011–2020) between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention⁸ and the joint work plan 2012-2014 between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Migratory Species;⁹

8. *Welcomes also* the work carried out under the Convention on Migratory Species and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora to support Parties in incorporating the objectives of these Conventions into the revision of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

9. *Welcomes* the *modus operandi* adopted by the Biodiversity Liaison Group and supplementary information on its working arrangements, and the preparation of a *modus operandi* and terms of reference for the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions (as referred to in document UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/INF/18);

10. *Encourages* Parties to further strengthen cooperation and synergy among convention focal points and focal points for other relevant sectoral processes and partners at the national level so as to enhance capacity to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, avoid duplication of activities and further enhance the effective use of resources, recognizing that national biodiversity strategies and action plans provide a useful tool for such collaboration, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate this cooperation, subject to the availability of resources;

11. *Stresses* the role of national biodiversity strategies and action plans in developing a coherent approach at the national level, and *encourages* Parties to incorporate the objectives of the biodiversity related-conventions and the other Rio conventions into their revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as appropriate, and to support this through all appropriate means;

12. *Takes note* of relevant projects and initiatives to increase synergies in reporting under the biodiversity-related conventions and the other Rio conventions, such as the pilot project supported by the Global Environment Facility and the project developed by the Australian Government in collaboration with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme and the Convention on Migratory Species Family Online Reporting System, which aim to facilitate integrated reporting processes and approaches in the least developed countries and small island developing States;

13. *Welcomes* the cooperation of convention secretariats in areas of joint information management through the United Nations Environment Programme Multilateral Environment Agreements Information and Knowledge Management initiative (InforMEA);

14. *Welcomes* the Rio Conventions Pavilion as a mechanism to enhance collaboration, *invites* Parties that are in a position to do so to provide support to this initiative so as to increase the visibility of synergies among the multilateral environment agreements, including the Rio conventions, and improve the effectiveness of the Pavilion and achievement of its objectives;

15. *Invites* international organizations and donors to increase funding to support national efforts that encourage synergies in policy development and the fulfilment of obligations under the biodiversity-related conventions and the Rio conventions;

⁸ Available as document 20 of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention: <http://www.ramsar.org/doc/cop11/doc/cop11-doc20-e-cbd.doc>

⁹ Cooperation with other conventions: supplementary information on working arrangements (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/INF/18).

16. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility and *invites* other financial mechanisms to continue to support projects and activities to improve synergies among relevant multilateral environment agreements;

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

(a) Provide a report on the implementation of the *modus operandi* adopted by the Biodiversity Liaison Group and the Joint Liaison Group, evaluating their impact in enhancing coordination, coherence and national-level synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions;

(b) Propose, in consultation with Parties and other members of the Biodiversity Liaison Group and the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions, options for the form and content of a process to enhance coordination, coherence and national-level synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions and the Rio conventions, so as to increase the involvement of Parties in the work of the Biodiversity Liaison Group and the Joint Liaison Group;

(c) In consultation with other convention secretariats, draft suggestions for the Conference of the Parties on improving efficiency and reducing unnecessary overlap and duplication at all relevant levels among the biodiversity-related conventions and the Rio conventions, including through workshops held jointly with other conventions, with a view to identifying and reinforcing synergies;

(d) Liaise with the other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant organizations, through the Biodiversity Liaison Group and other forums, in order to seek ways of collaborating on the mid-term review of progress towards reaching the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

(e) Make available, through the clearing-house mechanism, lessons learned with regard to cooperation and synergy at national level, including from the implementation of the Global Environment Facility pilot project on facilitating national reporting to the Rio conventions;

(f) Continue contributing to the activities of the Environment Management Group and its Issues Management Group on Biodiversity, including by compiling, reviewing and updating the various recommendations for synergistic activities and to cross-map the existing and potential contributions of multilateral environment agreements and other relevant instruments with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

(g) Collaborate with the executive heads of the other multilateral environment agreements, including the Rio conventions, to further enhance the effectiveness of the Rio Conventions Pavilion;

B. Collaboration on biological and cultural diversity

18. *Takes note* of the first meeting of the Informal Liaison Group on Biological and Cultural Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/11);

19. *Invites* Parties and other relevant stakeholders to contribute to and support this work;

20. *Welcomes* further steps, subject to the availability of resources, to explore, document and raise awareness of the value added by incorporating links between biological and cultural diversity into the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and relevant international obligations;

C. Collaboration on biodiversity and agriculture, forest biodiversity, and biodiversity and health

21. *Takes note* of the progress report of the Executive Secretary on collaborative work on biodiversity and agriculture, forests and biodiversity and biodiversity and health (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/16);

22. *Stresses* the importance of further strengthening collaboration between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in meeting relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets, particularly in the context of achieving food security and in respect of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, and *welcomes* the revised joint work plan between the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/33, annex) and *recognizes*, among other things, the contribution of indigenous and local communities with regard to agricultural and forest biological diversity;

23. *Welcomes* the expanding collaboration between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Tropical Timber Organization, including the implementation of three projects covering 15 Parties in the Amazon, Congo Basin and Greater Mekong Subregions under the framework of the Collaborative Initiative for Tropical Forest Biodiversity developed as part of a memorandum of understanding between the Secretariats of the International Tropical Timber Organization and the Convention on Biological Diversity aiming to strengthen implementation of the Convention's expanded programme of work on Forest Biodiversity, and *reiterates* its invitation to Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to support this initiative further;

24. *Welcomes* the collaboration between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Forum on Forests in the context of the memorandum of understanding between their secretariats, noting that forests are home to a significant part of global biodiversity, and *reiterates* the value of the ongoing work of the Executive Secretary as a full partner in the collaborative partnership on forests and *noting* that insufficient funds were available for the implementation of requested targeted joint activities between the two secretariats, in particular for capacity-building, *reiterates* its invitation in decision X/36 to countries in a position to do so to provide funding;

25. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to examine how the indicative list of indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, as contained in decision XI/3 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, can be taken into account when carrying out future global forest resources assessments, noting the benefits to biodiversity information and reporting from more harmonized forest-related data production through the Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire associated with the upcoming 2015 Global Forest Resources Assessment, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations so that the Global Forest Resources Assessment continues to provide useful data and analysis for the purpose of assessing progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

26. *Invites* international organizations and donors to strengthen and enhance synergies among the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and other biodiversity-related conventions by using biodiversity to achieve resilient and low carbon cities, including through appropriate urban forest management, in order to both adapt to and mitigate climate change;

27. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to raise awareness of the links between biodiversity and health issues so as to achieve mutual benefits and contribute to meeting

relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting;

28. *Notes* that the indicative list of indicators, as contained in decision XI/3 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, contains a number of indicators that may be relevant to the links between biodiversity and health, including trends in benefits that humans derive from selected ecosystem services, trends in health and well-being of communities that depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services, and trends in the nutritional contribution of biodiversity and food composition, *requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations and based on the views of Parties, to develop these indicators further, in line with decision XI/3 of the Conference of the Parties, and *encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant stakeholders, to make use of them;

29. *Welcomes* the strengthening of collaboration between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the World Health Organization, and with other relevant organizations and initiatives, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to establish a joint work programme with the World Health Organization, and, as appropriate, with other relevant organizations and initiatives, to support the contribution that the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 can make to achieving human health objectives;

D. Collaboration on Arctic biodiversity

30. *Recalling* the Resolution of Cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Working Group of the Arctic Council, *encourages* continued collaboration between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Working Group, including with regard to monitoring and assessing status and trends, and to stressors on biodiversity;

31. *Welcomes* the report on Arctic biodiversity prepared by the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Working Group of the Arctic Council for the fifteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/14) and *notes in particular* its key findings that:

(a) The Arctic plays host to a vast array of biodiversity, including many globally significant populations of fauna and flora;

(b) A significant proportion of Arctic species are migratory; such populations are thus shared by numerous non-Arctic Parties and other Governments whose cooperation is needed for their conservation;

(c) Arctic ecosystems provide essential services, including for the livelihoods of indigenous and local communities;

(d) Climate change is emerging as the most far-reaching and significant stressor on Arctic biodiversity;

(e) Changes in Arctic biodiversity have global repercussions, since Arctic ecosystem processes play a key role in the physical, chemical and biological balance of the planet; and

(f) The conservation and sustainable use of Arctic biodiversity contributes to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

32. *Invites* relevant non-Arctic Parties, other Governments, international organizations and relevant multilateral environmental agreements and processes, that either host migratory Arctic species for part of their life-cycle and/or collate information about the status of such species, to collaborate with the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Working Group of the Arctic Council by, *inter alia*, contributing to the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Programme, within its available capacity, and also with relevant multilateral environmental agreements concerned with the conservation of migratory Arctic species, and to share their data on monitoring and/or assessing such species;

33. *Welcomes* progress in implementing the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Working Group of the Arctic Council's Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Programme, including in terms of the more rapid detection and communication of significant biodiversity-related trends and pressures affecting the Arctic environment;

34. *Encourages* the development of further Arctic ecosystem resilience assessments and reports;

35. *Welcomes* the work carried out by the working groups of the Arctic Council on the identification of ecologically and biologically significant areas in the Arctic, and *encourages* them to continue this work in cooperation with adjacent regional conventions and commissions including the OSPAR Convention and the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission;

36. *Encourages* the working groups of the Arctic Council to advance the work of identifying Arctic areas of high ecological and cultural significance;

37. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations, as appropriate, to promote the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and relevant programmes of work under the Convention in relation to the Arctic environment;

38. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to make available, through their national clearing-house mechanisms, as appropriate, data and information generated by research and monitoring activities in the Arctic, including those that contribute to the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Programme, the Arctic Biodiversity Assessment and other relevant Arctic Council assessments, and to make full use of them in their reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity and other conventions, where relevant;

39. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to make available to Parties the biodiversity-related information and reports generated by the Arctic Council, including from the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Programme, the Arctic Biodiversity Assessment and other relevant Arctic Council assessments and to make use, as appropriate, of data and information generated by the Arctic Council, *inter alia* in the preparation of the Global Biodiversity Outlook; and

40. *Appreciating* the Arctic Council's collaboration with indigenous peoples of the Arctic, *encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in research projects and programmes on Arctic biodiversity;

E. Collaboration on biodiversity and tourism development

Recalling its decision X/20, which requested the Executive Secretary to continue collaborating with the World Tourism Organization, including on a review of the application of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting (decision VII/14),

Recognizing that tourism has been consistently considered in decisions of the Conference of the Parties *inter alia* in relation to business and biodiversity, invasive alien species, island biodiversity, protected areas, resource mobilization, biodiversity for development and poverty eradication,

41. *Welcomes* the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20),¹⁰ which acknowledge the concept of sustainable tourism and underlines, among other incentives, the importance of establishing, where necessary, appropriate guidelines and regulations in accordance with national priorities and legislation for promoting and supporting sustainable tourism;

42. *Emphasizes* that tourism is essential as a livelihood option, particularly for indigenous and local communities that are stewards of rich and biodiverse areas, and that long-term assistance and support for the sustainable development of tourism are needed, including capacity development in public agencies responsible for tourism planning and management in implementing the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development, in close cooperation with tourism stakeholders at destination level, including the private sector, non-governmental organizations and traditional leaders, and *stresses* that special management and governance of tourism are critical at natural destinations and in ecosystems that harbour high biodiversity levels, and that partnerships and cooperative frameworks between appropriate public and private organizations are pivotal to protect biodiversity in those areas;

43. *Notes* the report of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention on the work of its fourth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/4), which underlines the importance of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development for the tourism business sector, and the note by the Executive Secretary reviewing the progress made by Parties and partners in implementing these guidelines (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/52/Rev.1) and that the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development provide a tangible and comprehensive set of tools for the practical implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in the area of tourism development and serve as a basis for the development of sustainable tourism criteria, as carried out by the Global Partnership on Sustainable Tourism and applied through voluntary certification systems by parts of the tourism business sector;

44. *Recognizes* the progress made by Parties and organizations, such as the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and its Consulting Unit on Biodiversity, in implementing the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development;

45. *Invites* Parties and relevant stakeholders to strengthen efforts to further document and raise awareness of biodiversity and sustainable tourism development through the dissemination of best practices, enhanced application of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development and other effective voluntary tools;

46. *Calls on* Parties and stakeholders, such as intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental entities, including the private sector, to promote dialogue, enhanced cooperation and partnerships on sustainable tourism management for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, for added economic value, job creation and poverty reduction, and for the benefit of sustainable regional development;

47. *Invites* the World Tourism Organization and other relevant organizations to cooperate with the Convention on Biological Diversity on the identification of critical tourism and conservation hot spots to support the integration of biodiversity aspects into sustainable tourism development; and,

48. *Decides* to review the application of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development at its twelfth meeting, in order to improve, *inter alia*, the provision of updated and

¹⁰ “The Future We Want”: outcome document adopted by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex, paras 130 and 131.

innovative tools and instruments on sustainable tourism management to Parties and interested stakeholders and enhance their contribution to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

XI/7. Business and biodiversity

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting that engagement with business must take into account the three objectives of the Convention, its Protocols and the rights and needs of indigenous and local communities,

Recalling decision X/2, in which it invited businesses, among other stakeholders, to undertake actions that lead to the successful implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,

Recalling also its decision X/44, in which it called for the identification and elimination, phase out or reform of perverse incentives that drive biodiversity loss while also establishing policy contexts that will enhance biodiversity-friendly activities,

Recalling further its decision X/21, in which it called upon Governments and business to take specific steps to actively encourage greater private-sector engagement with the Convention,

Recognizing, in particular, the importance of paragraphs 1 (d) and (f) of decision X/21, in which it called upon Governments to support “the establishment of national and regional business and biodiversity initiatives and to strive towards a global partnership on business and biodiversity by inviting ongoing initiatives and other stakeholders to be part of the business and biodiversity initiative” and “to develop ongoing dialogue with the business community in relation to biodiversity considerations and activities”,

Understanding that the facilitation and development of these national and regional business and biodiversity initiatives can help businesses to better understand biodiversity and ecosystem services, in accordance with nationally defined priorities and the business case for their conservation; to build capacity; to share best practices, as appropriate; and to help facilitate dialogue among all stakeholders, as well as situating biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider context of sustainable development,

Noting the contribution of the first meeting of the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity to furthering the goals of the Global Partnership, as well as helping to facilitate the development of various national and regional business and biodiversity initiatives,

Recognizing also the importance of paragraphs 2 (b) to (e) of decision X/21,

Recalling decision X/21, which calls upon the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations and initiatives, to compile, analyse and disseminate tools and other mechanisms through various means to businesses and other stakeholders, building on information being collected pursuant to decision X/44,

Recalling also decision VII/14 adopting the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development and underlining the importance thereof for the tourism business sector,

Noting the Cha-am Declaration on Biodiversity, which emanated from the Asia Regional Forum on Biodiversity and which recognizes that nature is the foundation of life and that protecting nature is the joint task of business, government, academia and other multi-stakeholders in society,

Taking note of the revised Keidanren Declaration of Biodiversity: Guide to Action Policy, as an example, *inter alia*, to engage business in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,

/...

Also taking note, inter alia, of the report of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development on “Biodiversity and ecosystem services scaling up business solutions”,

Further taking note of the work of the various voluntary standards and certification bodies,

Noting resolution XI.20, adopted by the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands at its eleventh meeting, on promoting sustainable investment by the public and private sectors to ensure the maintenance of the benefits people and nature gain from wetlands,

Noting also the links between biodiversity and other aspects of sustainable development and the importance of emphasizing the responsibility of business to take action to address biodiversity loss,

Recalling the agreement reached in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) as an important document for the engagement of business, including inter alia, paragraphs 46, 47, and 58,

Recognizing the importance of continuing to call upon businesses to embrace and act upon the overall goals of the Convention and its Protocols, to help them understand and implement the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to help them understand how biodiversity fits into the overall sustainable development agenda,

1. *Calls upon* businesses to continue liaising with national governments, civil society organizations, academia and other stakeholders to formulate relevant actions for biodiversity conservation and for the sustainable use of its components and ecosystem services and for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources that are aligned with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in accordance with nationally defined priorities and national conditions;

2. *Also calls upon* businesses to consider the revised 2012 International Finance Corporation Performance Standards;

3. *Invites Parties to:*

(a) Consider promoting the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services values into private sector activities, including large and publically listed companies, taking into account the findings and recommendations of the TEEB for Business Report and the work undertaken within the framework of national ecosystem assessments, and taking into consideration the needs and circumstances of small and medium-sized enterprises, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(b) Ratify and implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization in order to establish legal certainty and transparency for providers and users of genetic resources;

(c) Consider, according to priorities and national circumstances, policies and legislation that halt biodiversity loss and reduce incentives, including subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity or have biodiversity impacts, taking into account the needs and circumstances of developing countries and those with economies in transition;

(d) Adopt policies that respect the goals and objectives of the Convention and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including for the promotion of sustainable consumption and production that incorporate effective safeguards for biodiversity, as appropriate;

(e) Take into account, according to priorities and national circumstances, other policies that halt biodiversity loss, such as:

- (i) Encouraging consideration of best practices that will help the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components and will help businesses assess and effectively address their impact upon biodiversity and on indigenous and local communities;
- (ii) Encouraging and assisting with (as appropriate) the consideration of monitoring and reporting frameworks, taking into account the needs and circumstances of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
- (iii) Reducing incentives, including subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity, in accordance with decision X/44;

(f) Review and, where possible, revise strategies for communicating biodiversity agendas and policies, particularly national biodiversity strategies and action plans, to business, taking into account their interests and aspirations, such as those expressed through their corporate social responsibility programmes, in order to ensure a greater contribution from the private sector to implementing the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

(g) Actively support relevant capacity-building in developing countries, and help those Parties develop policy measures and guidance to assist businesses in improving their biodiversity-friendly sustainable development strategies and participating in the implementation of the Convention and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

4. *Encourages* businesses, including publically listed and large companies, to:

(a) Continue to take actions which would be instrumental to implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in accordance with decision X/2 and national policies;

(b) Encourage their supply chains, and other stakeholders, to report on progress made in mainstreaming the objectives of the Convention and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including with regard to their biodiversity strategies, policies and action plans, as appropriate;

(c) Analyse the impacts, dependencies, opportunities and risks of individual sectors as they relate to biodiversity and ecosystem services, in accordance with nationally defined priorities and national conditions, taking into account the findings and recommendations of the TEEB for Business Report;

(d) Consider covering, in their annual reports and on their corporate information platforms, the effects of their business operations on biodiversity and their reliance on ecosystem services, in accordance with nationally defined priorities and national conditions along their value chain;

(e) Adopt practices and strategies that contribute to achieving the goals and objectives of the Convention and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as appropriate, and to consider, as appropriate, the use of voluntary standards and certification schemes that incorporate effective safeguards for biodiversity, taking into account the needs of developing countries and those with economies in transition;

(f) Align their investments in support of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services;

/...

(g) Continue dialogue with government on all relevant aspects of the national and international biodiversity agenda through national business and biodiversity initiatives and other means, so as to ensure that the impacts of business on biodiversity and ecosystem services are duly taken into account;

(h) Collaborate with relevant organizations on the development of reporting standards on biodiversity;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources and in collaboration with relevant organizations, to:

(a) Continue to facilitate dialogue among business, government and other stakeholders through ongoing support for national, regional and international business and biodiversity initiatives, using the Global Partnership as a framework;

(b) Compile information on best practices that incorporates all three objectives of the Convention and those of its two Protocols, and facilitate the engagement of businesses, governments and other stakeholders in adopting such practices through various means, including the Global Platform on Business and Biodiversity website, newsletters and specific, targeted workshops;

(c) Continue to work with partners to further refine the analysis of the various tools and mechanisms, and thereby help businesses (including small and medium-sized enterprises) understand, assess and adopt solutions for managing biodiversity risk that are cost-effective, credible and effective;

(d) Help raise awareness about the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of its components and the drivers of biodiversity loss by collaborating with appropriate national, regional and international partners, thereby assisting businesses (including small and medium-sized enterprises) to build capacity related to biodiversity and ecosystem services in accordance with nationally defined priorities and national circumstances, taking into account the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

XI/8. Engagement of other stakeholders, major groups and subnational authorities

A. Subnational governments, cities and other local authorities for biodiversity

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the report of the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/32) on the implementation of the Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity;¹¹

2. *Welcomes* the key messages of the first edition of the Cities and Biodiversity Outlook, as an assessment of the links and opportunities between urbanization and biodiversity requested in paragraph 6 of decision X/22;

3. *Takes note* of the Cities for Life summit organized jointly by ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability, the Secretariat of the Convention and the Government of India on 15 and 16 October 2012, in Hyderabad, parallel to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

4. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to develop, with their local and subnational governments, guidelines and capacity-building initiatives to develop, enhance or adapt local and subnational biodiversity strategies and action plans, or to mainstream biodiversity into sustainable development, in line with their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, so as to ensure harmonious and coherent implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets at all levels of governance;

5. *Invites* Parties, development organizations and other donors to support initiatives by networks of local and subnational governments that complement the Plan of Action and contribute directly to Parties' achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Such activities include the ICLEI Local Action for Biodiversity Initiative, the Cities in Biodiversity Hotspots Initiative, and The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity valuation exercises at the local and subnational level;

6. *Encourages* the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership to develop indicators that track the progress of urban settlements towards attaining the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, based for instance on the City Biodiversity Index, and *encourages* Parties to monitor and report on the contribution of their cities to reaching the Targets, in particular in their fifth national reports;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to availability of resources, to support the Global Partnership on Local and Subnational Action on Biodiversity and its activities as an effective platform for scientific and technical cooperation, capacity development and the dissemination of best practices for local and subnational implementation of the Convention, and to continue to involve local and subnational authorities in the series of workshops to review and update national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including regional activities.

¹¹ Decision X/22.

B. Children and youth

The Conference of the Parties,

Acknowledging the importance of youth participation in decision-making processes at all levels,

1. *Encourages* Parties and other governments to include youth fully in all relevant processes, and specifically in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as activities under the United Nations Decade for Biodiversity; and

2. *Invites* Parties to continue to provide support for youth initiatives and other networks that support the three objectives of the Convention, such as the Global Youth Biodiversity Network, the Young Naturalist Network, the “GO4BIODIV”;

C. Promotion of the active involvement of major civil society groups, including workers and trade unions

The Conference of the Parties,

Acknowledging the importance of active involvement of major civil society groups, including workers and trade unions participation in decision-making processes at all levels, as one of the major groups under Agenda 21, the programme of action adopted by the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

1. *Encourages* Parties and other governments to include major civil society groups, including workers and trade unions, fully in all relevant processes, and specifically in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as activities under the United Nations Decade for Biodiversity; and

2. *Invites* Parties to provide support for initiatives of major civil society groups, including workers and trade unions that support the three objectives of the Convention.

D. South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision X/23, in which it welcomed the Multi-Year Plan of Action for South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development, as adopted by the Group of 77 and China at the South-South Cooperation Forum held on 17 October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan,

Welcoming the outcomes of the third expert meeting on South-South cooperation, hosted by the Republic of Korea through its National Institute of Biological Resources from 18 to 20 May 2011, as an important contribution to the enhancement of South-South and triangular cooperation,

Recognizing that South-South cooperation, complemented and supported by North-South and triangular cooperation, makes an important contribution to implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,

1. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and other stakeholders to implement the Multi-Year Plan of Action for South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development in the context of nationally determined priorities, capacities and needs;

2. *Reiterates* its invitation in paragraph 7 of decision X/23 to the Global Environment Facility to consider establishing a South-South biodiversity cooperation trust fund for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, based on voluntary contributions, and *welcomes* ongoing discussions on this matter;

3. *Recalling* paragraph 5 of decision X/23, *requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to promote South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation as part of a coherent, consistent and coordinated approach to technical and scientific cooperation and information exchange as a cross-cutting issue relevant to all aspects of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

XI/9. Progress report on gender mainstreaming*The Conference of the Parties,*

Recalling its decision X/19, in which it requested the Executive Secretary to enhance efforts to fully implement the Gender Plan of Action in order to mainstream gender considerations into all aspects of work under the Convention and formulate clear indicators to monitor progress,

Emphasizing the importance of gender mainstreaming in all programmes of work under the Convention as important to achieving the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and to enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness thereof,

Also emphasizing the importance of establishing and monitoring gender-based indicators in working towards sustainable development and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Finland for its generous financial contribution and encourages other Parties to contribute to the work of the programme, so as to ensure that the Secretariat's Gender Focal Point will continue to be able to work on gender mainstreaming within the three Rio conventions,

2. *Encourages* Parties to continue funding activities, as appropriate, related to gender mainstreaming through the Trust Fund for Voluntary Contributions in Support of Approved Activities under the Convention;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to provide guidance, in collaboration with relevant organizations, for mainstreaming gender into all programmes of work under the Convention;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and other relevant organizations, when preparing indicator-based information for the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, to disaggregate information relevant to gender, where possible;

5. *Requests* that the Executive Secretary update the current Gender Plan of Action (2008–2012) to 2020, taking into consideration the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

6. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, particularly the Women's Environment and Development Organization and other women's organizations, to collaborate in the development of the Environment-Gender Index proposed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature;

7. *Continues to urge* Parties to promote the mainstreaming of gender considerations in developing, implementing and reviewing their national and, where appropriate, regional biodiversity strategies and action plans and equivalent instruments to implement the three objectives of the Convention, taking into account the guidance provided in CBD Technical Series No. 49 and the training module on mainstreaming gender considerations in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to convene, together with other regional meetings, including workshops on national biodiversity strategies and action plans, further global, regional and

subregional capacity-building activities for the exchange of experiences on issues relevant to the Gender Plan of Action, subject to the availability of financial resources;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to invite Parties to make submissions to the Secretariat on the development of indicators to monitor gender mainstreaming, including the collection of sex-disaggregated data, under the Convention and in compliance with the Gender Plan of Action, subject to the availability of financial resources;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the development of indicators to monitor gender mainstreaming in activities of the Convention.

XI/10. Periodicity of meetings

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision X/9,

1. *Decides* to maintain the current periodicity of its meetings until 2020, and that its future meetings will take place in 2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau, to prepare a proposal on improving the efficiency of structures and processes under the Convention and its two Protocols, including the periodicity of meetings until 2020, the organization of intersessional work, and the organization of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the two Protocols, for consideration by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fifth meeting;

3. *Requests* the Working Group on Review of Implementation to consider the proposal at its fifth meeting and to develop a recommendation for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting.

XI/11. New and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Takes note* of the proposals for new and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on new and emerging issues relating to the conservation of biodiversity prepared for the sixteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/13);

2. *Noting* the effects of tropospheric ozone as a greenhouse gas and the potential contribution of reducing it to mitigating climate change; *noting also* its impacts on human health and on biodiversity; and *noting further* relevant work on this issue undertaken under the auspices of regional processes, *decides* to include consideration of the impacts of tropospheric ozone in the programme of work on the links between biodiversity and climate change, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to availability of resources, to report on progress to a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at which biodiversity and climate change is on the agenda;

3. *Noting*, based on the precautionary approach, the need to consider the potential positive and negative impacts of components, organisms and products resulting from synthetic biology techniques on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, *requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to availability of resources, to:

(a) Invite Parties, other Governments, relevant international organizations, indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders to submit, in accordance with paragraphs 11 and 12 of decision IX/29, additional relevant information on components, organisms and products resulting from synthetic biology techniques that may have impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and associated social, economic and cultural considerations;

(b) Compile and synthesize relevant available information, together with the accompanying information;

(c) Consider possible gaps and overlaps with the applicable provisions of the Convention, its Protocols and other relevant agreements related to components, organisms and products resulting from synthetic biology techniques;

(d) Make a synthesis of the above information, including an analysis of how the criteria set out in paragraph 12 of decision IX/29 apply to this issue, available for peer review and subsequent consideration by a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with paragraph 13 of decision IX/29;

4. *Recognizing* the development of technologies associated with synthetic life, cells or genomes, and the scientific uncertainties of their potential impact on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, *urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to take a precautionary approach, in accordance with the preamble of the Convention and with Article 14, when addressing threats of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity posed by organisms, components and products resulting from synthetic biology, in accordance with domestic legislation and other relevant international obligations;

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5. In line with decision IX/29, *requests* the Executive Secretary to include, with the compilation of original submissions and the information and views on each proposed new and emerging issue relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, a review of information applying the criteria contained in paragraph 12 of decision IX/29, where this has not otherwise been provided, with a view to enabling the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider the proposals.

XI/12. Retirement of decisions

The Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing that the exercise of retiring its decisions may have higher added value if directed towards supporting the review of implementation of existing decisions and creating a good basis for the adoption of new decisions,

1. *Decides* to retire the decisions and elements of decisions adopted at its seventh meeting listed in the annex to the present decision;

2. *Also decides* to refocus the exercise towards supporting the review of implementation of existing decisions and creating a good basis for the adoption of new decisions by integrating the exercise and proposals for retirement into the preparation and adoption of new decisions on the same subject matter, wherever possible;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to make proposals on how best to implement paragraph 2 above, while ensuring that decisions that do not fall within paragraph 2 can also be considered for retirement, for consideration by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fifth meeting;

4. *Requests* the Working Group, at its fifth meeting, to prepare a recommendation for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting.

*Annex***DECISIONS AND ELEMENTS OF DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT ITS SEVENTH MEETING TO BE RETIRED**

Decision VII/1, paragraphs 1-4, 7-8 and 10

Decision VII/2, paragraphs 4-5 and 8-9

Decision VII/3, paragraphs 1-2, 9 and 12

Decision VII/4, paragraphs 1-3, 14(c), 16, 21, 25 and 28-30

Decision VII/5, paragraphs 1-2, 4, 15, 37, 40-41, 47 and 54

Decision VII/6, paragraphs 1-4 and 6

Decision VII/7

Decision VII/8, paragraphs 1 and 4

Decision VII/9, paragraphs 1, 6 and 7(b)

Decision VII/10, paragraphs 1-2 and 10

Decision VII/11, paragraphs 5, 9(a) and (c)-(d) and 11-12

Decision VII/12, paragraphs 3 and 5

Decision VII/13, paragraphs 2-3, 4(c), (e) and (f), 5(a) and (b), 7(f), 9 and 10

Decision VII/14, paragraphs 3(a) and (b) and 4-5

Decision VII/15, paragraphs 3-7, 10-14, 16-17 and 19-20

Decision VII/16, Section A, paragraph 1; Section B, paragraphs 1 and 2; Section C, paragraphs 1-3; Section E, paragraphs 2-7; and Section H, paragraph 8

Decision VII/17

Decision VII/18, paragraphs 3, 6 and 8-12

Decision VII/19, Section B, paragraphs 1-4; Section C, paragraphs 1-3; Section D, paragraphs 1-9, and annex; and Section E, paragraphs 6-7 and 9-11

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Decision VII/21, paragraphs 1-2 and 4-9

Decision VII/22

Decision VII/23, Section A, paragraphs 1-8

Decision VII/24, paragraphs 1-3, 4(c) and 7-8

Decision VII/25, Section A, paragraphs 1, 4 and 7, and Section B, paragraphs 1-4, 8 and 9

Decision VII/26, paragraphs 4 and 5

Decision VII/27, paragraphs 3-5, 8-10(a)-(c) and (f), and 12

Decision VII/28, paragraphs 2-3, 10, 14, 16, 24-26, 28-30 and 35(a) and (b)

Decision VII/29, paragraphs 6, 7 and 12

Decision VII/30, paragraphs 1-18, 20, 22 and 24-27, and annexes I-III

Decision VII/31, paragraphs 3 and 7-8, and annexes I and II

Decision VII/32, paragraphs 2(b) and (c), 4 and 5

Decision VII/33, paragraphs 1-9, and annex

Decision VII/34, paragraphs 1-4, 6-26, 28 and 31

Decision VII/35

Decision VII/36

XI/13. Ways and means to improve the effectiveness of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and collaboration with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

A. Improving the effectiveness of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to continue implementing decisions VIII/10 and X/12 and to focus its work on the scientific and technical aspects of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the multi-year programme of work, as a means to improve its effectiveness, and to report on its work to each future meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
2. *Recalls* its decision X/13 regarding the established procedure for including new and emerging issues in the agenda of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;¹²
3. *Notes* the role of the peer-review process for Subsidiary Body documents in mobilizing scientific communities and strengthening quality of those documents;
4. *Recognizes* the role of regional, subregional and national centres with scientific expertise relevant to the implementation of the objectives of the Convention;
5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to provide additional resources for the translation, as appropriate, of scientific and technical documents, including CBD Technical Series and executive summaries of information documents prepared for meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice into the official languages of the United Nations;
6. *Invites* Parties and relevant organizations to facilitate side-events and roundtables, including on new and emerging issues, so as to provide relevant, balanced and best available scientific and technical evidence and/or information for consideration by Subsidiary Body focal points at meetings of the Subsidiary Body;
7. *Further invites* Parties and relevant organizations to support the elaboration of the reference manual for guidance to Subsidiary Body focal points, Bureau members and delegates referred to in decision X/12, paragraph 4, including translation into United Nations official languages;
8. *Welcomes* the contribution of the Consortium of Scientific Partners in providing scientific and technical support to the Subsidiary Body;
9. *Invites* the Consortium of Scientific Partners and other organizations such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature and its commissions to support implementation of activities mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7 above;

¹² Reference may need to be made to paragraph 5 of the draft decision on new and emerging issues.

10. *Noting* the report on progress and suggestions for further actions in response to decision X/12 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/15, table 2), *requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to:

(a) Develop training materials for Convention focal points taking into consideration the assessment of needs compiled by the Executive Secretary from responses to notification SCBD/STTM/JM/JW/ac/76271 and the capacity-needs assessment of the Liaison Group on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation;

(b) Prepare background documents, whenever feasible, to accompany notifications to Subsidiary Body focal points requesting input and information;

(c) Continue to include, in each pre-session document prepared for the Subsidiary Body, a list of relevant elements of the Strategic Plan;

(d) Continue to explore options for closer collaboration among the relevant bureaus of the biodiversity related conventions through the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions and the Chairs of the Scientific Advisory Bodies of Biodiversity-Related Conventions;

(e) Provide information notes on relevant items on the agenda of the Subsidiary Body to the chairs of the subsidiary bodies of the other biodiversity-related multilateral conventions and attend meetings of those bodies, when feasible;

(f) Maintain, through the Convention's website, a table with an updated list of requests from the Conference of the Parties to the Subsidiary Body and links to relevant sections of the Convention website, and circulate such an updated list to the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body prior to each meeting for its consideration and guidance.

B. Identifying scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decisions VIII/9, IX/15, X/2 and X/11, and *emphasizing* that regular assessments are needed at multiple scales to provide decision-makers with the necessary information base for adaptive management and to promote the necessary political will for action in addressing biodiversity loss, the degradation of ecosystems and ecosystem services and the implications thereof for human well-being,

Recalling that the function of the Subsidiary Body, as set out in Article 25 of the Convention, is to provide the Conference of the Parties, and, as appropriate, its other subsidiary bodies, with timely advice relating to the implementation of the Convention, including providing scientific and technical assessments of the status of biological diversity and of the effects of the types of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of the Convention,

Reaffirming the need to strengthen the ability of the Subsidiary Body to deliver advice in this regard,

Stressing the need to support the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Subsidiary Body,

1. *Noting* the assessment of the effectiveness of the Subsidiary Body in meeting its mandate, contained in section II and annex II of the note by the Executive Secretary on ways and means

to improve the effectiveness of the Subsidiary Body (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/2), *requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of the necessary resources to:

- (a) Prepare information relating to:
 - (i) Scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
 - (ii) Existing policy support tools and methodologies developed or used under the Convention and their adequacy, impact and obstacles to their uptake, and identify gaps and needs for further development of such tools and methodologies;
 - (iii) The adequacy of observations, and of data systems, for monitoring the biodiversity attributes addressed in the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, drawing, *inter alia*, upon information in the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/INF/6) and the report on the adequacy of biodiversity observation systems to support the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/INF/8);
 - (iv) Options for assessing the effects of the types of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of the Convention;
- (b) Report on progress on the above matters to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

2. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body, on the basis of its analysis of the report on progress on the matters referred to in paragraph 1 (b), to identify scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting.

C. *Collaboration with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*

The Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing that the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services is an independent body with its own functions, operating principles and institutional arrangements,

Also recognizing the potential contribution of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to enhancing the effectiveness of the Convention, in achieving its objectives and implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, bearing in mind the need to avoid overlaps and duplication of efforts;

1. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in Panama City on 21 April 2012, and the outcomes of the plenary meeting to determine modalities and institutional arrangements for this Platform;

2. *Welcomes in particular* the provision for the Chair of the Subsidiary Body to participate as an observer in the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, in order to promote communication and synergies

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between the Subsidiary Body and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform, and *requests* the Chair of the Subsidiary Body, subject to the availability of resources, to participate as an observer in the Platform Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, to reinforce linkages between the Convention and the Platform;

3. *Recalling* decision X/2, *considers* that the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets provide a useful flexible framework for the delivery of the biodiversity agenda at all levels and *invites* the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to consider how its work plan can contribute to their achievement;

4. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to consider ways in which the activities of the Platform could, as appropriate:

- (a) Build on, and contribute to, the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;
- (b) Contribute to assessments of the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets; and
- (c) Provide information on policy options available to deliver the 2050 Vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

5. *Decides* that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at its seventeenth meeting, should, as an interim activity on the relationship between the Convention and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform, provide additional explanatory information on requests referred to in paragraph 4 above and convey this information to IPBES;

6. *Decides* that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at its eighteenth meeting, taking into account the further development of the procedures and work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, should develop recommendations, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting, as to how the Convention, and in particular the Subsidiary Body, should collaborate with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, by:

- (a) Identifying scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 that could be considered by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services; and
- (b) Considering relevant outputs from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and taking them into account and complement them with further work as needed in its recommendations to the Conference of the Parties;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore options for formalizing collaboration with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and to report to the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting.

XI/14. Article 8(j) and related provisions***A. Progress in the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions and its integration into the various areas of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity****The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Notes* the progress made in integrating the relevant tasks of the programme of work on Article 8(j) into various areas of work under the Convention, including progress reported in national reports;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to report on progress in the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions, based on information submitted in national reports, and on the integration of the relevant tasks of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions into the thematic areas of work under the Convention, to the eighth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;

3. *Requests* Parties, and especially those that have not yet done so, to submit, with the participation of indigenous and local communities, information regarding the implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention, both directly to the Secretariat and through their fifth national reports, where possible, and in time for the eighth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to analyse and summarize this information and make it available to the eighth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, in order to take this matter forward;

4. *Calls upon* Parties to fully integrate Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 into their revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans and into other relevant local and regional plans, respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices that are of interest for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and to report progress in their fifth national reports, using relevant indicators;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with Parties, indigenous and local communities and others, to examine the fourth and fifth national reports with a view to compiling a geographically balanced set of good practices, in order to benefit from them and understand difficulties encountered in other geographical areas concerning the implementation of Articles 8(j) and 10(c) and related provisions, and to make such case studies and examples available in the form of a CBD Technical Series report, as a resource for Parties, indigenous and local communities and interested stakeholders;

6. *Decides* that one meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions will be organized prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

7. *Also decides* that the topic for the in-depth dialogue to be held at the eighth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions shall be:

“Connecting traditional knowledge systems and science, such as under the IPBES, including gender dimensions”;

8. *Noting* the apparent lack of financial support for indigenous and local communities in their efforts to develop their own community plans, including community protocols, *urges* Parties, including in their requests to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), including through the GEF Small

Grants programme, and *invites* other donors, to support, as appropriate, indigenous and local communities to organize themselves, in order to ensure that they can effectively develop their own community plans and protocols and participate in national and international dialogues concerning the Convention;

9. *Also urges* Parties, including in their requests to the Global Environment Facility, including through the GEF Small Grants programme, and *invites* other donors, to support, as appropriate, indigenous and local communities to document, map and register their indigenous and community conserved areas, in accordance with national legislation, and to prepare and implement their community conservation plans. Furthermore, support should be provided to countries to strengthen their recognition of such areas;

10. *Notes* the potential contribution that the International Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Land and Sea Managers Network, announced at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) could make to linking indigenous expertise and modern technology and *encourages* participation in the associated conference, to be held from 27 to 31 May 2013 in Darwin, Australia, in order to further develop the Network.

B. Participatory mechanisms for indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention

The Conference of the Parties,

Capacity-building

Welcoming with appreciation the recent focus on integrating indigenous and local community representatives into other capacity-building efforts of the Secretariat, including in respect to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, the revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and subregional workshops on capacity-building for implementing the programme of work on protected areas under the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Welcoming the regional and subregional workshop series aimed at capacity-building for indigenous and local communities through web-based technologies, with a view to supporting the implementation of the Convention's Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development and strengthening indigenous and local initiatives in this area,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue his efforts to ensure the effective implementation of decisions X/40 A, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, and IX/13 D and E, concerning capacity-building, taking into account decisions VIII/5 B and C, VII/16, annex, and V/16, annex II, task 4, including through the development of appropriate methodologies and mechanisms, including new electronic means, didactic materials, and culturally appropriate tools and instruments, developed with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities and their organizations, with a view to increasing the participation of indigenous and local community representatives, particularly women, who are familiar with Convention processes and participate in the work of the Convention, including its implementation at national and local level, and *invites* donors to continue their support for indigenous and local community capacity-building workshops and the aforementioned tools and methodologies, at regional and subregional level;

2. *Requests* Parties, Governments, international organizations and indigenous and local community organizations to consider collaborating with the Secretariat to facilitate workshops specific to indigenous and local communities, including through the development of appropriate methodologies and

mechanisms, including new electronic means, didactic materials, and culturally appropriate tools and instruments, developed with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities and their organizations, and in particular, where possible, and subject to the availability of funding, to develop medium- and long-term strategies to raise awareness of Convention processes among indigenous and local communities and to facilitate their full and effective participation in those processes, including the revised programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions and the recently adopted new element of the programme of work concerning customary sustainable use (Article 10(c)), and also their participation in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, particularly Target 18;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to convene, subject to the availability of financial resources, the series of regional and subregional workshops aimed at capacity-building for indigenous and local communities to support the implementation of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development through enhanced marketing strategies and web-based technologies;

4. *Requests* the Secretariat to explore the possibility of facilitating capacity-building workshops jointly with other multilateral environment agreements, so as to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and optimize the use of limited human and financial resources.

Communication, education and public awareness

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous and local community representatives in developing a communication, education and public awareness strategy for the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011–2020, and to continue to develop a variety of communication, education and public awareness activities and products in the six United Nations languages, making use of contributions from indigenous and local communities, in order to inform indigenous and local communities about the work of the Convention and raise awareness among the general public about the role of indigenous and local communities, and their traditional knowledge and customary use, in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

Development of communications, mechanisms and tools

6. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing work by the Secretariat concerning electronic mechanisms, such as the Article 8(j) home page and the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal, and related initiatives, including partnerships with www.indigenousportal.com, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to maintain an ongoing partnership with www.indigenousportal.com and to report on the advancement of this work to the eighth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, to continue to develop a variety of electronic and traditional materials for communication, education and public awareness, and to ensure that such materials are well publicized through high-profile events in collaboration with Parties, international organizations, indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders;

8. *Invites* Parties, Governments, donors, civil society, the private sector, and relevant funding institutions and mechanisms to provide indigenous and local communities with the resources needed for, and partner them in the development and implementation of, “indigenous to indigenous” and “community to community” training projects that focus on the role of traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biodiversity, including “elders and youth” and “women and children” initiatives that are rooted in indigenous languages, cultures and traditional knowledge and that are

fundamental in validating and affirming the self-esteem and identity of indigenous and local communities;

9. *Invites* Governments to facilitate and encourage the use of national and local media and to ensure the provision of an enabling environment for access to and use of these facilities by indigenous and local communities;

10. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, to continue to develop, update and translate the various electronic communication mechanisms, including the Article 8(j) home page and the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal, and to report on progress to the next meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, and *urges* Parties and *invites* Governments to support the translation of essential Convention documents into national and local languages, with a view to supporting the Executive Secretary in these tasks;

11. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary: (i) to continue to monitor the use of the Convention website, and in particular the Article 8(j) home page and the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal; (ii) to consult indigenous and local communities participating in the work of the Convention so as to ensure that interactive media are being adapted to the actual needs of indigenous and local communities and are provided in a language and a format that are readily understandable; and (iii) to identify any gaps or shortcomings and to report thereon to the eighth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;

12. *Invites* Parties to share information on national laws, policies, programmes and other initiatives, actions and, as appropriate, protocols on the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions, along with their experiences of implementation, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to make such information available through the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal;

Participation, including through the Voluntary Trust Fund to Facilitate the Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities in the Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity

13. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing efforts by the Secretariat to promote the Voluntary Fund to Facilitate the Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities in the Convention process (VB Trust Fund), and *requests* the Executive Secretary to continue his efforts, and to report on results and provide relevant statistical data concerning the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, including by using information given in national reports, to the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its eighth meeting;

14. *Invites* Parties, Governments, donors and relevant funding institutions and mechanisms to contribute generously to the VB Trust Fund;

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, to provide opportunities for participation by one indigenous and local community representative from each country represented at regional and subregional capacity building workshops;

Other initiatives

16. *Welcomes with appreciation* creative initiatives and partnerships between indigenous and local communities and stakeholders in pursuit of the goals of the Convention, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to continue such efforts and to report on progress made to the eighth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;

Local communities

Recognizing that the involvement of local communities in accordance with Article 8(j) has been limited,

Recognizing also that the full and effective participation of local communities is crucial to achieving the objectives of the Convention and implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,

17. *Encourages* Parties to take concrete actions to facilitate participation by indigenous and local communities in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other work under the Convention,

18. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Expert Group Meeting of Local Communities Representatives (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/7/8/Add.1) and *encourages* Parties to consider this report as a potentially useful input to promoting full and effective participation by local communities in the work of the Convention;

19. *Takes note* of the characteristics listed in section I of the annex to the report of the Expert Group Meeting as potentially useful advice in identifying local communities, within the mandate of the Convention;

20. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take practical steps to ensure that representatives of local communities have equitable access to the Voluntary Fund for the Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities the Work of the Convention, as well as capacity-building workshops; to commence disaggregation of data and statistics on local community representatives; and to report on these measures to the eighth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions for its consideration;

21. *Takes note with appreciation* of sections II and III of the annex to the report of the Expert Group Meeting as potentially useful advice for developing measures and mechanisms to assist in the implementation of the Convention and the achievements of its goals, and for developing targeted outreach activities for local communities through communication, education and public awareness so as to more effectively encourage their participation in the work of the Convention, including at national and subnational levels.

C. *Tasks 7, 10 and 12 of the revised Multi-Year Programme of Work*

The Conference of the Parties,

Taking into account the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (decision X/1, annex I), the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (decision X/2, annex) and the Tkarihwaí:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities,¹³ while building on the work of the Convention concerning *sui generis* systems for the protection of traditional knowledge,

Taking also into account the work of other relevant international bodies, in particular the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore of the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

¹³ Decision X/42, annex.

Recognizing the importance of close cooperation, and the need for communication and exchange of information, among the Convention, its Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions and other relevant international bodies,

Having considered and reviewed tasks 7, 10 and 12 of the revised Multi-Year Programme of Work, and with a view to adapting their implementation in the light of recent developments, while avoiding duplication of effort and ensuring compatibility and complementarity,

1. *Decides* to advance tasks 7, 10 and 12 by initially identifying how their implementation could best contribute to work under the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to commission three studies, on tasks 7, 10 and 12, respectively, subject to the availability of financial resources, to identify how the implementation of these tasks could best contribute to work under the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol, taking into account, as appropriate, the work of other relevant bodies such as the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore of the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The studies will consider all relevant information, including the views referred to in paragraph 3 below;

3. *Invites* Parties, Governments, relevant international organizations and indigenous and local communities to submit their views on the draft studies, referred to in paragraph 2 above, on how tasks 7, 10 and 12 could best contribute to work under the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol;

4. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to make these studies available to the eighth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions for its consideration, with a view to the Working Group making a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on further implementation of tasks 7, 10 and 12, including the possibility of convening an expert meeting;

5. *Requests* the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to inform the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, or the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, about the progress of work under tasks 7, 10 and 12 of relevance to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

D. Consideration and development of terms of reference for task 15 of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Decides* to adopt the terms of reference annexed to the present decision (XI/14 D) to advance task 15 in the light of other related and ongoing activities;

2. *Emphasizes* that task 15 is:

(a) To be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, in particular Article 8(j) and related provisions and Article 17, paragraph 2;

(b) Intended to build on, and enhance repatriation undertaken by Parties, Governments and other entities, including international organizations, museums, herbaria, botanical and zoological gardens, databases, registers, gene banks, etc.;

3. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and indigenous and local community organizations to submit to the Executive Secretary information on national and/or international best practices relevant to task 15;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile the information received under paragraph 3 above and make the compilation available to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its eighth meeting;

5. *Recognizing* that cultural property and heritage is within the mandate of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, its treaties and programmes, while the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Parties seek to facilitate the exchange of information, from all publicly available sources, relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including the repatriation of indigenous and traditional knowledge relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, *also requests* the Executive Secretary to seek cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in analysing whether and how the different international legal instruments that address cultural property and heritage of indigenous and local communities contribute to the repatriation of indigenous and traditional knowledge relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

6. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, based on an analysis of the information received pursuant to paragraph 3 above and on the analysis prepared in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to develop draft best-practice guidelines for the repatriation of indigenous and traditional knowledge relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including of indigenous and traditional knowledge associated with cultural property, in accordance with Articles 8(j) and 17, paragraph 2, of the Convention, in order to facilitate the recovery of traditional knowledge of biological diversity;

7. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to consider, at its eighth meeting, the draft best-practice guidelines referred to in paragraph 6 above for consideration by the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Annex

TERMS OF REFERENCE TO ADVANCE TASK 15 OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON ARTICLE 8(j) AND RELATED PROVISIONS

1. The purpose of task 15 is to develop best-practice guidelines that would facilitate enhancement of the repatriation of indigenous and traditional knowledge relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including of indigenous and traditional knowledge associated with cultural property, in accordance with Article 8(j) and Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Convention, in order to facilitate the recovery of traditional knowledge of biological diversity.

2. Task 15 is to be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, in particular Article 8(j) and related provisions and Article 17, paragraph 2.

3. Task 15 is intended to build on and enhance repatriation undertaken by Parties, other Governments and other entities, including international organizations, museums, herbaria and botanical and zoological gardens, databases, registers, gene banks, etc.;

4. Stakeholders may include, *inter alia*:

- (a) Parties and other Governments;
- (b) Museums, herbaria, botanical and zoological gardens and other collections containing information on the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for conservation and sustainable use;
- (c) Relevant international organizations, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as its relevant treaties and programmes, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and the World Intellectual Property Organization;
- (d) The International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity;
- (e) Indigenous and local communities;
- (f) Relevant non-governmental and indigenous and local community organizations;
- (g) Academic societies and research scientists;
- (h) The private sector;
- (i) Individuals.

5. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions will further determine how work on task 15 might usefully complement the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising from their Utilization when in force, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties.

E. Development of elements of sui generis systems for the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Decides* to extend and broaden the dialogue regarding *sui generis* systems to include the preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge relating to biological diversity;
2. *Invites* Parties, Governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and indigenous and local communities to communicate to the Secretariat their experiences, case studies and views regarding a broad range of *sui generis* systems and their mechanisms, including community protocols, policy, and administrative or legislative measures, which have contributed to respect for and protection, preservation and promotion of the wider application of traditional knowledge, in order to assist countries to evaluate which mechanisms may be applicable in their national context;
3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in the light of the input received, to compile and analyse that input, and to revise and complement his note on elements of *sui generis* systems for the protection, preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/7/3) for consideration by the eighth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;
4. *Invites* Parties and Governments, in the light of the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their

Utilization, to report on any regional measures that have been taken to protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to biological diversity held across national and international boundaries, including *sui generis* systems that are being developed or have been developed and/or implemented, including evidence regarding the effectiveness of such measures, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to compile and analyse information received and to include it as a new element on regional measures in the revision of his note (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/7/3), for consideration by the eighth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;

5. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate an electronic discussion on *sui generis* systems for the protection, preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices;

6. *Decides* to organize an ad hoc technical expert group with the participation of indigenous and local community experts, subject to the availability of funds, for the preparation of a report in the CBD Technical Series;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to support the exchange of experiences on the development of *sui generis* systems, and to further consider the monitoring and evaluation of the advantages and disadvantages of the documentation of traditional knowledge and other measures;

8. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate capacity-building activities for indigenous and local community representatives, where possible back-to-back with other meetings under the Convention, with the aim of strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to communicate their experiences and views, as called for by this decision, and *urges* Parties to support these activities;

9. *Encourages* Parties and Governments to support and promote the development of local *sui generis* systems for the protection, preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge related to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity by indigenous and local communities, including through the development of community protocols, and to report on these initiatives through the national reporting process and the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal and to the eighth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;

10. *Invites* Parties to consider the terms and definitions developed in response to decision VII/16 H, paragraph 4, and to submit views, including additional terms and definitions for possible inclusion, to the Executive Secretary, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to compile these views and, based on information received, to revise the terms and definitions, to include additional terms and definitions proposed, and to propose a draft glossary of terms for consideration by the eighth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to inform the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore of the World Intellectual Property Organization about the work undertaken regarding *sui generis* systems;

12. *Welcomes* the successful negotiation, by the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing, and adoption, by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, of the Nagoya Protocol, and *acknowledges* that the Protocol provides a favourable framework for the development of *sui generis* systems and for access to and sharing benefits from the use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.

F. Article 10, with a focus on Article 10(c), as a major component of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions

The Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing that sustainable use is the second pillar of the Convention,

Recognizing also that Articles 8(j) and 10(c) are interconnected and mutually reinforcing,

Recalling decision X/43, which decided to include a new major component of work on Article 10, with a focus on Article 10(c), in the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions, building on the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (decision VII/12, annex II),

Recognizing further that the implementation of sustainable use, including customary sustainable use, is crucial in achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,

Reiterating the importance of a strategy to integrate Article 10, with a focus on Article 10(c), as a cross-cutting issue within the Convention's various programmes of work and thematic areas, beginning with the programme of work on protected areas,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the meeting on Article 10 with a focus on Article 10(c);¹⁴

2. *Agrees* on the development of a plan of action on customary sustainable use, as a new major component of the revised programme of work for Article 8(j) and related provisions, with a view to its further development and its adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting;

3. *Invites* Parties, Governments, indigenous and local communities and relevant international organizations to submit information for the development of the plan of action, taking into consideration the priority tasks indicated in paragraph 10 below;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to develop a draft plan of action for customary sustainable use, building on the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines, the ecosystem approach and relevant materials, in particular from other multilateral environmental agreements and relevant instruments of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, based on the priority tasks indicated in paragraph 10 below, submissions, and other relevant information, including a gap analysis;

5. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, when developing the draft plan of action, to include a proposal for phased implementation of the plan of action, based on the priority tasks indicated in paragraph 10 below, submissions and other relevant information, including a gap analysis and consideration of funding and technical support for developing and least developed countries;

6. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to review the draft plan of action for customary sustainable use at its eighth meeting and provide guidance on implementing it;

¹⁴ UNEP/CBD/WG8J/7/INF/5.

7. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to integrate customary sustainable use into the programme of work on protected areas, *inter alia* by including specific guidance in the web-based e-modules of the programme of work, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities;

8. *Invites* Parties to address customary sustainable use, in particular customary sustainable use policies, in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities;

9. *Mandates* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to provide views and advice on matters relevant both to traditional knowledge and to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity directly to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on a regular basis, with a view to integrating considerations relating to Articles 8(j) and 10(c) into the thematic programmes of the Convention as cross-cutting issues, including by transmitting the views and advice derived from in-depth dialogues initiated under the standing agenda item of the Working Group, pursuant to paragraph 12 of decision X/43 of the Conference of the Parties, to the thematic areas of the Convention, commencing with the programme of work on protected areas;

10. *Decides* that the initial tasks for the first phase of the major component of work on Article 10 with a focus on 10(c) shall be:

(a) To incorporate customary sustainable use practices or policy, as appropriate, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as a strategic way to maintain biocultural values and achieve human well-being, and to report on this in national reports;¹⁵

(b) To promote and strengthen community-based initiatives that support and contribute to the implementation of Article 10(c) and enhance customary sustainable use; and to collaborate with indigenous and local communities in joint activities to achieve enhanced implementation of Article 10(c);¹⁶

(c) To identify best practices (e.g. case studies, mechanisms, legislation and other appropriate initiatives) to:

- (i) Promote, in accordance with national legislation and applicable international obligations, the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, and also their prior and informed consent to or approval of, and involvement in, the establishment, expansion, governance and management of protected areas, including marine protected areas, that may affect indigenous and local communities;
- (ii) Encourage the application of traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use in protected areas, including marine protected areas, as appropriate;

¹⁵ Former task 2 of the list of indicative tasks.

¹⁶ Former task 6 of the list of indicative tasks.

- (iii) Promote the use of community protocols in assisting indigenous and local communities to affirm and promote customary sustainable use in protected areas, including marine protected areas, in accordance with traditional cultural practices;¹⁷

11. *Decides* to transmit the list of indicative tasks¹⁸ contained in the annex to the present decision (XI/14 F) to the next meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions for future consideration, after the review of the first phase of the plan of action on customary sustainable use.

Annex

LIST OF INDICATIVE TASKS FOR FUTURE CONSIDERATION

A. *Guidance on sustainable use and related incentive measures for indigenous and local communities*

1. Customary sustainable use and diverse local economies

Task 1. To develop guidelines to promote and encourage community-based resource management and governance consistent with national legislation and applicable international instruments.

Task 2.¹⁹ To incorporate customary sustainable use practices or policy, as appropriate, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as a strategic way to maintain biocultural values and to achieve human well-being, and to report on this through national reports.

[Task 2 *bis*. To examine any barriers and obstacles to the maintenance of community-based resource management and governance caused by existing governance, policy and regulatory frameworks.]

2. Lands, waters and biological resources

Task 3. To develop guidelines to assist Parties to respect and promote customary sustainable use and traditional knowledge, taking into consideration indigenous and local communities' customary laws, community protocols and procedures and with respect for traditional institutions and authorities.

[Task 3 *bis*. To examine potential incentive measures within the mandate and scope of the Convention that could be mainstreamed so as to contribute to customary use of biodiversity by indigenous and local communities consistent with the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.]

[Task 4. To review, as appropriate, national and subnational policies, with a view to ensuring that customary sustainable use is protected and encouraged.]

¹⁷ Former task 14 of the list of indicative tasks.

¹⁸ Tasks indicated in brackets have not been considered or agreed to by Parties, with the exception of paragraphs 4 and 9, on which consideration has begun.

¹⁹ Selected as an initial task for the first phase of the major component of work on Article 10 with a focus on Article 10(c).

[Task 4 *bis*. To provide the tools, capacity-building and networks to enable indigenous and local communities to map their customary use of biodiversity at the local level.]

3. *Targeted support and funding*

Task 5. To provide information on a regular basis, including to the meetings of the Working Group on Article 8(j), and through the Article 8(j) web pages, concerning the availability of funding in support of initiatives to advance the implementation of Article 10(c).

Task 6.²⁰ To promote and strengthen community-based initiatives that support and contribute to the implementation of Article 10(c) and enhance customary sustainable use; and to collaborate with indigenous and local communities in joint activities to achieve enhanced implementation of Article 10(c).

4. *Opportunities and knowledge gaps for further exploration*

Task 7. To explore the nexus between customary sustainable use and sustainable use, and related economic opportunities for indigenous and local communities.

Task 8. To develop advice and expand on the methods used to put value on biodiversity and ecosystem services so as to incorporate indigenous cultural and spiritual values, with the prior and informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous and local communities, and comprehensively assess the relationship of ecosystem services to the customary sustainable use of biodiversity.

[Task 9. To explore the relationship between climate change and customary sustainable use, practices and traditional knowledge, as well as the value of customary sustainable use and traditional knowledge for climate change adaptation.]

[Task 9 *bis*. To examine the role of customary sustainable use in ensuring the resilience of communities, in relation to social, cultural and economic aspects.]

[Task 9 *ter*. To examine ways in which scientific and traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities can be integrated into the governance and management of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.]

B. Measures to increase the engagement of indigenous and local communities and governments at national and local level in the implementation of Article 10 and the ecosystem approach

1. *Education*

Task 10. To integrate, as appropriate, issues of customary sustainable use, traditional knowledge and indigenous languages into formal and informal education systems, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities.

Task 11. To develop guidance in cooperation with relevant organizations, including indigenous and local community organizations, in particular of women, to promote intergenerational transmission of

²⁰ Selected as an initial task for the first phase of the major component of work on Article 10 with a focus on Article 10(c).

traditional knowledge and indigenous languages relevant for customary sustainable use by indigenous and local communities.

Task 12. To promote understanding and broad public awareness that the most biodiverse systems are formed in interaction with humans, and that traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use can contribute to and uphold biodiversity, landscapes and seascapes, including in protected areas.

2. *Gender dimensions*

Task 13. To consider the specific knowledge roles and contributions of women in relation to customary sustainable use, and to mainstream gender aspects in mechanisms for participation, decision-making and management of biological resources and ecosystem services.

[3. *Engagement, networks, capacity-building and empowerment of indigenous and local communities in decision-making*

Task 13 *bis*. To develop, in cooperation with other subsidiary bodies of the Convention, a phased approach with a suitable process and timeline for the integration of Article 10 with a focus on 10 (c) as a cross-cutting issue into the various programmes of work and thematic areas.

Task 13 *ter*. To support the capacity-building, networking, participatory documentation and research, and sharing of experiences and lessons learned on customary sustainable use among indigenous and local communities and their representative governments and organizations, with particular attention to the important role of women, and according to community-defined priorities.

Task 13 *quater*. To promote collaboration between indigenous and local communities and relevant government agencies and stakeholders, in particular the natural resource sectors, for the practical implementation of Article 10(c).

Task 13 *quinquies*. To request the Executive Secretary to explore opportunities for initiating dialogues on customary sustainable use and associated traditional knowledge between representatives of indigenous and local communities and natural resource sectors.

Task 13 *sexies*. To explore funding opportunities for indigenous and local communities in support of capacity-building for customary sustainable use.

Task 13 *septies*. To examine best practices for promoting the full and effective participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in public policy-making and decision-making on sustainable use and conservation, and to explore potential challenges or constraints faced by governments and by indigenous and local communities.]

C. Article 10, with a focus on Article 10(c), as a cross-cutting issue in the Convention's various programmes of work and thematic areas

1. Protected areas

Task 14.²¹ To identify best practices to (e.g. case studies, mechanisms, legislation and other appropriate initiatives):

(a) To promote, in accordance with national legislation and applicable international obligations, the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities and their prior and informed consent or approval and involvement in the establishment, expansion[, governance] and management of protected areas, including marine protected areas, that may affect indigenous and local communities;

(b) To encourage the application of traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use in protected areas, including marine protected areas, as appropriate;

(c) To promote the use of community protocols in assisting indigenous and local communities to affirm and promote customary sustainable use in accordance with traditional cultural practices, in protected areas, including marine protected areas.

Task 15. To prioritize the integration of customary sustainable use into the programme of work on protected areas, including through specific guidance in the web-based e-modules of the programme of work, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities.

[Task 15 *bis*. To examine best practices (e.g. policy, legislation) to enable indigenous and local communities to voluntarily identify, designate, govern, manage and conserve protected areas and sacred sites, as a way to maintain their customary sustainable use.]

²¹ Selected as an initial task for the first phase of the major component of work on Article 10 with a focus on 10(c).

G. Recommendations to the Convention on Biological Diversity arising from the ninth and tenth sessions of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Notes* the recommendations arising from the ninth and tenth sessions of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (reproduced in document UNEP/CBD/WG8J/7/7) and *requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to inform the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues about developments of mutual interest, including the revised programme of work on Article 8(j) and, in particular, work on customary sustainable use (Article 10(c)), the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and related capacity-building efforts, the joint programme of work on biological and cultural diversity, the Tkarihwaí:ri Code of Ethical Conduct on Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities Relevant for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity and the Akwé: Kon²² Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or Which are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and on Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities;

2. *Noting* the recommendations contained in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the report of the tenth session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2011/43-E/C.19/2011/14), *requests* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, taking into account submissions by Parties, other Governments, relevant stakeholders and indigenous and local communities, to consider this matter, and all its implications for the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Parties, at its next meeting, for further consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting.

²² A holistic Mohawk term, meaning “everything in creation”, provided by the Kahnawake community located near Montreal, where the guidelines were negotiated.

XI/15. Review of the programme of work on island biodiversity

The Conference of the Parties,

Alarmed by the continued and ongoing loss of island biodiversity and the irreversible impacts of this loss for island peoples and the world, and *acknowledging* that 80 per cent of known species extinctions have occurred on islands and that more than 40 per cent of vertebrates currently threatened with extinction are island species,

Acknowledging progress made in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans by small island developing States and least developed countries with islands and the support for this process provided by the enabling activity project of the United Nations Environment Programme and Global Environment Facility,

Noting that additional efforts and support are needed in order to fully engage relevant sectors of government and society, in particular indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organizations, in implementing and mainstreaming the programme of work on island biodiversity across all these sectors with a view to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020,

Noting the importance of the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including Target 12 on the prevention of species extinction and the improvement of their conservation status,

Aware that invasive alien species, climate change and unsustainable development including unsustainable tourism, are among the major drivers of biodiversity loss on islands, with complex linkages that are best addressed by collaborative and integrated action with other sectors,

Also aware that biodiversity loss is not restricted to islands with human populations, but is also of major concern in many uninhabited or seasonally inhabited islands,

Further aware that the sustainable management of marine, estuarine, terrestrial and freshwater resources in islands are interdependent and important to food security, adaptation to climate change, public health and livelihoods,

Respecting the traditional/cultural knowledge, skills and management measures that have helped island populations use and manage their environment and resources over many centuries, and, in that context, *recognizing* that the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization provides an important instrument aimed at ensuring that islands benefit from the utilization of their genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge,

Appreciating the continued strong commitment and progress achieved by Parties and their partners committed to voluntary island “challenges”, especially the Micronesia Challenge, the Caribbean Challenge Initiative, the Coral Triangle Initiative and the Phoenix Islands Protected Area, which in turn inspired the development of the Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge and the Far West Africa Challenge, and the development of the Charter on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity on European Islands under the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, and *recognizing* the value of high-level events and summits under these initiatives to galvanize political will and new funding arrangements and partnerships,

Noting the progress on sustainable financing mechanisms developed in island regions for climate change and biodiversity, including: the Micronesia Conservation Trust; the Mama Graun Conservation Trust Fund in Papua New Guinea; the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund; the Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge; the European Parliament’s Preparatory Action for a Voluntary Scheme for Biodiversity and

Ecosystem Services in Territories of European Overseas (BEST); and emerging “debt for adaptation to climate change swaps” in islands,

Noting with appreciation the activities of the Global Island Partnership (GLISPA) as a mechanism for implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and a partnership under the United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development,

Reaffirming the importance of adopting and implementing adequate legislation to address conservation issues on islands, along with measures to enforce it,

Reiterating the need for increased international, regional and national support for islands, in particular small island developing States, to implement the programme of work on island biodiversity and strengthen local capacity by providing new and additional financial resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, and incentives,

1. *Urges* Parties, and invites other Governments, financial institutions and other relevant organizations to strengthen the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity and to build on successful island approaches by:

(a) Promoting and supporting high-level regional commitments, such as the island challenges referred to above and other large-scale efforts, that have demonstrated success in rapidly increasing protected areas and achieving other Aichi Biodiversity Targets relevant to the programme of work on island biodiversity;

(b) Adapting and expanding proven, cost-effective mechanisms to strengthen local capacity, particularly peer-learning networks, learning exchanges, transfer of technologies, sharing of lessons learned and best practices, communication and information exchange tools, targeted technical assistance, formal training and education;

(c) Considering the development of innovative financial arrangements to mobilize additional resources, in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention, through the strategy for resource mobilization, in line with decisions IX/11, X/3 and XI/4, in support of the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity, including trust funds, “debt for adaptation to climate change swaps”, payments for ecosystem services, and fees for tourism or natural resource use, dedicated to effective conservation;

(d) Maintaining and supporting key databases and information portals, such as the Global Island Database, the Threatened Island Biodiversity Database, the Database of Island Invasive Species Eradications, the Global Invasive Species Database, the Island Biodiversity and Invasive Species Database and Small Islands Developing States Network (SIDSNet), to enable effective invasive species monitoring and eradication prioritization on islands, as valuable tools in support of the implementation of the programme of work;

(e) Addressing in particular the gaps in implementation identified in the in-depth review that are listed in paragraph 19 of UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/4;

2. *Calls on* Parties to continue to focus international attention and action on the six priorities included in decision IX/21 as they affect livelihood and island economies: the prevention, eradication and control of invasive alien species; climate-change adaptation and mitigation activities; establishment and management of marine protected areas; capacity-building; access to, and fair and equitable sharing of, the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, and poverty alleviation, with particular attention to:

(a) Developing and strengthening international, regional, national and local collaboration to manage invasive alien species within and across jurisdictions, including the diversity of successful

approaches to prevention, eradication and control where feasible, and in particular to consider a biosecurity approach that addresses the full range of invasive threats; and

(b) Mainstreaming ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change, ecosystem restoration and invasive species management for human health and well-being into all island development and conservation plans and projects and build capacity in their application;

3. *Also calls on* Parties to:

(a) Accord priority to the management of terrestrial protected areas, including inland waters;

(b) Enhance regional and international cooperation with a view to addressing transboundary pollution that has significant impacts on island ecosystems, including by reducing discharges from land-based sources, particularly with respect to excess nutrient inputs;

(c) Support subnational implementation of the Convention in islands by engaging subnational and local authorities through the Plan of Action for Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity, adopted in decision X/22, and as informed by the assessment of the links and opportunities between urbanization and biodiversity (the “Cities and Biodiversity Outlook”);

4. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to enter into partnerships across sectors to:

(a) Develop, disseminate and integrate appropriate tools and processes to apply the findings of the study of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) and other valuation tools to support decision-making at the island level;

(b) Use the opportunity of revising national biodiversity strategies and action plans to further mainstream biodiversity conservation with other key sectors (e.g. mining, agriculture, fisheries, health, energy, tourism, integrated marine/coastal management, education and development) and to determine specific, measurable, ambitious, realistic and time-bound national targets, and related indicators, in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, at island level and within the context of domestic priorities;

(c) Coordinate these efforts, where appropriate, with the process led by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs to assess implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the associated Mauritius Strategy for Implementation;

(d) Explore possibilities for engaging national and local leaders in public-private partnerships and encourage participatory approaches for the sustainable management of natural resources, such as integrated marine and coastal area management;

5. *Invites* Parties to recognize and engage with the Global Island Partnership (GLISPA) as an effective partner to support implementation of the programme of work;

6. *Takes note* of the “Small Islands, Big Difference” campaign coordinated by Island Conservation on invasive alien species launched at the sixteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body and *invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to engage with the campaign;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to cooperate with international and regional organizations and relevant convention secretariats with a view to promoting coherent and harmonized national information systems related to the reporting needs of the biodiversity-related conventions, and for joint reporting, as appropriate, for small island developing States and least developed countries with islands;

8. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of funding, to enable regional and global technical support networks to help the ongoing review, updating and implementation

of national biodiversity strategies and action plans in small island developing States and least developed countries with islands, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, in particular for developing national targets and for mainstreaming national biodiversity strategies and action plans into broader national plans, programmes and policies to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

XI/16. Ecosystem restoration

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting the key messages contained in section IV of the note by the Executive Secretary on ways and means to support ecosystem restoration, prepared for the fifteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/4), in particular that ecosystem restoration is not a substitute for conservation, nor is it a conduit for allowing intentional destruction or unsustainable use,

Further noting that ecosystem restoration will play a critical role in achieving the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, including the conservation of habitats and species,

Noting the opportunities for the involvement of relevant stakeholders and for job creation through public works in restoring, regenerating and conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services,

Recognizing that ecosystem restoration can contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, socio-economic development and food security,

Further recognizing that, particularly under climate change, fully restoring an ecosystem to its original state is increasingly challenging and may not always be achievable,

Emphasizing that the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets provide the overall framework for the Convention until 2020 and should guide the future work of all the Convention's cross-cutting issues and thematic areas,

1. *Urges* Parties and *encourages* other Governments and relevant organizations to make concerted efforts to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Targets 14 and 15 and targets 4 and 8 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and to contribute to the achievement of all the other Aichi Biodiversity Targets through ecosystem restoration through a range of activities depending on national circumstances, including:

(a) Effectively implementing the ecosystem-restoration-related provisions in previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties and relevant thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work;

(b) Identifying, analysing and addressing both underlying and direct causes of ecosystem degradation or fragmentation and using the knowledge gained to prevent or reduce activities which cause further degradation, deterioration or destruction;

(c) Identifying degraded ecosystems that have the potential for ecosystem restoration bearing in mind that such areas may be occupied or used by indigenous and local communities;

(d) Promoting best practices and appropriate technologies that can be productively applied to ecosystem restoration;

(e) Consider performing a social impact assessment when degraded ecosystems are identified for potential restoration to ensure that projects do not have negative effects for indigenous and local communities that make use of the land;

(f) Improving the resilience of ecosystems;

(g) Promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities and the use of relevant traditional knowledge and practices in appropriate ecosystem restoration activities, in accordance with Articles 8(j), 10(c) and 10(d) of the Convention;

(h) Identifying opportunities to link poverty eradication and ecosystem restoration, *inter alia* through the rehabilitation or restoration of ecosystems that provide services upon which women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable are directly dependent, and the development of restoration projects that provide employment and skills improvement;

(i) Taking into consideration strategic goal D of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (“Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services”) when making decisions regarding the allocation of resources to ecosystem restoration, giving due attention to the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems in order to restore critical ecosystem functions and the delivery of benefits to people;

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant intergovernmental organizations, the Society for Ecological Restoration, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the World Resources Institute, the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration, the International Tropical Timber Organization and other relevant organizations and initiatives such as the Sub-Global Assessment Network, as appropriate, to support countries in implementing ecosystem restoration by:

- (a) Making available tools such as e-learning programmes;
- (b) Compiling and disseminating case studies, best practices, lessons learned, and information on socio-economic aspects, and methods for assessing the success of restoration projects;
- (c) Facilitating the sharing of knowledge and publicly available information and supporting existing networks, subject to the national legislation of Parties;
- (d) Supporting and/or coordinating capacity-building development initiatives, including workshops and formal training;
- (e) Convening regional/subregional technical training activities on key themes;
- (f) Enhancing partnerships and exchange programmes among agencies and restoration practitioners for their mutual benefit;
- (g) Developing and implementing communication programmes highlighting the economic, ecological and social benefits of ecosystem restoration, including awareness-raising among the general public, policymakers and environmental and other managers, not only on the crucial role that ecosystems play in providing ecosystem services, but also on the costs associated with ecosystem degradation, lost incomes, compensation and increased expenses in production; and the cost savings, benefits and potential solutions that restoration can contribute to common political challenges;
- (h) Supporting the development and implementation of regional, subregional or national plans, programmes or projects for restoring ecosystems, taking into account the ecosystem approach and the integration of ecosystem restoration into broader planning processes, such as spatial and landscape planning;
- (i) Supporting the large-scale replication of successful projects and programmes that implement the recommendations of research on ecosystem restoration, including their monitoring;

3. *Recognizing* that developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, including countries that are centres of origin or diversity of genetic resources, require financial and technical resources in order to implement ecosystem restoration programmes and achieve the related Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including Targets 14 and 15, and that such resources should be provided by financial mechanisms under Article 20 of the Convention on Biological Diversity and mobilized according to Article 20 and the strategy for resource mobilization in line with decisions IX/11, X/3 and XI/4;

4. *Urges* Parties, and *invites* other Governments, organizations and donors in a position to do so:

(a) To provide adequate financial, technical and other support to the Executive Secretary for facilitating capacity development and implementation initiatives; and

(b) Taking note of extreme weather events, to support the implementation of ecosystem restoration for the mitigation and management of the impact of extreme weather events and for ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of funds, and making use of the intersessional work described in paragraph 2 of recommendation XV/2 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, technical and Technological Advice and reported on in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/21, to:

(a) Convene regional and subregional capacity-building and training workshops and expert meetings, including with the participation of indigenous and local communities;

(b) Facilitate the further development, based on information provided in documents UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/17 and 18, of a range of implementation tools and practical guidance for ecosystem restoration aimed at different audiences and translated into all United Nations languages, and make it available through the clearing-house mechanism;

(c) Facilitate, in collaboration with relevant partners, the development of a user-friendly, comprehensive web portal on ecosystem restoration, as part of the clearing-house mechanism, to facilitate access to and dissemination of documents, case studies and tools for capacity-building;

(d) Compile all decisions of the Conference of the Parties and information on associated actions related to ecosystem restoration for wider dissemination to Parties;

(e) Facilitate the development and maintenance, in collaboration with partners, of an issue-based module on ecosystem restoration, such as TEMATEA;

(f) Identify, and where appropriate and feasible, pursue opportunities for collaboration among the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and other multilateral environmental agreements in order to enhance and harmonize efforts in ecosystem restoration and avoid duplication;

(g) In collaboration with partners, facilitate the development of a tool for collating and presenting baseline information on the condition and extent of ecosystems, in order to facilitate the evaluation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 15 so as to assist Parties in identifying ecosystems whose restoration would contribute most significantly to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

(h) Based on information documents UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/17, 18 and 19, identify gaps in practical guidance and implementation tools for ecosystem restoration and suggest ways to fill those gaps;

(i) Develop clear terms and definitions of ecosystem rehabilitation and restoration and clarify the desired outcomes of implementation of restoration activities, taking into account the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and other relevant targets;

(j) Report to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on progress in these matters.

XI/17. Marine and coastal biodiversity: ecologically or biologically significant marine areas

The Conference of the Parties,

Description of areas meeting the scientific criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs)

Recalling paragraphs 165 and 167 of General Assembly resolution 66/231 of 24 December 2011, including its annex, on oceans and the law of the sea,

Recalling paragraphs 21 to 26 of decision X/29, in which the Conference of the Parties recognized that the Convention on Biological Diversity has a key role in supporting the work of the United Nations General Assembly with regard to marine protected areas beyond national jurisdiction, by focusing on the provision of scientific and, as appropriate, technical information and advice relating to marine biological diversity, the application of the ecosystem approach and the precautionary approach,

Recalling the second preambular paragraph of decision IX/20,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Japan for funding, to the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme for hosting and co-organizing, and to the Government of Australia for providing technical support through the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation to the Western South Pacific Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas, held in Nadi, Fiji, from 22 to 25 November 2011; to the European Commission for funding, the Government of Brazil for hosting, and the UNEP/Caribbean Environment Programme for co-organizing the Wider Caribbean and Western Mid-Atlantic Regional Workshop, held in Recife, Brazil, from 28 February to 2 March 2012; and to the Government of France for hosting, OSPAR and NEAFC for convening, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Joint OSPAR/NEAFC/CBD Scientific Workshop on the Identification of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas in the North-East Atlantic, held in Hyères, France, on 8 and 9 September 2011;

2. *Also expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Japan for funding, to the Government of Mauritius for hosting, to the UNEP/Nairobi Convention Secretariat and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization for co-organizing, and to the Government of Australia for providing technical support through the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) to the Southern Indian Ocean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas, held in Flic en Flac, Mauritius, from 30 July to 3 August 2012; and to the Government of Japan for funding, to the Government of Ecuador for hosting, to the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific for co-organizing the Eastern Tropical and Temperate Pacific Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas, from 28 to 31 August 2012, in the Galapagos Islands, Ecuador;

3. *Welcomes* the scientific and technical evaluation of information contained in the reports of the regional workshops referred to in paragraph 1 above (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/5, UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/6 and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/7), which provide scientific and technical evaluation of information on the application of scientific criteria (decision IX/20, annex I), as well as other relevant compatible and complementary nationally and intergovernmentally agreed scientific criteria, noting that additional regional workshops are to be convened in other regions in time

to be considered by a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the participatory manner in which these regional workshops were convened, and the use of the best available scientific and technical information, which has provided a basis for the summary reports on the description of areas that meet the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, prepared by the Subsidiary Body at its sixteenth meeting, as contained in the summary report in the annex to the present decision and supplemented by the annexes to UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/6 and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/7;

5. *Noting* that, during their 17th Ordinary Meeting, held in Paris from 8 to 10 February 2012, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols adopted decision IG.20/7 regarding the conservation of sites of particular interest in the Mediterranean and requested the Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention to contact the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in order to present the work carried out regarding the description of areas that could meet the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in the Mediterranean, *takes note* of the Synthesis Report, as contained in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/8, and its conclusion regarding the continuation of the work in close cooperation with Mediterranean countries and relevant organizations, in order to finalize the description of areas that meet the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in the Mediterranean region;

6. *Noting* that, in accordance with decision X/29, the application of the scientific criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas is a scientific and technical exercise and *emphasizing* that the identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and the selection of conservation and management measures is a matter for States and competent intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, as stated in paragraph 26 of decision X/29, *requests* the Executive Secretary to include the summary reports on the description of areas that meet the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, prepared by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its sixteenth meeting and contained in the annex to this decision, in the repository, as referred to in decision X/29 and this decision, and, for the purpose set out in decision X/29, to submit them to the United Nations General Assembly and particularly its Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to Study Issues Relating to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity Beyond Areas of National Jurisdiction, as well as to submit them to Parties, other Governments and relevant international organizations, and *further requests* the Executive Secretary to submit them to the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socio-economic Aspects, as well as to provide them as a source of information to United Nations specialized agencies;²³

7. *Takes note* of the need to promote additional research and monitoring in accordance with national and international laws, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to improve the ecological or biological information in each region with a view to facilitating the further description of the areas already described, the future description of other areas meeting the scientific criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas as well as other relevant compatible and complementary nationally and intergovernmentally agreed scientific criteria;

8. *Reaffirms* the need to facilitate the participation of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in

²³ Noting that any measures taken with respect to the areas that meet the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas described in reports referred to in this paragraph, including any selection of conservation and management measures, must be in conformity with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

transition, including countries with upwelling systems, in targeted marine scientific research called for in paragraphs 10, 20 (b) and 48 of decision X/29, including in oceanographic cruises as well as in marine scientific research promoted by the International Seabed Authority;

9. *Affirms* that scientific description of areas meeting scientific criteria for EBSAs and other relevant criteria is an open and evolving process that should be continued to allow ongoing improvement and updating as improved scientific and technical information becomes available in each region;

10. *Takes note* that there is an ongoing scientific and technical process, with respect to the areas in the North-East Atlantic, which is described in UNEP/CBD/COP/INF/38, supported by UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/5 and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/5/Add.1, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to include these documents in the EBSA information-sharing mechanism;

11. *Takes note* of the particular need for a regional workshop to be organized in the Mediterranean region in order to finalize the description of areas that meet the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in time for its report to be considered by a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to further collaborate with Parties, other Governments, competent organizations, and global and regional initiatives, such as the United Nations General Assembly Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socio-Economic Aspects, the International Maritime Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, regional seas conventions and action plans, and, where appropriate, regional fisheries management organizations, with regard to fisheries management, and also including the participation of indigenous and local communities, to facilitate the description of areas that meet the criteria for EBSAs through the organization of additional regional or subregional workshops for the remaining regions or subregions where Parties wish workshops to be held, and for the further description of the areas already described where new information becomes available, as appropriate, subject to availability of financial resources, and make the reports available for consideration by future meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. The summary reports from the Subsidiary Body will be made available for future meetings of the Conference of the Parties for consideration with a view to including the reports in the repository in line with the purpose and procedures set out in decision X/29 and this decision;

13. *Takes note* of the tentative schedule for regional workshops to facilitate the description of areas meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (annex to UNEP/CBD/COP/11/22);

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to further collaborate with Parties, other Governments and competent organizations to build capacity within countries to address regional priorities of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, including those countries with upwelling systems, through the organization of regional or subregional capacity-building workshops, as called for in paragraph 37 of decision X/29, and other means;

The EBSA repository and the information-sharing mechanism

15. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Germany for funding and *welcomes* the EBSA prototype repository and the information-sharing mechanism for scientific and technical information and experience related to the application of the scientific criteria (annex I to decision IX/20)

as well as other relevant compatible and complementary nationally and intergovernmentally agreed scientific criteria. This mechanism serves as a web-based input tool and database to assist Parties, other Governments and competent organizations in sharing scientific and technical information and experience related to the application of the scientific criteria for EBSAs, as well as other relevant compatible and complementary nationally and intergovernmentally agreed scientific criteria, and provides scientific information and data to the regional workshops convened by the Executive Secretary, as called for in paragraph 36 of decision X/29 and paragraph 12 above, to describe areas meeting the scientific criteria for EBSAs and other relevant criteria;

16. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to further develop, subject to availability of financial resources, the prototype repository and the information-sharing mechanism into a fully functional repository and information-sharing mechanism so that they can fully serve the purpose called for in paragraph 39 of decision X/29, in collaboration with Parties, other Governments, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (UNDOALOS), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO-IOC), in particular the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS), the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative, and other competent organizations, *noting* the need to have a clear distinction between the repository containing the information included on the basis of decisions by the Conference of the Parties as called for in paragraph 39 of decision X/29 and other information entered in the information-sharing mechanism, and report on progress to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body prior to twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

17. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and intergovernmental organizations to develop regional data inventories with metadata, taking into consideration their confidentiality, where applicable, which are linked to the information-sharing mechanism (paragraph 39 of decision X/29) and other relevant data sources, in order to track the location of datasets used in the description of areas that meet the criteria for EBSAs by the regional workshops, to be undertaken in the remaining regions, as referred to in paragraph 36 of decision X/29 and paragraph 12 above, and, *recalling* paragraph 41 of decision X/29, *requests* the Executive Secretary to make the scientific information and data sets compiled by the regional workshops available to Parties, other Governments and intergovernmental organizations for their use according to their competencies, and report on progress of such collaboration to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body prior to twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

18. *Recalling* paragraph 18 of decision IX/20 and paragraph 43 of decision X/29, *requests* Parties and other Governments to further provide for inclusion in the repository or information-sharing mechanism, as determined by submitting Parties or Governments, scientific and technical information and experience relating to the application of the criteria for EBSAs or other relevant compatible and complementary nationally and intergovernmentally agreed scientific criteria in areas within national jurisdiction before the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

EBSA capacity-building

19. *Welcomes* the work of the Executive Secretary, generously funded by the Government of Germany, to develop the EBSA training manual and modules (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/9), and *requests* the Executive Secretary to further refine them, as necessary, including further consultation with Parties and indigenous and local communities, and the development of training materials on the use of traditional knowledge. When suitably revised, *requests* the Executive Secretary to translate the EBSA training manual and modules into the official United Nations languages, and *invites* Parties, other Governments and United Nations specialized agencies to use these training materials and other means, as appropriate, and, as far as possible, make necessary resources available for this purpose, in order to

enhance the scientific and technical capacity within respective countries and regions with regard to describing areas that meet the criteria for EBSAs;

20. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to strengthen the capacities of countries in scientific staff training and report the progress for consideration at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

21. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate, subject to availability of financial resources, the organization of training workshops using these training materials in support of future scientific description of areas that meet the criteria for EBSAs at national and regional levels as well as identification of EBSAs by States and competent intergovernmental organizations;

22. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments, the financial mechanism, and funding organizations, as appropriate, to provide adequate, timely, and sustainable support to the implementation of training and capacity-building and other activities related to EBSAs, especially for developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition, including countries with upwelling systems, and, as appropriate, indigenous and local communities;

Traditional knowledge for the description of EBSAs, and social and cultural criteria

23. *Welcomes* the report *Identifying specific elements for integrating the traditional, scientific, technical and technological knowledge of indigenous and local communities, and social and cultural criteria and other aspects for the application of scientific criteria for identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) as well as the establishment and management of marine protected areas* (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/10), noting that the best available scientific and technical knowledge, including relevant traditional knowledge, should be the basis for the description of areas that meet the criteria for EBSAs, that additional social and cultural information, developed with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, may be relevant in any subsequent step of selecting conservation and management measures, and that indigenous and local communities should be included in this process, as appropriate, particularly in areas with human populations and pre-existing uses;

24. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, competent intergovernmental organizations, and relevant indigenous and local communities to consider the use of the guidance on integration of traditional knowledge in the report mentioned in paragraph 23 above, with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, where applicable, in any future description of areas that meet the criteria for EBSAs and for the development of conservation and management measures, and report on progress in this regard to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

25. *Notes* that socially and culturally significant marine areas may require enhanced conservation and management measures, and that criteria for the identification of areas relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in need of such enhanced measures due to their social, cultural and other significance may need to be developed, with appropriate scientific and technical rationales;

*Annex***SUMMARY REPORTS ON THE DESCRIPTION OF AREAS MEETING THE SCIENTIFIC CRITERIA FOR ECOLOGICALLY OR BIOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT MARINE AREAS²⁴**

1. In paragraph 36 of decision X/29, the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity requested the Executive Secretary to work with Parties and other Governments as well as competent organizations and regional initiatives, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), regional seas conventions and action plans, and, where appropriate, regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs), with regards to fisheries management, to organize, including the setting of terms of references, subject to the availability of financial resources, a series of regional workshops, before a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, with a primary objective to facilitate the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas through application of scientific criteria in annex I to decision IX/20 and other relevant compatible and complementary nationally and intergovernmentally agreed scientific criteria, as well as the Scientific Guidance on the Identification of Marine Areas beyond National Jurisdiction, which meet the scientific criteria in annex I to decision IX/20.
2. In paragraph 42 of the same decision, the Conference of Parties to the Convention requested the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) to prepare reports based on scientific and technical evaluation of information from the workshops, setting out details of areas that meet the criteria in annex I to decision IX/20.
3. Pursuant to decision X/29, a series of regional workshops were convened either by the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity or by competent intergovernmental regional organizations, in consultation with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including: (i) CBD Western South Pacific Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas held in Nadi, Fiji, from 22 to 25 November 2011; and (ii) CBD Wider Caribbean and Western Mid-Atlantic Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas held in Recife, Brazil, from 28 February to 2 March 2011.
4. Summaries of the results of these regional workshops are provided in tables 1 and 2 below, respectively, while full application of the criteria is provided in the annexes to the respective reports of the workshops (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/6 and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/7);
5. Table 3 presents the outcome of the work carried out within the framework of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean. The synthesis report on this work is being made available as an information document (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/8).
6. In paragraph 26 of decision X/29, the Conference of Parties noted that the application of the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas is a scientific and technical exercise, that areas found to meet the criteria may require enhanced conservation and management measures, and that this can be achieved through a variety of means, including marine protected areas and impact assessments, and emphasized that the identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and the selection of conservation and management measures is a matter for States and competent

²⁴ The designations employed and the presentation of material in this annex do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

7. The description of marine areas meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Nor does it have economic or legal implications, and is strictly a scientific and technical exercise.

Key to the tables

<p>Ranking of Criteria for Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)</p> <p>Relevance</p> <p>H: High</p> <p>M: Medium;</p> <p>L:Low;</p> <p> -:No information</p>	<p>Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C1: Uniqueness or rarity • C2: Special importance for life-history stages of species • C3: Importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats • C4: Vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity, or slow recovery • C5: Biological productivity • C6: Biological diversity • C7: Naturalness
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Table 1. Description of areas meeting criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) in the Western South Pacific region

(Details are described in the appendix to annex 5 of the report of the Western South Pacific Regional Workshop on EBSAs, in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/6)

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 179 above						
<p>1. Phoenix Islands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: The Phoenix Islands include all of the Kiribati islands of the Phoenix archipelago and the surrounding sea mounts. • The Phoenix Islands have a diverse bathymetry, a number of bioregions and several shallow seamounts. There are 6 seamounts within this area, strong eddy fields in the surface water and upwelling occurs which heightens the concentration of rich nutrients (minerals) for phytoplankton and zooplanktons. This nutrient rich area leads to high levels of biodiversity and species of economic importance including sharks, billfish, tuna and other by-catch species. There are 5 Important Bird Areas which makes the Phoenix Islands important for a specific life stages for endangered species. There are numerous kinds of sea crabs and turtles and other highly migratory species are common. There was a high catch of Sperm whales in the Phoenix during the early 1900s. There are several IUCN Red List Species documented and the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS) dataset shows a high number of species. 	M	H	H	H	H	H	H
<p>2. Ua Puakaoa Seamounts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Approximately 164°W and 21°S. • A seamount system characterized by a seamount located within 300m of the sea surface, another approximately 1000m below the surface, with strong current eddies at the surface, most likely caused by significant upwellings. It is likely to have high benthic biodiversity, and possibly a high degree of endemism, which can be associated with isolated seamount systems. 	M	-	-	H	L	M	H
<p>3. Seamounts of West Norfolk Ridge</p>	H	H	M	H	H	H	H

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 179 above						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: North boundary - South of New Caledonia; South boundary- species dependent, around 30°S (south of Norfolk Island) if based on fish communities. (Clive and Roberts 2008; Zintzen 2010). An ecoregional analysis of New Caledonia held in 2005 has identified Seamounts of Norfolk ridge within New Caledonia EEZ as of international relevance based on 8 national criteria. 							
<p>4. Remetau Group: South-west Caroline Islands and northern New Guinea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: Bounded by 6.9°N, 137.7°E and 2.8°S, 146.6°E at its north-west and south-eastern most limits. The oceanic islands of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), also known as the Caroline Islands, are home to some of the most biologically diverse coral reefs in the world. The area encompasses this priority area and the north-west extent of the Papua New Guinea EEZ. The area supports high seamount diversity, a marine Important Bird Area defined by a key non-breeding foraging concentration of Streaked Shearwater <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>, an area of high tuna catch rates and historically high Sperm whale harvest. 	H	H	M	-	M	M	M
<p>5. Kadavu and the Southern Lau Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: between 18-23° S, and 173-179° E. Kadavu is the fourth largest island in the Fiji Group, of volcanic origin and is biogeographically connected to the Southern Lau group. Kadavu islands are surrounded by a very productive barrier reef system and have the second largest barrier reef system in Fiji, the Great Astrolobe Reef. It supports two endemic bird species. The Southern Lau islands contain some volcanic islands and several isolated limestone oceanic atoll islands with a range of habitats including seagrass beds, oceanic patch reefs, extensive barrier reef systems, seamounts, submarine canyons and the Lau Ridge. The isolated oceanic conditions provide a distinct range of habitats and species diversity and provide important breeding and nesting areas for seabirds, Green and Hawksbill turtles. The marine area also supports an important migration corridor for a number of great whale species including Humpback, Minke, Sei and Sperm 	H	H	H	H	H	H	H

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 179 above						
<p>whales, and a number of smaller whales and dolphin species. The area has been identified by OBIS as a very rich and productive fishing ground for all species within the inner reefs, offshore pelagic and deep-water benthic fisheries, and also have typical seamount associated fisheries, corals and invertebrates.</p>							
<p>6. Kermadec-Tonga-Louisville Junction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: The area is centred on about 25°S, 175°W. • There is a triple junction area at about 25°S, 175°W where the Louisville Seamount Chain subducts into the Kermadec and Tonga Trench region. It features seamount and trench habitat, with specialized fauna in each environment. The Kermadec and Tonga Trenches have endemic species of fish. Scavenging amphipod species are prominent in both trenches. There is a bathyal deep-sea seamount fauna on the Louisville Seamounts. 	H	-	M	M	M	H	H
<p>7. Monowai Seamount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: 25.7 to 25.94°S; longitudes 182.5 to 183.0°W. • Monowai seamount comprises an active volcanic cone, with a caldera that has extensive hydrothermal venting at depths of about 1200 m. Vent communities comprise tubeworms, dense beds of bathymodiolid mussels, lithodid crabs, and zoarcid fishes. The seamount is at the northern end of a series of vent communities along the Kermadec back arc which has broadly similar fauna. 	H	-	M	M	H	H	H

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 179 above						
<p>8. New Britain Trench Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: The New Britain Trench and hydrothermal vents clusters is located in the North-east of Papua New Guinea including the passage between New Ireland and New Britain. The southern waters of New Britain lie over the New Britain Trench. The area poses high species productivity and richness. This region extends to include clusters of fishable seamounts and hydrothermal vents aggregation in the western, northern to eastern sides of New Ireland, indicating spots of ecological and biological importance. 	M	L	M	M	M	M	H
<p>9. New Hebrides Trench Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: Between New Caledonia and Vanuatu, from a northern extent of 17.921°S, 166.975°W to a southern extent of 21.378°S, 170.961°W. The New Hebrides Trench is a large oceanic trench between New Caledonia and Vanuatu. The area extends from the south extent of Papua New Guinea, wrapping around the southern extent of Vanuatu. The New Hebrides Trench region includes both Abyssal and Lower Bathyal features and seamounts within the national jurisdiction of Vanuatu but straddles portion of the New Caledonia waters. The site surrounds three major islands – Efate, Tanna and Erromango. The area covers a range of habitats including seamounts and deep trenches (up to 7600m deep). 	H	H	-	M	L	H	H
<p>10. Rarotonga Outer Reef Slopes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: located at latitude 21.12°S and longitude 158.46°W. From the currently available data, it shows that the outer reef of Rarotonga contains 12 endemic fish species occurring at depths to 300m but possibly deeper. The available OBIS data indicates that the area contains several IUCN vulnerable and threatened species including corals but other IUCN species such as whales and sharks also inhabit the area. The area also has a high value for shallow water species as reflected in the OBIS data sets. 	H	-	H	-	-	H	-

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 179 above						
<p>11. Samoan Archipelago</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Approximately 15 °S and between 166 °W and 174 °W. • The Samoan Archipelago consists of 6 islands and 1 atoll in American Samoa, and 2 large islands and 4 islets in Independent Samoa. The islands of the archipelago comprise a biodiversity hotspot within the western South Pacific and they show considerable connectivity, from the micro-faunal (e.g. coral larvae) to the mega-fauna (whales and turtles). 	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
<p>12. Suvarrow National Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Suvarrow is a remote atoll in the northern Cook Islands (central Pacific Ocean) at latitude 13.14°S and longitude 163.05°W. • Suvarrow is an important seabird breeding and foraging area for several species in the central Pacific Ocean. Suvarrow is a breeding and foraging site for 9% of the global Lesser Frigatebird population and 3% of the global Red-tailed Tropicbird population, however these percentages will be revised in the near future and increase to 13% and 4% respectively. The populations on Suvarrow are recognized as being important for maintaining and managing seabird populations on other islands. The importance of Suvarrow is reflected in its status as an Important Bird Area (IBA), being the most significant seabird nesting and foraging site in the Cook Islands. 	-	H	M	-	M	-	-
<p>13. South of Tuvalu/Wallis and Fortuna/North of Fiji Plateau</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: The central point is 12.36°S, 180.122°W. • The area has been identified from the high catch activity and high productivity and has multiple large submarine canyons. This pocket of high seas partially sits along the Wallis and Fortuna plateau with a depth ranging from 3000 to 5500+ meters. It has consistent high catches of marlin and tuna, and seamount density. This area contains IUCN red list species; is a turtle migration route; and has a high proportion of potential deep sea coral habitats. 	L	-	M	H	H	M	M

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 179 above						
<p>14. Vatu-i-Ra/Lomaiviti, Fiji</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Deep channel and submarine canyons between Viti Levu and Vanua Levu covering Bligh Waters from the edge of the Yasawa Island group and western edge of the Great Sea Reef, through the Vatu-i-Ra Passage, and covering the deep waters around Namena Marine Reserve and islands of Lomaiviti province to the southeast. • The Vatu-i-Ra/Lomaiviti region is a hotspot for charismatic megafauna (cetaceans, sharks, turtles, seabirds), as well as a diversity center for deep-sea species. Despite the relatively small overall area, there is a diverse benthic geomorphology, including channels, submarine canyons and seamounts. The area is surrounded by shallow coastal areas with globally significant marine value. 	M	M	H	M	M	H	M
<p>15. South Tasman Sea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Between 36°S (NW), 40°S (NE) and 45°S (S). • The South Tasman Front is an area of rapid change in physical and chemical oceanography, frontal density, and primary productivity. The highest bird densities in the south-west Pacific area occur in this region and it contains foraging areas for both breeding and non-breeding seabirds. Two seamounts in the northwest are categorized as high risk, indicating the likely presence of cold water coral communities that have not been impacted by deep water trawling. 	M	H	H	H	H	M	M

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 179 above						
<p>16. Equatorial High Productivity Zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: latitudes of approximately 5°N to 5°S of the equator, and longitudes of approximately 120°W (the limit of workshop geographic scope) to approximately 165°E. The Central Pacific high productivity zone is a large scale oceanographic feature, comprising the western extent of flow from the Pacific south equatorial current. This westerly flowing cool upwelling tongue of water brings high nutrients to the surface waters of the central Pacific Ocean supporting high primary production over a large area. There is strong benthic-pelagic coupling, with benthic secondary production in the 4000-5000m abyssal plains being strongly related to the surface primary productivity. Historically, high Sperm whale abundance was recorded in this area. This large scale oceanographic feature is highly influenced by <i>El Nino</i> events and is potentially susceptible to climate change. 	H	L	L	-	H	L	L
<p>17. Central Louisville Seamount Chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: Extends from latitudes 31° S to 40° S and longitudes 172.30° W to 167.00° W. The Louisville Seamount Chain extends 4000km into the western South Pacific east of New Zealand. It is a unique set of oceanic seamounts in this region, with no other features rising to upper bathyal depths between the New Zealand Plateau and the East Pacific Rise. The seamounts host a variety of deepwater fish species, and are spawning grounds for orange roughy. The area has been extensively fished (mainly for orange roughy), but this area has been chosen to include a range of seamount and guyot features which cover a wide variety of topographic characteristics and depths (and hence different habitats and faunal communities), some or parts of which have not been fished. Species records from bycatch in fisheries include cold-water corals, sponges, and deep-sea echinoderms which are frequently found on seamounts around New Zealand. The seamounts are likely to have productive and diverse benthic invertebrate communities, and be important for orange roughy and other fish populations. 	H	H	M	M	M	H	M
<p>18. Western South Pacific high aragonite saturation state zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: approximately 12 – 16 ° S; 174 - 156 ° W 	H	M	-	-	-	-	-

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 179 above						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An area of the western south Pacific, located in the South Equatorial Current currently has aragonite saturation rates that are the highest in the present day and are projected to be last to drop below the key thresholds of 3 and 3.5. Therefore, this area has special biological and ecological value as an area where the impact from ocean acidification will be slowest and from which recovery may potentially be the quickest. 							
<p>19. Clipperton Fracture Zone Petrel Foraging Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: Bounded by 12.9°N, 137.9°W and 0.2°N and 130.6°W at its North-Western and South-Eastern limits. It encompasses key non-breeding foraging areas for Pycroft’s Petrel, a threatened seabird that breeds in northern New Zealand. The area is equatorial and lies on and to the north of the Pacific Equatorial Upwelling zone. This is an area of strong equatorial current and parallel countercurrents which cause ocean mixing and high levels of primary productivity. 	M	H	H	M	M	L	M
<p>20. Northern Lord Howe Ridge Petrel Foraging Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: Bounded by 22.7°S, 160°W and 31.9°S and 165.9°W at its North-Western and South-Eastern limits. The area qualifies as an Important Bird Area under BirdLife criteria and has primarily been identified as the core foraging area for the endemic New Caledonian subspecies of Gould’s Petrel <i>Pterodroma leucoptera caledonica</i> (representing 50-65% of the global population). As well as being important as a foraging area, the area has been shown to be used in transit by birds moving to foraging grounds further to the south. 	M	H	M	M	-	L	-
<p>21. Northern New Zealand/South Fiji Basin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: Extends from the South Fiji basin to the north of New Zealand and west of the Kermadec Ridge centered on 31°S, 176°E. 	M	H	H	H	L	L	-

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 179 above						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It encompasses key foraging areas utilized by breeding Parkinson’s Petrel, a threatened seabird that breeds on Great Barrier and Little Barrier islands in northern New Zealand. 							
<p>22. Taveuni and Ringgold Islands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: North-east Fiji Islands encompassing Taveuni and the Ringgold Islands centred on 16°S, 179°W. This area on the waters surrounding the north-east Fiji Islands supports a diverse array of communities and habitats within a compact area. It supports globally and regionally significant populations of marine turtles, Humpback whales, seabirds, semi-nomadic reef fish, and is projected to hold concentrations of cold-water corals. The area represents key foraging areas surrounding Fiji’s most significant nesting sites for Hawksbill and Green Turtles, and the last remaining nesting site in Fiji for the latter. It also encompasses four marine Important Bird Areas (IBAs) that identify foraging areas based upon seaward extensions around nesting colonies. 	L	H	H	M	M	M	M
<p>23. Manihiki Plateau</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: Approximately 155° W, 18° S. The Manihiki Plateau is an oceanic plateau in the southwest Pacific Ocean. The Manihiki Plateau was formed by volcanic activity 125 to 120 million years ago during the mid-Cretaceous period at a triple junction plate boundary called the Tongareva triple junction. Surveys over a long period, aimed at identifying important deposits of sea bed minerals, have observed that there are sediment eating organisms present, but these have not been identified. 	M	L	-	L	M	L	M
<p>24. Niue Island and Beveridge Reef</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: Around Niue, 19°S, 169.50°W, extending south-east for 125 nautical miles to encompass Beveridge Reef. The isolated island of Niue is the world’s largest single coral island, and is not part of any archipelago. 	H	-	M	-	L	-	M

Location and brief description of areas	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 179 above						
<p>The waters around Niue have been identified as a part of an important migratory route for endangered humpback whales. A number of other endangered marine mammals have been sighted in Niue's waters. The endemic black banded sea krake is also reported to be found from near shore areas out to approximately 100 km from Niue fringing reef. Beveridge reef is an isolated patch reef rising sharply from the sea floor, and is included in this area as it is likely to contain some endemic species due to this isolation.</p>							
<p>25. Palau Southwest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Deep ocean area south-west of the main Palauan archipelago. • This area contains a number of notable characteristics with regards to offshore oceanic environments. Within the region, this convergence of clustered sea mounts, high-energy eddies, and various deep-water benthic communities suggest a potential counterpoint for interactions between deep-sea, pelagic marine and oceanic-going avian species. 	M	M	M	-	-	M	L
<p>26. Tonga Archipelago</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Between 15°S and 23° 30' S, and 173° to 177° W. • The waters surrounding the islands of the Tongan Archipelago contain unique geomorphic features, notably the Tonga Trench. It is the most important breeding location for the endangered Oceania population of humpback whales and supports globally-significant populations of eight seabird species. 	H	H	H	H	M	M	M

Table 2. Description of areas meeting criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) in Wider Caribbean and Western Mid-Atlantic region

(Details are described in the appendix to annex 4 of the report of the Regional Workshop on EBSAs, in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/7)

Location of Areas and Brief Description	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 179						
<p>1. Mesoamerican Barrier Reef</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: The Mesoamerican Reef region is comprised of continuous barrier reef, over 1000 km long, considered to be the second largest in the western Hemisphere. It runs parallel to the coast, starting in the northernmost Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico, through Belize and Guatemala all the way up to the Bay Islands in Honduras. • The reef supports the second longest barrier reef in the world, a diverse array of fauna and flora, numerous rich nursery/feeding grounds and oceanic waters important for larval transport and dispersion. The rich resources in the region have important ecological, aesthetic, and cultural value to its inhabitants. Productive fishing grounds support valuable commercial and artisanal fisheries. Millions of tourists, attracted to the sandy beaches and teeming reefs, provide important economic revenue to the people and their governments. 	H	H	H	H	H	H	M
<p>2. Miskito Cays</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: 14°25'42.14"N, 82°47'6.72" W • This area, part of the Nicaraguan National System of Protected Areas, has been recognized by RAMSAR and is identified as an Important Bird Area (IBA) by BirdLife International. It covers 512 ha and includes the Miskito Cays and other land formations. It contains seagrass beds (<i>Thalassia testudinum</i>) that provide food for sea turtles and afford protection to various species of fish in the larva and juvenile stages. It is estimated that at least 300 species of fish live here, including dogfish sharks and rays in the waters of the autonomous regions. In addition, some 120 fish species have been found to inhabit the coral reefs. Less than 5 per cent of these species are currently being exploited. These include 	M	M	M	M	M	H	H

Location of Areas and Brief Description	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 179						
snappers (<i>Lutjanidae</i>), sea basses (<i>Serranidae</i>), robalos (<i>Centropomidae</i>) and sharks (<i>Carcharhinidae</i>).							
<p>3. Corn Island</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: 12° 6'37.61"N, 82°20'28.77"W <p>There is general information on the biology of approximately 300 species of fish living in the shallow waters off the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua; information on deep-water fish found along the continental shelf slope has recently been compiled, including species of snapper (<i>Lutjanidae</i>) and sea bass; they contribute to the second-largest group of deep-water fish captured. All these species are found throughout the Caribbean. They are related to a specific substratum of deep-water habitat, and each species apparently has a close relationship with its habitat, unlike the types of fish that swim constantly, such as pelagic fish.</p>	M	M	L	M	M	M	M
<p>4. Tortuguero – Barra del Colorado</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: Extends north from Tortuguero National park to Barra del Colorado in the border with Nicaragua. The Tortuguero-Barra del Colorado area has been broadly studied for more than five decades (since 1955) due to its significance for the natural history of marine turtles, especially green turtles (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>). Tortuguero beach is known as the largest remaining green turtle rookery in the Atlantic (Troeng 2005). The area is also used by leatherbacks (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>) and in rare occasions by hawksbills (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>). The Tortuguero-Barra del Colorado area also includes coastal lagoons, marine bird nesting and feeding areas, manatee concentration areas and sea turtle aggregation and nesting areas. 	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
<p>5. Cahuita – Gandoca</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: Extends south from Cahuita National Park to the mouth of the Sixaola River in the border with Panama. 	H	H	H	H	H	H	M

Location of Areas and Brief Description	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 179						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The areas of Cahuita and Gandoca-Manzanillo contain important patches of seagrasses (<i>Thalassia testudinum</i>) as well as the most important coral reef areas in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica. Cahuita is the site with the highest reef-building diversity in Costa Rica (31 species) as well as a high diversity of octocorals (19 species). In Gandoca, the most important mangrove area of the Costa Rican Caribbean is found, associated with a coastal lagoon. Gandoca also presents leatherback (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>) and hawksbill (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>) seaturtle nesting areas. Finally, the proposed area also presents aggregation areas for the spiny lobster, conch, tucuxi dolphins, manatees and marine bird feeding areas. 							
<p>6. Pedro Bank, Southern Channel and Morant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: oceanic waters south-east to south-west of Jamaica and encompasses from Jamaica Pedro Bank and Cays (16° 43' N and 17° 35' N and 77° 20' W and 79° 02' W); the Morant Cays and deep channels around; from Honduras and Nicaragua the Rosalind Bank (16°26'N 80°31'W 16.433°N 80.517°W), and from Colombia and Jamaica; the Serranilla Bank (15° 41' - 16°04'N and 80°03' - 79° 40'W), Alice Bank (15° 57' - 16° 10'N and 79° 28' - 79° 16'W) and New Bank (15° 47' - 15° 56'N and 78° 49' - 78° 31'W). This area contains remote atolls with their associated banks and deep sea areas. They appear to share common oceanic dynamics which demonstrate relatively high biological diversity and productivity developed within an array of complex structured benthic habitats and complex bathymetry. At present, the entire area provides substantial queen conch, spiny lobster and reef fish fisheries which are threatened by the lack of regional considerations for its sustainable use. 	H	H	M	M	M	H	H
<p>8. Caracol/Ft. Liberté/Monte Cristi (Northern Hispaniola Binational Area)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: Northeastern Haiti Characterized by fringing/barrier reef, mangrove forests, and seagrass beds 	L	M	M	H	M	L	L

Location of Areas and Brief Description	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 179						
<p>9. Marine Mammal Sanctuary Banco de la Plata y Banco de la Navidad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Located about 80 nautical miles off the northern coast of the Dominican Republic, extends from the western boundary of the Silver Bank of Bank of Christmas to the Bay of Samana from Punta Balandra and Miches. • This area represents unique environment for the reproduction of North Atlantic humpbacks whales. Humpback whales (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>) come from the high latitudes of the North Atlantic, to the waters of the Dominican Republic for reproduction activities between December and April each year. Of all the whales that make this migration, 85% of these whales visit the areas off short banks of the Banco de la Plata and Banco de la Navidad and Samana Bay. 	H	H	H	H	L	H	L
<p>10. Seaflower</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Seaflower is an open-ocean area surrounding the inhabited islands and including the coastal and oceanic coral reefs of the San Andres Archipelago, which is a Colombian administrative department in the south-western Caribbean. • This area contains the largest, most productive open-ocean coral reefs in the Caribbean; provides rare, unique and unusual reef environments; contains remote areas demonstrating high integrity and little anthropogenic influence; and displays a continuum of habitats that support significant levels of marine biodiversity. With the presence of 192 Red-Listed species, it is an important site for the conservation of endangered and threatened species of global concern. 	H	H	H	H	-	H	H

Location of Areas and Brief Description	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 179						
<p>11. Saba Bank</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: 17.25°N, 63.03°W • The Saba Bank is a unique and highly significant area. Biophysically it is a submerged atoll, the largest actively growing atoll in the Caribbean, and one of the largest atolls in the world, measuring 1,850 km² (above 50m depth contour). This area is significant in terms of its unique ecological, socio-economic, scientific and cultural characteristics, with extensive coral reefs, fishing grounds and algal beds. 	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
<p>12. Eastern Caribbean</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: The islands arc from Anguilla located at 18°12'80" N and 63°03'00" W and curve around to Tobago located at 10° 2' to 11° 12' N and 60° 30' to 61° 56' W. • This area harbours a variety of rich ecosystems associated with small islands masses, many being volcanic and some being limestone in origin. The region supports many productive ecosystems, such as coral reefs, seagrass beds and mangrove swamps. It is also home to unusual features such as a major underwater volcano, Kick Em Jelly (Grenada), and hydrothermal vents and seamounts. This area harbours significant larval stocks, which potentially serve as a source for commercially important species such as the Caribbean Spiny lobster and Queen Conch. This area also provides essential conditions for the survival of several migratory species such as turtles, fishes and sea birds. 	M	M	H	H	L	H	M
<p>13. The Sargasso Sea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: The Sargasso Sea is surrounded by the Gulf Stream to the west, the North Atlantic Drift to the north, the more diffuse Canary Current to the east, and the North Equatorial Current and the Antilles Current to the south, extending between 22° – 38°N and 76° – 43°W, centred on 30°N and 60°W. • The Sargasso Sea is home to an iconic pelagic ecosystem with the floating <i>Sargassum</i> seaweeds, the world's only holopelagic algae, as its cornerstone. It hosts a diverse community of associated organisms that includes ten endemic species, and provides essential habitat for key life stages of a wide diversity 	H	H	H	H	H	H	M

Location of Areas and Brief Description	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 179						
<p>of species, many of which are endangered or threatened. The Sargasso Sea is the only breeding location for European and American eels, the former being listed as critically endangered, and is on the migration route of numerous other iconic and endangered species. A variety of oceanographic processes impact productivity and species diversity, and the area plays a disproportionately large role in global ocean processes of oxygen production and carbon sequestration. The sea floor has two large seamount chains, home to specialized, fragile and endemic communities, and models predict the presence of numerous other isolated seamounts.</p>							
<p>14. Sinu Continental Margin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: The Sinu Continental Margin region includes sites that extend from latitude 9 12'14"N to 10 4'38"N and between longitudes 76 34'30"W and 76 6'59"W. • The Sinu Continental Margin region is found in the southern Caribbean off the Colombian coast at a depth of 180 to 1000 m; it is characterized by the presence of geological formations that are typical of water flow systems, such as canals, canyons and continental aprons, and structural forms such as ridges, slopes, domes and troughs, which are associated with a high level of biodiversity. Deep-water corals are also present, especially <i>Madracis myriaster</i>, whose significance is growing from an ecological point of view. The presence of oxidizing methane at cold seeps is also becoming more environmentally important. Because of their natural status, these sites, meet the criteria for EBSAs in the southern Caribbean region, although the possibility of future hydrocarbon exploration makes this region vulnerable. 	H	-	-	H	M	H	H
<p>15. Oceanic bottoms of Magdalena and Tayrona</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: The Oceanic bottoms of Magdalena and Tayrona include the area that extend from latitude 11°3'34"N to 11° 55'40"N and between longitudes 75° 33'3"W and 74° 2'28"W. <p>The Oceanic bottoms of Magdalena and Tayrona region is located in the central sector of the Caribbean coast of Colombia at a depth of 200 to 3000 m. It is characterized by the presence of canyons and</p>	H	-	-	H	-	H	H

Location of Areas and Brief Description	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 179						
<p>seamounts associated with high biodiversity. It also has deep-water corals, especially <i>Madracis myriaster</i>, which are becoming increasingly important in environmental terms. Because of their natural status, these sites meet the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) in the southern Caribbean region.</p>							
<p>16. Amazonian-Orinoco Influence Zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: N 14.517°, E: -45.144°, S: -0.565°, W: -60.981° (The proposed area encompasses the productivity flow from Northern Brazil, French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana and Eastern Trinidad.) • This area encompasses the productivity flow from Northern Brazil, French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana and Eastern Trinidad. The Orinoco River drains an area of 1.1 x 10⁶ km² within Venezuela (70%) and Colombia (30%). Together with the Amazon, these two major rivers play an extremely important role in transporting dissolved and particulate materials from terrestrial areas to the coasts and open ocean. Their impact is evidenced by the overall extremely high productivity associated with the marine area extending from northern Brazil, to French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana, all the way to Trinidad and Tobago. Associated with this high productivity are high levels of biodiversity inclusive of endangered, threatened and endemic species of turtles, mammals, invertebrates, fishes and birds. 	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
<p>17. Parcel do Manuel Luiz e Banco do Álvaro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Covers two main areas including Parcel do Manuel Luiz (69 km² centred on 00°50'S, 044°15'W) and Banco do Álvaro (30 km² centred on 00° 17.5'S, 044° 49.5'W) • Parcel do Manuel Luiz is the most northern coral communities known in Brazil. In some areas milleporids predominate on the reef walls, followed by the octocoral <i>Phyllogorgia dilatata</i> (endemic to Brazil). There are records of 50% of the Brazilian hard corals species in the area, six of which were not previously reported in the Northeastern adjacent coast. The fire coral <i>Millepora laboreli</i> is endemic to the area and has been recently included as EN in the Brazilian List of Endangered Species. The presence and great abundance of Caribbean reef organisms, which do not occur along the eastern coast of South America, provide additional evidence that these reefs may be one of the main faunal stepping stones between the Caribbean and the Brazilian coast. This area represents an important area of feeding 	M	M	H	H	-	H	H

Location of Areas and Brief Description	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 179						
and reproduction of elasmobranchs.							
<p>18. Banks chain of northern Brazil and Fernando de Noronha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Covers the North Brazilian Chain (1 ° S to 4 ° S / 37 ° W to 39 W) and Fernando de Noronha Chain (3 ° to 5 ° S / 32 ° to 38 ° W). • The North Brazil Current interacts with the submarine topography generating upwellings that promote productivity. Chains are inserted in oligotrophic environment and Fernando de Noronha, and Rocas Atoll provides a “hotspot” due to the presence of coral reef formations, high biodiversity and endemism. The area is a spawning site and / or feeding site for turtles, elasmobranchs, reef fish and pelagic fish. The area is a feeding site for breeding seabirds at Fernando de Noronha and covers part of the most important seabird migration corridor in the Atlantic, both sites which qualify as Important Bird Area (IBA) for both threatened species and congregations. Some birds, elasmobranchs and turtles species listed in the IUCN red list as threatened occur in the area. Sharks, reef fishes and lobsters are target for fisheries carried out in the region. Fishing exploitation is a traditional activity in the area. Sea turtles are also subject to incidental catch by pelagic longline and ghost nets. The Rocas Atoll has the highest rate of endemism in the region and Fernando de Noronha has the highest species richness when compared to other Brazilian oceanic islands. Fernando de Noronha and Rocas Atoll fauna display great similarity which is attributed to the presence of shallow oceanic banks that function as stepstones in the area. Larvae of coastal species suggest connectivity with the continental slope area. 	H	H	H	M	M	H	H
<p>19. Northeastern Brazil Shelf-Edge Zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: The north-eastern shelf-edge zone extends along the Brazilian outer shelf and upper slope, from depths of 40m to 2000m and between parallels 3°S to 16°S, from south Bahia up to the Ceará states, where the Brazilian continental shelf is narrow and breaks abruptly at depths between 50 to 80m. • The continental shelf-edge zone is a marine ecotone where different components of the demersal, benthic and benthopelagic communities of the continental shelf, upper slope and adjacent pelagic biota coexist in a narrow strip along the continental margin. Biogenic reef formations associated with outer shelf channels, ravines and deeper canyons represent important traditional fishing grounds. The northeastern Brazilian shelf-edge zone contains distinct habitats and unusual geomorphological features such as shelf-edge reefs that represent a last refuge for some rare or endemic reef fishes distributed 	M	H	H	H	L	H	M

Location of Areas and Brief Description	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 179						
<p>across the continental margin, including threatened (IUCN) commercial species of the snapper-grouper complex, currently depleted at the Brazilian EEZ jurisdiction. The shelf-edge harbour critical habitats for the life cycle of many sea turtles, whales, sharks and reef fish species, including migratory corridors and fish spawning aggregation sites. The area covers part of the most important seabird migration corridor in the Atlantic, a site which qualifies as a Birdlife Important Bird Area (IBA) for both threatened species and congregations. This region corresponds to a portion of the breeding ground of humpback whales (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>) off the north-eastern coast of Brazil.</p>							
<p>20. Atlantic Equatorial Fracture Zone and high productivity system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: The area extends approximately 1.9 m km² across the Equatorial Atlantic Ocean from the western border of the Guinea Basin (10°W) in the east to the northeast limit of Brazilian continental margin (32°W) in the west. • The area combines both benthic and pelagic habitats of the Equatorial Atlantic, as defined by the seafloor topography, surface and deepwater circulation patterns and the equatorial primary productivity regimes. It can also be characterized by particular pelagic and benthic biodiversity patterns. 	H	H	M	M	H	H	M
<p>21. Abrolhos Bank and Vitória-Trindade Chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: The Abrolhos Region is an enlargement of the Brazilian continental shelf located in the eastern shore of Brazil, in the southern of Bahia and northern of Espírito Santo States. • Abrolhos Bank harbours the highest marine biodiversity in the South Atlantic, the largest coral reefs in Brazil, and relatively large populations of several endemic and endangered marine species. It presents a mosaic of different habitats, like mangroves, seagrasses meadows, rhodolith beds, submerged and emergent reefs, and a group of small volcanic islands. Abrolhos also has unique biological formations, such as the large mushroom shaped reef formations – “chapeirões”, and unique geological formations, such as the “buracas” – distinctive depressions in the shelf plain (up to 20 meters deep and 70 meters large). The region is an important breeding and/or fishing site for several flagship species such as humpback whales, sea turtles and sea birds. • The Vitória Trindade Chain, located on the central coast of Brazil, is composed of seven seamounts and an island complex (Archipelago of Trinidad and Martin Vaz). The substrate of the mountains and ocean 	H	H	H	H	M	H	M

Location of Areas and Brief Description	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	For key to criteria, see page 179						
<p>islands is composed of living reefs of coralline algae, on which is also observed the presence of different species of corals, sponges and algae. The mountains and islands have a fauna of reef fish that is still preserved, with a significant biomass and abundance of species, harbouring many sharks and spawning aggregation phenomena of important fishery resources. Moreover, the reef fish fauna includes at least 11 endemic species. Also, this area is the only breeding site for three endemic populations of seabirds, the Trindade petrel (<i>Pterodroma arminjoniana</i>), the Atlantic lesser frigatebird (<i>Fregata minor nicolli</i>), and the Atlantic greater frigatebird (<i>Fregata ariel trinitatis</i>).</p>							
<p>22. Southern Brazilian Sea*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Extending from Chuí (Brazil-Uruguay boundary) (ca. 34°S) to the proximity of the Santa Marta Grande Cape (Santa Catarina State) (ca. 29°S). The western and eastern limits are the shoreline (ca. 53°W) and the 4000 m isobath (ca. 39°W), respectively. • Interactions between the Subtropical Convergence, continental runoff from the La Plata River (Argentina/Uruguay) and Patos Lagoon, and topographic features favors high biological productivity, and make this area an important reproduction, nursery and feeding grounds for pelagic and demersal fish stocks and a crucial feeding ground for threatened cetacean, seabirds and marine turtles species. 	M	H	H	M	H	M	L

Note: There is no area number 7.

* This area was originally contained in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/5/Add.1 but was temporarily removed from the annex to SBSTTA XVI/4. It is reinstated following consultations with the Parties concerned.

Table 3. Description of areas that could meet the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) in the Mediterranean region

(Each area is described by some polygons presented in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/8)

Explanation of scores: how important is the polygon for the criterion?

4 = completely; 3 = a lot; 2 = somewhat; 1 = a little; 0 = not at all

Name of the area	no.	name of polygon	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	Notes
Alboran Sea	1	Djibouti Seamount	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	
	2	Alborán Crest	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	
	3	Motril Seamount	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	
	4	Seco de los Olivos Seamount	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	
	5	E Malaga coast	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	Not ABNJ: Important foraging ground for seabirds within the Alborán context.
	6	Bay of Almeria	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Not ABNJ: important breeding colonies of gulls and terns that use the adjacent sea to forage
	7	Alborán island	3	3	3	3	2	2	4	Holds one of the most important colonies of Audouin's gull in the world
	8	Chafarinas Islands	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	Not ABNJ: holds the second most important colony of Audouin's gull at global level
	9	Al-Mansour Seamount								
	10	Torrox Seamount								
	11	Gibraltar Strait	4	3	3	2	3	4	1	Unique location is key for long-term survival of seabird populations that move between Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean
	12	Alborán Sea	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	Area of high (primary) productivity: acts as feeding area for locally-breeding bird populations, as winter area and most importantly for migration/passage
	13	Seco de los Olivos Seamount	3	3	4	4	3	4	2	Presence of black corals, red coral, sponges, gorgonian gardens, coralligenous, maerl, marine turtles, cetaceans and commercial species.
	14	Alborán and Algerian	0	2	3	1	2	1	2	Loggerhead turtle habitat
	15	Polygon 4		3						
16	Alborán Sea	2	4	4	3	4	3	1	Common dolphin, striped dolphin, bottlenose dolphin, Cuvier's beaked whale, pilot whale	
89	SW Alborán	2	3	0	0	3	2	0	Important suitable habitat for small pelagics (sardines and/or anchovies)	
Balearic Islands area	17	Aguilas Seamount								
	18	Emile Baudot Seamount								
	21	Balearic Sea	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	Bluefin tuna spawning ground, sperm whale habitat
	23	Ebro River system	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	Key area for feeding of globally-threatened and other seabird species of conservation concern that concentrate for breeding in Ebro Delta (gulls, terns) and

Name of the area	no.	name of polygon	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	Notes	
										in Balearic Is (shearwaters)	
	25	Palos Seamount	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	Corals, gorgonian gardens, sponges, marine turtles, cetaceans, elasmobranchs and commercial species.	
	26	Emile Baudot Seamount	3	3	4	3	2	4	3	Coralligenous, maërl, gorgonian gardens, corals (included some black corals), bryozoans, marine turtles, cetaceans and commercial species.	
	27	Menorca Canyon	3	3	3	3	4	4	2	Gorgonian gardens, corals, sponges, coralligenous, maërl, sharks and commercial species.	
	30	Spanish shelf + Balearic	0	2	3	2	2	2	2	Loggerhead turtle habitat	
	90	Balearic Sea								Important habitat for sperm whales	
Gulf of Lions area	19	Palamos Canyon									
	20	Cap de Creus Canyon	4	3	4	4	2	4	3	<i>Lophelia</i> , <i>Madrepora</i> , 218 m, ROV, submersible (Orejas et al. 2008)	
	22	Gulf of Lion	3	3	3		4			High primary productivity of pelagic waters	
	24	Gulf of Lion - Hyères Islands	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	High-productivity area; important for feeding of globally-threatened and other seabird species of conservation concern: Procellariiforms from Hyères, Corsica & Balearics, gulls & terns from Camargue, wintering seabirds from Atlantic	
	28	Gulf of Lion - fin whale habitat	3	4	1	2	4	4	0		
	29	Gulf of Lion - striped dolphin habitat	2	2	1	2	2	4	0		
	73	Gulf of Lion canyons									Lacaze-Duthiers Canyon, <i>Madrepora</i> , at 300 m, submersible, dredges (Zibrowius 2003), Cassidaigne Canyon, <i>Madrepora</i> , 210-510 m, submersible (Bourcier & Zibrowius 1973)
	81	Catalan coast	1	3	0	0	3	2	0		Important suitable habitat for small pelagics (sardines and/or anchovies)
Tyrrhenian Sea	31	Polygon 5		3						<i>Galeus melastomus</i> nursery area	
	32	N Tyrrhenian	2	1			2			High primary productivity of pelagic waters	
	33	Corsica - Sardinia - Tuscan Is.	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	Important area for feeding of endemic and other seabird species of conservation concern that concentrate for breeding in Corsica-Sardinia-Tuscan archipelagos	
	36	Polygon 10		3	3	3	3	3		<i>Scyliorhinus canicula</i> , <i>Raja clavata</i> , <i>R. asterias</i> , <i>Carcharinus brachyurus</i> , <i>Galeus melastomus</i> , <i>Etmopterus spinax</i> nursery area	
	37	Polygon 11		3						<i>Squatina oculata</i> probable nursery area	
	38	Polygon 5 bis		3						<i>Scyliorhinus canicula</i> nursery area	
Tunisian Plateau	40	Bluefin tuna breeding area	3	4	4	4	1	3	3		
	41	Tunisia Plateau area 1		2	3			3		<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> nursery area	
	42	Tunisia Plateau area 2		2	3			3		Several batoids and white shark nursery, loggerhead turtle feeding and wintering area, Maerl beds	

Name of the area	no.	name of polygon	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	Notes
	43	Strait of Sicily	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	High-productivity area: important for feeding of Procellariiforms nesting in Tunisia (Zembra is), Sicily (Egadi is) and Pantelleria
	44	Malta - Outer Gabés	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	New data from BirdLife Malta LIFE Yelkouan Shearwater Project show importance of the extensive area SE of Malta for feeding of this Mediterranean endemic species.
	45	Tunisian - Inner Gabés	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	Loggerhead turtle habitat
	46	Strait of Sicily, Ionian	0	2	3	1	2	1	2	Loggerhead turtle habitat
	47	Polygon 8		3						<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> probable nursery area
	48	Polygon 9		3				3		<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> probable nursery area
	49	Waters around Lampedusa	2	4	3	3	4	2	2	Fin whale winter feeding grounds
	50	Waters around Malta	1	4	3	3	2	1	2	Common dolphin
	74	<i>Lophelia, Madrepora</i> in Strait of Sicily								Urania Bank, <i>Lophelia, Madrepora</i> , 509-613 m, ROV (this study), Linosa Trough, <i>Lophelia, Madrepora</i> , 669-679 m, ROV (this study), off Malta, <i>Lophelia, Madrepora</i> , 453-612 m, ROV (this study), off Malta, <i>Lophelia, Madrepora</i> , 392-617 m, demersal trawl (Schembri et al. 2007)
	87	Inner Tunisian Plateau, N part		2						
	88	SW Sicily	2	3	0	0	3	2	0	Important suitable habitat for small pelagics (sardines and/or anchovies)
Adriatic Sea	51	Northern and central Adriatic	0	3	3	3	3	3	2	Loggerhead turtle habitat
	52	Polygon 1		2	2	2				<i>Squalus acanthias</i> nursery area
	53	Polygon 2		3						<i>Scyliorhinus canicula</i> nursery area
	82	Central western Adriatic	1	3	0	0	3	2	0	Important suitable habitat for small pelagics (sardines and/or anchovies)
Ionian Sea	54	Ionian	0	2	3	1	2	1	2	Loggerhead turtle habitat
	55	Polygon 6		3						<i>Raja clavata</i> nursery area
	56	Eastern Ionian Sea	1	4	4	3	3	2	2	Common dolphins, bottlenose dolphins, Cuvier's beaked whales, fin whales, sperm whales
	75	<i>Lophelia</i> and <i>Madrepora</i> in Gulf of Taranto								Santa Maria di Leuca, <i>Lophelia, Madrepora</i> , 300-1100 m, dredges, ROV (Taviani et al. 2005a, this study), off Gallipoli, <i>Lophelia, Madrepora</i> , 603-744 m, ROV (this study)
	78	<i>Lophelia</i> reefs								
Aegean Sea	59	Northern Aegean Sea	2	4	4	3	3	2	2	Common dolphin, harbour porpoise, monk seal, beaked whale
	77	<i>Lophelia</i> and <i>Madrepora</i> reefs off								Off Thasos, <i>Lophelia, Madrepora</i> , 300-350 m, dredging (Vafidis et al. 1997)

Name of the area	no.	name of polygon	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	Notes	
		Thasos									
	83	N West Aegean	2	3	0	0	3	2	0	Important suitable habitat for small pelagics (sardines and/or anchovies)	
	84	N Aegean	2	3	0	0	3	2	0	Important suitable habitat for small pelagics (sardines and/or anchovies)	
Levantine Sea	57	Hellenic Trench	2	4	4	3	4	3	2	Sperm whales, Cuvier's beaked whales	
	61	Bluefin tuna breeding area	3	4	4	4	1	3	3		
	62	Bluefin tuna breeding area	3	4	3	1	0	0	0	Importance: One of the 3 spawning grounds of Blue Fin Tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>)	
	63	Monk seal 1	4	4	4	2	0	0	2	Not ABNJ. Importance: The largest and the only viable monk seal colony along the Turkish coast	
	64	Monk seal 2	4	3	3	4	2	2	3	Not ABNJ. Importance: Very pristine area, intact <i>Cystoseira</i> and <i>Posidonia</i> meadows; important (breeding) habitat for seal, breeding site for Audouin's Gull (<i>Larus audouini</i>).	
											Very significant oceanographic feature driven by strong upwelling. Biological importance is not well known however we have sampled significant amount of egg and larvae (<i>Clupeid</i> and <i>Swordfish</i>) on the periphery of the upwelling region. The region is rich in <i>Cephalopods</i> . Therefore the region may also be important for <i>Cetaceans</i> (the largest number of whale stranding from Turkish fishermen are reported there).
	66	Rhodes Gyre	4	3	2	1	4	2	0		
	67	Rhodes Gyre	3	2			4				High primary productivity of pelagic waters
	69	Cyprus - Turkey - Syria	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Loggerhead and green turtle habitat
	70	Polygon 7		3							<i>Rhinobatos rhinobatos</i> nursery area
71	Off S Turkey, Syria	1	4	4	3	4	2	2		Beaked whales, monk seal	
79	Eratosthenes Seamount										
86	Rhodes Gyre	3									
Nile Delta sea area	68	Egyptian shelf	0	3	3	3	3	3	2	Loggerhead and green turtle habitat	
	72	Off Nile Delta, S Israel	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	Common dolphin	
	80	Cold seeps									

XI/18. Marine and coastal biodiversity: sustainable fisheries and addressing adverse impacts of human activities, voluntary guidelines for environmental assessment, and marine spatial planning

A. Addressing biodiversity considerations in fisheries management, and addressing adverse impacts of human activities on marine and coastal biodiversity

The Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing that addressing biodiversity considerations in fisheries management and addressing the adverse impacts of human activities on marine and coastal biodiversity, including coral bleaching, ocean acidification and anthropogenic underwater noise, support the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5, 6, 8 and 10,²⁵ and also that other adverse impacts of human activities on marine and coastal biodiversity, including pollution, need to be addressed with a view to achieving these Targets,

Recalling paragraph 158 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), “The Future We Want”,²⁶ and mindful of the current and potential role that marine and coastal ecosystems play in supporting sustainable development and poverty eradication,

Also recalling paragraph 168 of the outcome document,

Addressing biodiversity considerations in sustainable fisheries

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Norway for funding and hosting the Joint Expert Meeting on Addressing Biodiversity Concerns in Sustainable Fisheries, convened by the Executive Secretary in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, and the Fisheries Expert Group of the Commission on Ecosystem Management of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, in Bergen, Norway, from 7 to 9 December 2011, and *welcomes* the report of the meeting (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/13);

2. *Recognizing* that fisheries management organizations are the competent bodies to manage fisheries and, depending on the situation in different regions, should have roles to play in addressing the impacts of fisheries on biodiversity, *notes* the need for further improvement and implementation of the ecosystem approach in fisheries management by enhancing the capacity of these fisheries management organizations, constructive inter-agency collaboration, and full and meaningful participation by a wide range of experts on biodiversity, indigenous and local communities, taking into

²⁵ Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

Target 6: By 2020, all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification, are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

²⁶ Adopted in General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

consideration Articles 8(j) and 10(c) of the Convention, and relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, in the fisheries management process;

3. *Encourages* constructive collaboration between biodiversity and fisheries bodies, and *invites* fisheries management bodies at national and regional levels, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to ensure that biodiversity considerations are a part of their work;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to transmit the report of the joint expert meeting referred to in paragraph 1 above to Parties, other Governments, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and regional fisheries management organizations, and to collaborate with these bodies with a view to improving how biodiversity concerns are addressed for sustainable fisheries;

Progress made in the implementation of the specific work plan on coral bleaching

5. *Welcomes* the report on progress made in the implementation of the specific work plan on coral bleaching,²⁷ which contains information on the barriers to implementation and ways to overcome them, including specific actions to mobilize financial resources (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/11), and *takes note* of the key messages of that report, as set out in annex I to document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/6;

6. *Notes* that progress has been made since the specific work plan on coral bleaching was adopted;

7. *Recalling* Aichi Biodiversity Target 10, *expresses its deep concern* that climate change will increase the severity and incidence of coral bleaching and ocean acidification in the twenty-first century;

8. *Also expresses its concern* that many recurrent capacity and financial challenges remain, which preclude significant progress in developing countries that still struggle to cope with localized stressors and do not have the capacity or financial resources to fully incorporate climate-change impacts, as well as other relevant stressors, into coral-reef or coastal-management programmes;

9. *Takes note* of the urgent need to update the specific work plan on coral bleaching, taking into consideration other global impacts on coral caused by climate change, most notably, projected impacts of ocean acidification, but also the effects of tropical storms and rising sea levels, and recognizes that the projected impacts of ocean acidification need to be integrated into management frameworks alongside interaction with local stressors;

10. *Also notes* that meeting the growing challenge of climate-change impacts on coral reefs will require significant investment to increase capacity for the effective management of future bleaching events and other stressors and to scale up the delivery of resilience assessments in all coral-reef regions, and that identifying a range of viable financial mechanisms to achieve these goals is critical;

11. *Recognizes* the need for managers of coral ecosystems to:

- (a) Understand the vulnerability of corals to multiple stressors;
- (b) Plan proactively for climate risks and associated secondary effects, applying ecosystem-based adaptation measures;

²⁷ Decision VII/5, annex I, appendix 1.

(c) Manage coral reefs as socio-ecological systems undergoing change due in many cases to climate change;

(d) Formulate adaptation strategies that aim to enhance the resilience of ecosystems to enable the continued provision of goods and services;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to incorporate issues concerning the impacts of climate change on coral reefs and their implications for coastal management programmes, including, as appropriate, the elements specified in paragraph 11 above, into regional or subregional capacity-building workshops;

13. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, and with indigenous and local communities, to develop proposals to update the specific work plan on coral bleaching through an addendum to the work plan that addresses the needs set out in paragraph 11 above, and to submit the draft addendum for consideration at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

14. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, to continue implementing the specific work plan on coral bleaching, including necessary capacity-building, in order to respond to the increasing severity and frequency of coral bleaching and ocean acidification;

Impacts of anthropogenic underwater noise on marine and coastal biodiversity

15. *Welcomes* the scientific synthesis on the impacts of underwater noise on marine and coastal biodiversity and habitats (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/12), and *takes note* of the key messages of that report, as set out in annex II to the note by the Executive Secretary on addressing adverse impacts of human activities on marine and coastal biodiversity prepared for the sixteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/6);

16. *Takes note* of resolution 10.24 adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species at its tenth meeting, which provides guidance on further steps to abate underwater noise pollution, where necessary, for the protection of cetaceans and other migratory species;

17. *Notes* that anthropogenic noise may have both short- and long-term negative consequences for marine animals and other biota in the marine environment, that this issue is predicted to increase in significance, and that uncontrolled increases in anthropogenic noise could add further stress to oceanic biota;

18. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, according to their priorities, to:

(a) Promote research with a view to further improving understanding of the issue;

(b) Promote awareness of the issue among relevant stakeholders, both nationally and regionally;

(c) Take measures, as appropriate, to minimize the significant adverse impacts of anthropogenic underwater noise on marine biodiversity, including the full range of best available technologies and best environmental practices where appropriate and needed, drawing upon existing guidance; and

(d) Develop indicators and explore frameworks for monitoring underwater noise for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity, and report on progress to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

19. *Noting* the need for consistent terminology to describe underwater noise, *requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to prepare, subject to availability of financial resources, a draft set of consistent terminology for consideration by a meeting of the Subsidiary Body prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

20. *Noting* the gaps and limitations in existing guidance, including the need to update it in the light of improving scientific knowledge, and recognizing a range of complementary initiatives under way, *requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with Parties, other Governments, and competent organizations, including the International Maritime Organization, the Convention on Migratory Species, the International Whaling Commission, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders, to organize, subject to availability of financial resources, an expert workshop with a view to improving and sharing knowledge on underwater noise and its impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity, and to develop practical guidance and toolkits to minimize and mitigate the significant adverse impacts of anthropogenic underwater noise on marine and coastal biodiversity, including marine mammals, in order to assist Parties and other Governments in applying management measures, as appropriate, and *also requests* the Executive Secretary to make the report of the workshop available for consideration by a meeting of the Subsidiary Body prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The workshop should cover issues such as the development of acoustic mapping of areas of interest, among other things;

21. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to bring this decision to the attention of the organizations referred to in paragraph 20 above;

Progress made in the joint expert review process to monitor and assess the impacts of ocean acidification on marine and coastal biodiversity

Recalling paragraphs 63 to 67 of decision X/29,

22. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Spain for funding the Expert Meeting to Develop a Series of Joint Expert Review Processes to Monitor and Assess the Impacts of Ocean Acidification on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity, convened by the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in Montreal, Canada, from 19 to 20 October 2011, and *welcomes* the report of the Expert Meeting (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/14);

23. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, relevant scientific groups, other relevant organizations, and indigenous and local communities on the preparation of a systematic review document on the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity and ecosystem functions, which will provide a targeted synthesis of the biodiversity implications of ocean acidification for marine and coastal systems, including information on the less-reported paleo-oceanographic research, building upon the synthesis provided in CBD Technical Series No. 46, and make it available for consideration by a meeting of the Subsidiary Body prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, with a view to forwarding it to Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations and transmitting it to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

24. *Takes note* of the elements in annex III to document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/6 as guidance for practical responses to the impacts of ocean acidification on marine and coastal biodiversity, and *encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to make use of this guidance, as appropriate, to reduce various threats from ocean acidification to vulnerable ecosystems and to enhance the resilience of ecosystems through a range of area-based or other management measures, in addition to measures to reduce CO₂ emissions;

Addressing impacts of marine debris on marine and coastal biodiversity

25. *Welcomes* the preparation by the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the Global Environment Facility of a report on the impacts of marine debris on marine and coastal biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/15) and *takes note* of the key messages of that report, as set out in annex IV to document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/6;

26. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and indigenous and local communities, subject to the availability of financial resources, to:

(a) Invite Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, including the Convention on Migratory Species, to submit information on the impacts of marine debris on marine and coastal biodiversity and habitats;

(b) Compile and synthesize submissions by Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, along with additional scientific and technical information, as input to an expert workshop;

(c) Organize an expert workshop to prepare practical guidance on preventing and mitigating the significant adverse impacts of marine debris on marine and coastal biodiversity and habitats that can be applied by Parties and other Governments in their implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity;

(d) Submit the compilation/synthesis referred to in subparagraph 26(b) above, and the practical guidance referred to in subparagraph 26(c) above, for consideration by a meeting of the Subsidiary Body prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

27. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to availability of financial resources, to include the issue of marine debris in regional capacity-building workshops in order to discuss ways to prevent and reduce the impact of marine debris on biodiversity and strengthen research on the reduction and management of marine debris, with a focus on addressing sources.

B. Voluntary guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments in marine and coastal areas

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision VIII/28, by which it endorsed voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments,

Noting that marine areas have important ecological differences from terrestrial and coastal areas,

Expressing appreciation for the work of the Manila Expert Workshop, referred to in paragraph 49 of decision X/29, and the additional work by Parties and relevant organizations, facilitated by the

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Executive Secretary, called for in paragraph 50 of decision X/29 and recommendation XVI/6, Part B, of the Subsidiary Body,

1. *Takes note* of the voluntary guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments annotated specifically for biodiversity in marine and coastal areas, including in areas beyond national jurisdiction, in accordance with Article 4 of the Convention,²⁸ *recognizing* that these annotated voluntary guidelines will be most useful for activities that are currently unregulated, with no procedures for assessing impacts, *noting* that the annotations are intended to cover the diverse range of marine and coastal ecosystems, including issues related to areas beyond national jurisdiction, and *emphasizing* that the annotated guidelines are without prejudice to the ongoing consideration of marine biodiversity in United Nations General Assembly processes, in particular the United Nations Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to Study Issues Relating to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity Beyond Areas of National Jurisdiction;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to make the voluntary guidelines referred to in paragraph 1 above available as a reference for Parties, other Governments and United Nations specialized agencies, as well as relevant United Nations General Assembly processes (i.e., the United Nations Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to Study Issues Relating to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity Beyond Areas of National Jurisdiction and the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socio-economic Aspects), as well as regional seas organizations, regional fisheries management organizations and agreements on fisheries management, as appropriate;

3. *Encourages*, as appropriate, Parties, other Governments and competent organizations, in accordance with national and international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to use the voluntary guidelines and to adapt and apply them as may be considered necessary in accordance with their national circumstances and priorities;

4. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to share, as appropriate, information on their progress in applying these voluntary guidelines, to consider including such information in their fifth and subsequent national reports, and to provide suggestions for further refinement of the voluntary guidelines;

5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, in accordance with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to facilitate further research to fill gaps in knowledge, as highlighted in the voluntary guidelines on marine and coastal areas, in particular in areas beyond national jurisdiction;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to availability of financial resources, to provide further assistance to promote capacity-building on the application of the voluntary guidelines, to compile information on experience in applying the voluntary guidelines and to report on progress to a meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

²⁸ As contained in the annex to document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/23.

C. Marine spatial planning

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Acknowledges* the synthesis document on the experience and use of marine spatial planning (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/18), and *takes note* of the key messages thereof set out in section III of document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/7;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to availability of financial resources, to collaborate with Parties, other Governments, United Nations specialized agencies, regional organizations, including Large Marine Ecosystem programmes, other relevant organizations and indigenous and local communities to:

(a) Develop a web-based information-sharing system linking existing information sources²⁹ on marine spatial planning on the web;

(b) Continue to compile information on experience and use of marine spatial planning practices and make the compiled information available to Parties, other Governments and competent organizations to evaluate its usefulness and implications;

(c) Convene an expert workshop to provide consolidated practical guidance and a toolkit for marine spatial planning, building upon existing guidance,³⁰ subject to availability of financial resources, in order to complement and further enhance the existing cross-sectoral efforts of Parties and other Governments on the application of the ecosystem approach to the implementation of integrated marine and coastal management, the identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and the design and establishment of conservation and management measures, as appropriate. The expert workshop should:

(i) Review existing guidance and toolkits on marine spatial planning;

(ii) Identify gaps;

(iii) Develop proposals to fill these gaps; and

(iv) If considered necessary, prepare consolidated practical guidance and a toolkit on marine spatial planning;

(d) Make the report of the workshop available for consideration by a meeting of the Subsidiary Body prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(e) Make the guidance and toolkits referred to above available to Parties, other Governments and competent organizations;

(f) Disseminate awareness-raising materials on marine spatial planning to decision-makers, based on the synthesis document (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/18) and its key messages, as contained in document (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/7), with a view to facilitating the application of practical guidance and toolkits, as referred to above;

²⁹ For example, the web page of Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission on marine spatial planning: http://www.unesco-ioc-marinesp.be/marine_spatial_planning_msp.

³⁰ For example, the IOC/UNESCO guidelines on marine spatial planning.

(g) Organize training workshops, subject to availability of financial resources, closely linked to existing capacity-building efforts on marine protected areas³¹ and ecologically or biologically significant marine areas,³² in order to increase the capacity of Parties, especially developing country Parties, to use marine spatial planning as a tool to enhance existing efforts in integrated marine and coastal area management, identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, design and establishment of conservation and management measures, including marine protected area networks and other area-based management efforts, and other marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable-use practices.

³¹ For example, the UNDOALOS training manual on marine protected areas.

³² For example, training manuals and modules on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas prepared by the Executive Secretary, as referred to in paragraph 19 of decision XI/17.

XI/19. Biodiversity and climate change related issues: advice on the application of relevant safeguards for biodiversity with regard to policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries

The Conference of the Parties,

Taking into account decision X/33 and decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17 and 12/CP.17 of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);

1. *Noting* that the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in paragraph 70 of decision 1/CP.16, encourages developing country Parties to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector by undertaking the following activities, as deemed appropriate by each Party and in accordance with their respective capabilities and national circumstances:

- (a) Reducing emissions from deforestation;
- (b) Reducing emissions from forest degradation;
- (c) Conservation of forest carbon stocks;
- (d) Sustainable management of forests;
- (e) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks;

2. *Recalling* the guidance and safeguards adopted in UNFCCC decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, as well as noting the different approaches referred to in paragraphs 66 and 67 of UNFCCC decision 2/CP.17 and the guidance on systems for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected in UNFCCC decision 12/CP.17;

3. *Further noting* that paragraph 74 of UNFCCC decision 1/CP.16 recognizes that the implementation of such activities depends on the specific national circumstances, capacities and capabilities of each developing country Party and the level of support received;

4. *Noting* that relevant technical guidance for achieving benefits for biodiversity and indigenous and local communities in the context of the activities referred to in paragraph 1 above is available or under development at national, regional and international level;

5. *Noting* that the indicative list of indicators to assess progress towards the goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as contained in recommendation XV/1 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, could be useful for assessing the contributions of the activities referred to in paragraph 1 above for achieving the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

6. *Acknowledging* the large potential for synergies between the activities referred to in paragraph 1 above and the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, *urges* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to fully implement the relevant provisions and decisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in a coherent and mutually supportive way;

7. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to continue and strengthen their efforts to promote the contribution of the activities referred to in paragraph 1 above to achieving the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and provide benefits for biodiversity and for indigenous and local communities, with particular attention to:

(a) Building synergies between national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and national strategies or action plans as referred to in paragraphs 71(a) and 72 of UNFCCC decision 1/CP.16;

(b) Further strengthening existing technology transfer and capacity-building processes for the elements referred to in paragraph 71 of UNFCCC decision 1/CP.16, with a view to building the synergies referred to in sub-paragraph (a);

8. *Notes* that the safeguards referred to in paragraph 2 of this decision may also enhance benefits for biodiversity and for indigenous and local communities, and invites developing countries to share their experiences and lessons learned when planning and implementing the activities referred to in paragraph 1;

9. *Takes note with appreciation* of the annex to this decision;

10. *Invites* developing country Parties to consider the information in the annex to this decision when planning and implementing the activities referred to in paragraph 1;

11. *Also invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to consider the information in the annex when preparing national reports and other submissions on progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, and, where applicable, for other relevant submissions under other processes;

12. *Noting* that there are ongoing initiatives, processes and instruments focused on the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity within the framework of sustainable forest management, *invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations involved in these initiatives, processes and instruments to share their experiences and lessons learned related to safeguards, with a view to assisting developing countries in addressing biodiversity concerns and in achieving multiple benefits in relation to the implementation of the activities referred to in paragraph 1;

13. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, according to national circumstances and priorities, as well as relevant organizations and processes, to consider the relevant guidance in decision X/33, paragraph 8 (m)-(q), (s), (u), (v), (y) and (z) when addressing safeguards for and multiple benefits of the activities referred to in paragraph 1;

14. *Also invites* Parties and other Governments, according to national circumstances and priorities, as well as relevant organizations and processes, to reduce the risk of displacement of deforestation and forest degradation to areas of lower carbon value and higher biodiversity value, and other adverse impacts to biodiversity and to indigenous and local communities;

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of funds, to collate and summarize information, based on the systems for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected, as referred to in UNFCCC decision 12/CP.17, on experiences regarding how the potential effects of the activities referred to in paragraph 1 above on the traditional way of life and related knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities are being addressed, and to submit this information to the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions for its

consideration, and *invites* the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to consider this information when undertaking its broader work, as appropriate;

16. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of funds, to:

(a) Enhance collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat and other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (including its Global Forest Expert Panel on Biodiversity, Forest Management and REDD+), as well as with other relevant organizations and initiatives, to further support the efforts of Parties to promoting the contribution of the activities referred to in paragraph 1 above towards achieving the objectives of the Convention, including by offering further capacity-building activities;

(b) Compile information relevant to the application of safeguards for biodiversity, and make it widely available, including through the clearing-house mechanism;

(c) Submit a progress report on the activities referred to in paragraphs 16 (a) and (b) to the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting;

17. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of funds, to compile information from Parties on initiatives and experiences regarding paragraph 67 of UNFCCC decision 2/CP.17 with regard to its possible contribution to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, without pre-judging any future decisions by the Conference of the Parties to UNFCCC, and to submit a progress report to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its twelfth meeting;

18. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to further develop advice on issues included in paragraph 9 (h) of decision X/33, taking into full account the relevant UNFCCC decisions, based on further views from Parties and in collaboration with the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and to report to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Annex

1. With reference to relevant decisions and documents of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), this annex relates to biodiversity-related safeguards.

2. The term “safeguards” in this annex refers to the biodiversity-related safeguards set out in UNFCCC decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, paragraph 2.

3. Safeguards are intended to reduce the risks, and may also enhance multiple benefits, of the activities referred to in paragraph 1 of decision XI/19, thereby supporting the credibility and long-term success of such activities.

4. The application of safeguards considers *inter alia* the following possible adverse impacts, as noted by the Global Expert Workshop³³ on Biodiversity Benefits from Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries:

(a) The conversion of natural forests to plantations and other land uses of low biodiversity value and low resilience;

³³ Global Expert Workshop on Biodiversity Benefits from Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries, Nairobi, 20-23 September 2010 (UNEP/CBD/WS-REDD/1/3).

- (b) Displacement of deforestation and forest degradation to areas of lower carbon value and high biodiversity value;
- (c) Increased pressure on non-forest ecosystems with high biodiversity value;
- (d) Afforestation in areas of high biodiversity value;
- (e) The loss of traditional territories and restriction of rights of indigenous and local communities to access to, use of and/or ownership of land and natural resources;
- (f) Lack of tangible livelihood benefits to indigenous and local communities and lack of equitable benefit-sharing;
- (g) Exclusion of indigenous and local communities from designing and implementation of policies and measures;
- (h) Loss of traditional ecological knowledge.

5. Developing countries are in different stages of preparations for the activities referred to in paragraph 1 of decision XI/19, and when addressing and respecting safeguards, this should be taken into account. There is a need to further enhance capacity across developing countries, to address safeguards and to fully integrate biodiversity concerns into the planning and implementation of relevant strategies or activities.

6. When planning and implementing the activities referred to in paragraph 1 of decision XI/19, developing countries should promote and support safeguards as early as possible, in the context of the provision of adequate and predictable support, including financial resources and technical and technological support to developing country Parties.

7. By addressing safeguards, developing countries can also enhance multiple benefits from activities referred to in paragraph 1 of decision XI/19 for biodiversity and for indigenous and local communities, noting that:

- (a) The timely and effective inter-sectoral coordination and synergies among and within relevant ministries are of great importance for the application of safeguards and achieving multiple benefits;

- (b) Existing national forest programme processes could be used to accelerate progress and create synergies with overall national forest policy frameworks.

8. Clarifying tenure issues, as deemed appropriate by each Party, and in accordance with national priorities, objectives, circumstances, capabilities and national legislation, remains a challenge for many aspects of the activities referred to in paragraph 1 of decision XI/19, including for applying safeguards related to indigenous and local communities. This will require nationally specific solutions. Impacts on indigenous and local communities and benefit-sharing are closely linked to solving land tenure and rights issues, as deemed appropriate by each Party, and in accordance with national priorities, objectives, circumstances, capabilities and national legislation.

9. Land zoning and land-use planning, as deemed appropriate by each Party, and in accordance with national priorities, objectives, circumstances, capabilities and national legislation, would facilitate the application of safeguards. Particular attention to biodiversity issues may be needed when aiming to

increase the forest area in the context of the activities referred to in paragraph 1 of decision XI/19, taking into account the multiple functions of forests.

10. Lack of benefits and/or lack of equitable distribution of benefits for relevant stakeholders, in particular for indigenous and local communities, are possible threats to the success of the activities referred to in paragraph 1 of decision XI/19.

11. Where appropriate, the activities referred to in paragraph 1 of decision XI/19 should acknowledge the shared responsibility of subnational and local levels, including indigenous and local communities, with regard to domestic forest governance to achieve sustainable use, management and conservation of forests, biodiversity and natural resources.

12. Existing biodiversity-related national level processes, policies, laws, regulations and experiences³⁴ could support the further integration of biodiversity concerns into national strategies or action plans, as referred to in paragraph 71 and 72 of UNFCCC decision 1/CP.16, including the application of safeguards. Well-designed national forest inventories, including through remote sensing, can also provide valuable - information relevant to biodiversity.

13. Specifically, national strategies or action plans, as referred to in paragraphs 71 and 72 of UNFCCC decision 1/CP.16, could benefit from national experience in implementing the following decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, as appropriate:

(a) The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets (decision X/2);

(b) The expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity (decisions VI/22 and IX/5);

(c) Voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive impact assessment (decision VIII/28);

(d) The ecosystem approach, and relevant operational-level guidance (decisions V/6 and VII/11);

(e) The Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (decision VII/12, annex II);

(f) The Akwé: Kon voluntary guidelines for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments regarding sacred sites and lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities (decision VII/16);

(g) Elements of the Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct (decision X/42) as they pertain to research into, access to, and use, exchange and management of information concerning traditional knowledge, innovations and practices for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; and

(h) Spatially explicit information on biodiversity priority areas, for example as developed by many countries in their national ecological gap analysis under the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28).

³⁴ For example, in many countries, national biodiversity strategies and action plans or national or regional criteria for sustainable forest management already contain elements relevant for biodiversity safeguards. Other examples include national forest programmes, forest and protected area legislation, mechanisms for payments for ecosystem services, and community-based natural resource management.

14. The risk of adverse impacts on biodiversity and on indigenous and local communities from displacement of deforestation and forest degradation could be addressed by:

(a) Applying the ecosystem approach and its operational guidance (decisions V/6 and VII/11) and utilizing standard criteria to identify sites of high biodiversity value so as to prioritize their conservation (decision X/31), when undertaking planning and activities referred to in paragraph 1 of decision XI/19;

(b) Promoting full and effective participation when developing and implementing national strategies or action plans and in all activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this decision at national and subnational levels, including of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous and local communities;

(c) Gathering information on the progress towards achieving relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets and promoting regional and subregional collaboration on this activity, with technical and financial support for developing countries to this end.

15. To ensure that experience from the implementation of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity referred to in paragraphs 13 and 14 above and other relevant information can inform and support the implementation of the activities referred to in paragraph 1 of decision XI/19, Parties and relevant organizations should make use of communication hubs and relevant forums to exchange information on a regular basis, drawing on national systems for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected.

16. In addition, the application of safeguards could also benefit from experiences under ongoing initiatives, processes and instruments focused on the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity, including:

(a) The UN-REDD Programme³⁵ Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria;

(b) The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Readiness Fund Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment and Common Approach to Environmental and Social Safeguards for Multiple Delivery Partners; and

(c) The REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards;

17. As per paragraph 13 of decision XI/19, the following relevant guidance in decision X/33, paragraph 8, should be considered when addressing safeguards for and multiple benefits of the activities referred to in paragraph 1 of decision XI/19:

(a) Consider the achievement of multiple benefits, including ecological, social, cultural and economic benefits, among ecosystem-based approaches for climate change mitigation and adaptation activities;

(b) Implement ecosystem management activities, including the protection of natural forests, natural grasslands and peatlands, and the sustainable management of forests, considering the use of native communities of forest species in reforestation activities;

³⁵ The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD).

(c) In forest landscapes subject to harvesting, clearing and/or degradation, implement, as appropriate, improved land management, reforestation and forest restoration, prioritizing the use of native communities of species, to improve biodiversity conservation and associated services while sequestering carbon and limiting the degradation and clearing of native primary and secondary forests;

(d) When designing, implementing and monitoring afforestation, reforestation and forest restoration activities for climate change mitigation, consider conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services through, for example:

- (i) Converting only land of low biodiversity value or ecosystems largely composed of non-native species, and preferably degraded ecosystems;
- (ii) Prioritizing, whenever feasible, local and acclimated native tree species when selecting species for planting;
- (iii) Avoiding invasive alien species;
- (iv) Preventing net reduction of carbon stocks in all organic carbon pools;
- (v) Strategically locating afforestation activities within the landscape to enhance connectivity and increase the provision of ecosystem services within forest areas;

(e) Enhance the benefits for, and avoid negative impacts on, biodiversity from reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries, and other sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation and sustainable-use activities, taking into account the need to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in relevant policy-making and implementation processes, where appropriate; and to consider land ownership and land tenure, in accordance with national legislation;

(f) Where appropriate, promote biodiversity conservation, especially with regard to soil biodiversity, while conserving and restoring organic carbon in soil and biomass, including in peatlands and other wetlands, as well as in grasslands, savannahs and drylands;

(g) Based on national circumstances, increase positive and reduce negative impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures on biodiversity based, *inter alia*, on results from strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments that facilitate the consideration of all available climate change mitigation and adaptation options;

(h) In planning and implementing effective climate change mitigation and adaptation activities, including renewable energies, take into account impacts on biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services and avoid the conversion or degradation of areas important for biodiversity by:

- (i) Considering traditional knowledge, including the full involvement of indigenous and local communities;
- (ii) Building on a scientifically credible knowledge base;
- (iii) Considering components of biodiversity that are important for its conservation and sustainable use;
- (iv) Applying the ecosystem approach; and

(v) Developing ecosystem and species vulnerability assessments.

(i) Take into account the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services when planning and undertaking climate change related activities by using a range of valuation techniques;

(j) Consider, as appropriate, incentives to facilitate climate change related activities that take into consideration biodiversity and related social and cultural aspects, consistent and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international obligations.

18. The Convention on Biological Diversity could contribute to the work of UNFCCC and relevant initiatives, processes and instruments to promote and support safeguards by disseminating information on the implementation of relevant guidance from the Convention on Biological Diversity, by supporting further capacity building efforts, and by providing information on the contribution of the activities referred to in paragraph 1 of decision XI/19 to achieving the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as per decision X/33.

XI/20. Climate-related geoengineering

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Reaffirms* paragraph 8, including its subparagraph (w), of decision X/33;
2. *Takes note* of the report on the impacts of climate-related geoengineering on biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/28), the study on the regulatory framework for climate-related geoengineering relevant to the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/29) and the overview of the views and experiences of indigenous and local communities and stakeholders (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/30);
3. *Also takes note* of the main messages presented in the note by the Executive Secretary on technical and regulatory matters on geoengineering in relation to the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/10);
4. *Emphasizes* that climate change should primarily be addressed by reducing anthropogenic emissions by sources and by increasing removals by sinks of greenhouse gases under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, noting also the relevance of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other instruments;
5. *Aware* of existing definitions and understandings, including those in annex I to document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/28, and ongoing work in other forums, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *notes*, without prejudice to future deliberations on the definition of geoengineering activities, that climate-related geoengineering may include:
 - (a) Any technologies that deliberately reduce solar insolation or increase carbon sequestration from the atmosphere on a large scale and that may affect biodiversity (excluding carbon capture and storage from fossil fuels when it captures carbon dioxide before it is released into the atmosphere) (decision X/33 of the Conference of the Parties);
 - (b) Deliberate intervention in the planetary environment of a nature and scale intended to counteract anthropogenic climate change and/or its impacts (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/10);³⁶
 - (c) Deliberate large-scale manipulation of the planetary environment (32nd session of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change);
 - (d) Technological efforts to stabilize the climate system by direct intervention in the energy balance of the Earth for reducing global warming (Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change);³⁷
6. *Notes* the findings contained in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/28, that there is no single geoengineering approach that currently meets basic criteria for effectiveness, safety and affordability, and that approaches may prove difficult to deploy or govern;
7. *Also notes* that there remain significant gaps in the understanding of the impacts of climate-related geoengineering on biodiversity, including:
 - (a) How biodiversity and ecosystem services are likely to be affected by and respond to geoengineering activities at different geographic scales;

³⁶ Excluding carbon capture and storage at source from fossil fuels when it captures carbon dioxide before it is released into the atmosphere, and also excluding forest-related activities.

³⁷ Noting that this definition includes solar radiation management but does not encompass other geoengineering techniques.

(b) The intended and unintended effects of different possible geoengineering techniques on biodiversity;

(c) The socio-economic, cultural and ethical issues associated with possible geoengineering techniques, including the unequal spatial and temporal distribution of impacts;

8. *Notes* the lack of science-based, global, transparent and effective control and regulatory mechanisms for climate-related geoengineering, the need for a precautionary approach, and that such mechanisms may be most necessary for those geoengineering activities that have a potential to cause significant adverse transboundary effects, and those deployed in areas beyond national jurisdiction and the atmosphere, noting that there is no common understanding on where such mechanisms would be best placed;

9. *Invites* Parties to address the gaps identified in paragraph 7 and to report on measures undertaken in accordance with paragraph 8(w) of decision X/33;

10. *Reaffirming* the precautionary approach, *notes* the relevant resolutions of the meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter, 1972 (the London Convention) and its 1996 Protocol, and *recalls* decision IX/16 C of the Conference of the Parties, on ocean fertilization, and also decisions IX/30 and X/33, and paragraph 167 of the outcome document of United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20, “The Future We Want”);³⁸

11. *Notes* that the application of the precautionary approach as well as customary international law, including the general obligations of States with regard to activities within their jurisdiction or control and with regard to possible consequences of those activities, and requirements with regard to environmental impact assessment, may be relevant for geoengineering activities but would still form an incomplete basis for global regulation;

12. *Further notes* the relevance of work done under the auspices of existing treaties and organizations for the governance of potential geoengineering activities, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the London Convention and its Protocol, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol, the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol, and regional conventions, as well as the United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization;

13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, to disseminate the reports referred to in paragraph 2 as widely as possible, including to the secretariats of the treaties and organizations referred to in paragraph 12, as well as the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, the Outer Space Treaty, the Antarctic Treaty, the United Nations Human Rights Council and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Committee on World Food Security for their information;

14. *Noting* that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the purpose of which is to provide comprehensive assessments of scientific and technical evidence on issues relating to climate change and its impacts, considers, in its Fifth Assessment Report, different geoengineering options, their scientific bases and associated uncertainties, their potential impacts on human and natural systems, risks, research gaps, and the suitability of existing governance mechanisms, *requests* the Subsidiary Body on

³⁸ Adopted in General Assembly resolution 66/288.

Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider the Synthesis Report when it becomes available in September 2014 and report on implications for the Convention on Biological Diversity to the Conference of Parties;

15. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, in collaboration with relevant organizations, to:

(a) Compile information reported by Parties as referred to in paragraph 9 above, and make it available through the clearing-house mechanism;

(b) Inform the national focal points of the Convention when the review procedures for the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change are initiated, so as to facilitate national cooperation in providing input, in particular as it relates to biodiversity considerations;

16. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources and at the appropriate time, to prepare, provide for peer review, and submit for consideration by a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice:

(a) An update on the potential impacts of geoengineering techniques on biodiversity, and on the regulatory framework of climate-related geoengineering relevant to the Convention on Biological Diversity, drawing upon all relevant scientific reports such as the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and discussions under the Environment Management Group;

(b) An overview of the further views of Parties, other governments, indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders on the potential impacts of geoengineering on biodiversity, and associated social, economic and cultural impacts, taking into account gender considerations, and building on the overview of the views and experiences of indigenous and local communities contained in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/30.

XI/21. Biodiversity and climate change: integrating biodiversity considerations into climate-change related activities

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling, in particular, decisions VIII/30, IX/16, annex II, and X/33,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of recommendation XVI/8, paragraph 1, of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on strengthening knowledge and information on the linkages between biodiversity and climate change;

2. *Reiterates* the importance of activities to integrate biodiversity into relevant climate change activities and to ensure coherence in national implementation of both the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity;

3. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, and indigenous and local communities, when carrying out work on biodiversity and climate change, to consider the proposals on overcoming obstacles that are contained in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/9;

4. *Welcomes* the collaboration among the secretariats of the Rio conventions, the Global Environment Facility and other organizations in the convening of the Rio Conventions Pavilion at meetings of the conferences of the parties to the Rio conventions and at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20);

5. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to further mobilize resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, the strategy for resource mobilization in line with decisions IX/11, X/3 and XI/4, and aware of the Rio Principles, in order to fill biodiversity and ecosystem services data gaps in the context of climate change, and to undertake research studies at spatial scales from local scales to larger landscapes;

6. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to:

(a) Take into account the importance of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices related to biodiversity when addressing the impacts of climate change in sectoral plans and strategies, especially when considering vulnerable communities;

(b) Strengthen knowledge and information, including comparable data sets, and related research and monitoring activities on the linkages between biodiversity, climate change and human well-being in educational programmes at all levels;

(c) Promote synergies between biodiversity and climate-change policies and measures;

(d) Recognize the significant role that protected areas, restored ecosystems and other conservation measures can play in climate-change-related activities;

(e) Support the strengthening of inventorying and monitoring of biodiversity and ecosystem services at appropriate scales in order to evaluate the threats and likely impacts of climate change and both positive and negative impacts of climate-change mitigation and adaptation on biodiversity and ecosystem services;

(f) Consider reviewing land-use planning with a view to enhancing ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change, such as the role of mangroves in adapting to changes in sea level;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, including through the Joint Liaison Group of the three Rio conventions and in line with decision X/33, to:

(a) Identify relevant workshops and activities within the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change and countries' national adaptation plans under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and disseminate such information through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and by other means with a view to enhancing knowledge-sharing on ecosystem-based approaches; and

(b) Continue discussions on the relevant activities presented in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/9 for further consideration and implementation, as appropriate and based on their financial feasibility, and explore options to improve the interoperability of databases managed by the secretariats of the Rio conventions so as to enhance cooperation on ecosystem-based approaches, especially in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate change;

8. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to promote educational activities on synergies among climate change, biodiversity and desertification, and also their links to livelihoods and development, through the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness linked with Article 6 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and public awareness campaigns;

9. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, through the clearing-house mechanism and in collaboration with relevant organizations, to build awareness and capacity among organizations and programmes engaging in climate-change modelling and ongoing biodiversity modelling, scenario and data management initiatives, including DIVERSITAS, the Biodiversity Observation Network of the Group on Earth Observations and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, among others.

XI/22. Biodiversity for poverty eradication and development

The Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing, in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the importance of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), “The Future We Want”,³⁹ particularly in relation to the need to further mainstream sustainable development at all levels, integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing the linkages between them, so as to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions,

Recognizing also, in line with paragraph 4 of the outcome document of the Rio+20 Conference, that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production, and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development,

Recalling in particular the importance of the Declaration of the United Nations on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the outcome document of the Rio+20 Conference,

Recognizing further that Parties integrate and mainstream biodiversity concerns into national planning processes in accordance with their own national priorities, situations and capacities, and also in accordance with their national laws and policies,

Noting the intergovernmental process on sustainable development goals, which is open to all stakeholders, established in the outcome document of the Rio+20 Conference in the context of the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015, and *stressing* the importance of integrating biodiversity into these processes, noting the relevance of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets,

Taking note that for some Parties, biodiversity and development processes can be achieved taking into account non-market-based approaches and respect for “Mother Earth” and the concept of the rights of nature, and that the valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services is one, among other, tools available,

Taking note of the information document on the development of poverty-biodiversity indicators and their eventual application (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/40),

Emphasizing the links, under the Convention, between biodiversity for poverty eradication and development issues, gender mainstreaming, the considerations of Article 8(j) and related provisions, and the resource mobilization strategy,

1. *Invites* Parties, all partners and stakeholders to integrate the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity into sustainable development and poverty eradication programmes, plans, policies and priority actions, taking into account the outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference;

2. *Further invites* Parties, all partners and stakeholders involved in biodiversity and development processes and programmes to take into account the executive summary on the root causes of and interlinkages between biodiversity loss and poverty (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/5, annex II) and the proceedings of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development and its analysis of the root causes of and interlinkages between biodiversity loss and poverty (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/INF/11), in accordance with national circumstances and priorities;

³⁹ General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

3. *Takes note* of the “Dehradun Recommendations” (contained in UNEP/CBD/COP/11/33/Rev.1), taking into account submissions by Parties, discussions by the Working Group on Review of Implementation at its fourth meeting, and the outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference;

4. *Decides* that the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development will continue its work, in accordance with the terms of reference annexed to this decision and subject to the availability of funding, and submit a report, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention, to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation at its fifth meeting for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting, including a review of experiences in integrating biodiversity and poverty eradication, reflections on the root causes and drivers of biodiversity loss and poverty eradication, and linkages to other relevant policies, with a view to moving towards a road map for integrating biodiversity into the social and economic dimensions of sustainable development, taking into account the outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference, in the context of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

5. *Encourages* all partners and stakeholders involved in biodiversity-related programmes to consider different perspectives and priorities in all processes for the valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services;

6. *Encourages* Parties, other governments, all partners and stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, in the context of poverty eradication and sustainable development, to protect and encourage the customary use of biological resources, in accordance with Articles 8(j) and 10(c) of the Convention;

7. *Encourages* Parties and all partners, institutions, organizations and processes concerned to consider the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in developing the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and in the process of establishing sustainable development goals under the United Nations General Assembly;

8. *Encourages* Parties and all partners to promote biodiversity and development projects that empower poor and vulnerable people, particularly women and indigenous and local communities, for sustainable development and poverty eradication;

9. *Invites* Parties, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant organizations to make available, through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, as appropriate, best practices and lessons learned on integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and sustainable development;

10. *Decides* that issues relating to the links between biodiversity and human well-being, livelihoods, poverty eradication and sustainable development shall be discussed as appropriate at future meetings of the Conference of the Parties for the purpose of recommending specific actions to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

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

(a) Transmit a report on the progress of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development for consideration by the Working Group on Review of Implementation at its fifth meeting;

(b) Ensure effective mainstreaming of poverty eradication and sustainable development concerns into all of the Convention’s programmes of work, including on communication, education and public awareness, taking into account, *inter alia*, the results of the assessment conducted by the United

Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre⁴⁰ on behalf of the Convention's Biodiversity for Development Initiative, in accordance with national circumstances, priorities, capacities and policy approaches;

(c) Collaborate, taking into account the outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference, in the process of developing sustainable development goals, as appropriate, with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the secretariats of the two other Rio conventions and multilateral environment agreements, and international organizations and specialized agencies involved in poverty eradication, human health, food security and gender issues;⁴¹

(d) Provide information on ways and means for Convention national focal points to engage in processes to develop sustainable development goals and the post-2015 development agenda at national, subregional, regional and global level; monitor the integration of biodiversity and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets into this process; and report on progress to the Working Group on Review of Implementation at its fifth meeting;

(e) Ensure that the Convention's work on the relationship between poverty and biodiversity is integrated, to the extent possible, with the work of other international forums, particularly the outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference, so as to avoid overlap and duplication;

(f) Ensure that the issue of biodiversity for poverty eradication and development is regarded as a cross-cutting theme in all relevant programmes of work under the Convention, is integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and is linked to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, resource mobilization, South-South cooperation and the work of the Global Environment Facility;

(g) Incorporate requests for information on mainstreaming biodiversity for poverty eradication and development into the national reporting process under the Convention;

(h) Collaborate with the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme (including the World Conservation Monitoring Centre), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the Poverty-Environment Initiative, the International Institute for Environment and Development and other relevant organizations to ensure that appropriate capacity-development packages for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes are developed and implemented;

(i) Explore, with the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the Poverty-Environment Initiative, the International Institute for Environment and Development, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and other relevant agencies and organizations, how to promote sustainable development guidance designed for national and local governments, as well as international partners, on integrating poverty eradication and sustainable development concerns into local, national, subregional and regional biodiversity strategies and action plans and facilitate the involvement of all Government agencies and sectors in the preparation and implementation thereof, in accordance with national circumstances, priorities, capacities and policy.

⁴⁰ www.cbd.int/development/doc/cbd-pow-poverty-en.pdf.

⁴¹ Such as the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women).

Annex

**ELEMENTS FOR TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE EXPERT GROUP ON BIODIVERSITY
FOR POVERTY ERADICATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

1. The Expert Group's work shall focus on decision X/6 and decisions from the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties dealing with biodiversity for poverty eradication and development, taking into account the ongoing process following the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20).
2. The Expert Group shall build upon the capacity development framework for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development and poverty eradication generated at the first Expert Group meeting in Dehradun, India (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/INF/11), the decision of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the Dehradun Recommendations, and the outcomes of Rio+20.
3. The Expert Group shall provide inputs as appropriate to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention to enhance the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, to support the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and its contribution to sustainable development and human well-being, in accordance with the following terms of reference. The Expert Group shall provide guidance towards a conceptual framework, a road map for the integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development in the context of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
4. The Expert Group will:
 - (a) Prepare for discussions of the recommendations by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting by preparing a report in due time for the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention including:
 - (i) A thematically restructured and streamlined draft of the Dehradun Recommendations; and
 - (ii) Guidance for implementation drawn from a review on experiences with implementation of the integration of biodiversity and poverty eradication, reflection on root causes and drivers of biodiversity loss and poverty eradication as well as linkages to other relevant policies;
 - (b) Promote a comprehensive revision of the Dehradun Recommendations considering Rio+20 outcome and submissions of Parties at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties taking into account that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve the three objectives of the Convention, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
 - (c) Provide guidance through the Secretariat of the Convention to Parties on how poverty eradication and development processes should be integrated into the national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), to ensure their successful implementation at a national, subnational, and local level to address poverty, strengthen livelihoods, human well-being and sustainable development;
 - (d) Develop a conceptual framework and guidance on how to assess the role of collective action and the efforts of indigenous and local communities in conserving biodiversity, considering the critical role of indigenous and local communities in the stewardship and sustainable management of

natural renewable resources, including exploring the role of non-market-based approaches in this endeavour;

(e) Make recommendations on how relevant biodiversity aspects, including conservation and the sustainable use of its components, provision of ecosystem services, and utilization of genetic resources should be considered within poverty reduction strategies and national development planning;

(f) Provide guidance to Parties on how to integrate biodiversity policy with other development policies to scale up opportunities for the strengthening of sustainable livelihoods of local populations, including job creation and prosperity through development in the management and maintenance of ecological infrastructure;

(g) Collaborate with ongoing efforts at the Secretariat of the Convention to integrate biodiversity and ecosystems goods and services concerns into the processes of developing national development plans and national accounting systems;

(h) Facilitate through the Convention's National Focal Points and the Secretariat of the Convention the collection and dissemination of best practices on integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and development, as appropriate;

(i) Contribute through the Secretariat of the Convention to the development, piloting and review of differentiated tools to help implement the guidance provided to all relevant stakeholders in sustainable development processes;

(j) Provide guidance on integration of biodiversity for poverty eradication and development for ongoing capacity-building networks and regional centres of excellence on development planning, poverty eradication strategies, biodiversity and ecosystem services, triangular cooperation initiatives, and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) revisions or other relevant processes;

(k) Assess the barriers to the implementation of the decisions of the Convention related to poverty eradication and sustainable development;

(l) The composition and organization of the work of the Expert Group will follow the terms of reference annexed to decision X/6.

XI/23. Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) which, *inter alia*, recognized that water is at the core of sustainable development and the key role that ecosystems play in maintaining water quantity and quality, and supported actions within respective national boundaries to protect and sustainably manage these ecosystems,⁴²

Recalling also decision X/28, and in particular paragraphs 46 and 47 thereof, which note the importance of the role of biodiversity in water provision, regulation and purification and the opportunities this offers for mainstreaming biodiversity into all sectors and levels of government and society,

Recalling further paragraph 20 of decision X/34, which recognizes the importance of agro-ecosystems, in particular rice-paddy and oasis systems, for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,

Recognizing that sustaining the availability and quality of water is particularly relevant in the context of livelihoods and poverty eradication, and that indigenous and local communities, including fishing communities, maintain a very close holistic, cultural and spiritual relationship with essential elements of biodiversity associated with the water cycle, as demonstrated in many cultural activities, including through indigenous languages, and can help to promote sustainable water management based on their traditional knowledge,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the expert group on maintaining the ability of biodiversity to support the water cycle (established in decision X/28, paragraph 39, reports on which are contained in documents UNEP/CBD/COP/11/30 and UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/2) and *expresses its gratitude* to the Governments of Australia, Canada, Finland, Norway and the Republic of Korea for supporting this work;

2. *Notes* that the findings of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) report on the economics of water and wetlands (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/22) affirm the major importance and value of the diverse range of services, and particularly water-related services, delivered by the water cycle in both coastal and inland wetlands; and *expresses its gratitude* to the Governments of Norway, Switzerland and Finland and the International Union for Conservation of Nature for supporting this work;

3. *Recognizes* the importance of the water cycle, including its groundwater component, and the influence of climate change upon it, to most areas of work of the Convention and to achieving most of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and *urges* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, to give due consideration to the water cycle, as a cross-cutting theme, when implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, and *invites* the Secretary General of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, under the Joint Work Plan between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention, and in consultation with relevant organizations and initiatives, to develop a cooperative partnership to promote awareness of, and capacity-building for, ecosystem-based solutions for water resources management as a means to enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan for

⁴² “The Future We Want”, outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) (General Assembly resolution 66/288), paras. 119 and 122.

Biodiversity 2011 – 2020 by the broadest range of stakeholders, as a contribution to sustainable development and to the United Nations International Year of Water Cooperation (2013), and to make a progress report available to Parties prior to, and for the consideration of, the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

5. *Notes* that the term “wetland”, as defined by the Ramsar Convention, offers flexible scope for national interpretation for addressing biodiversity challenges related to ecological inter-linkages between inland, coastal and marine areas, and *invites* Parties and other Governments to consider wider adoption of the term in implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity, particularly for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11;

6. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to take note that the year 2013 will be the United Nations International Year of Water Cooperation and that this, together with the current “International Decade for Action 'Water for Life' 2005-2015”, provides opportunities to bring water and biodiversity issues to broad public attention, and also to aim to achieve greater synergies between the Convention on Biological Diversity and related multilateral environmental agreements, such as the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the Convention on Migratory Species and the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement, including synergies between their respective governing bodies and reporting requirements;

7. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to ensure, where relevant, the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of actions related to the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.

XI/24. Protected areas

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling paragraph 1 of part B of decision IX/18,

Welcoming the progress made by Parties in developing action plans for the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, which contributes to the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and, in a strategic manner, to the other Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular Targets 6, 10, 12, 13, 15 and 18, and *noting* that further concerted efforts and appropriate support are needed to achieve the marine component and other elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11,

Welcoming with appreciation the efforts of the Secretariat and partner organizations to enhance support for Parties in implementing the programme of work on protected areas and achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, *inter alia* by organizing capacity-building workshops, creating a comprehensive website, providing e-learning and training modules, and undertaking related initiatives, and *expressing its appreciation* to the European Union, other donor countries and host countries of workshops for supporting these capacity-development activities,

Welcoming the upcoming 2014 World Parks Congress to be organized in Sydney, Australia by the International Union for Conservation of Nature;

1. *Invites* Parties to:

(a) In line with paragraph 1(c) of decision X/31, integrate national action plans for the programme of work into updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans, which, in line with paragraphs 3 (c) and (d) of decision X/2, should be adopted as policy instruments and used as a primary framework for implementation and as the basis for securing the necessary financial support, including from national budgets and from bilateral, multilateral and other sources;

(b) Consistent with national circumstances, undertake major efforts, with appropriate support, to achieve all elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, and, in particular, to improve marine protected areas in all areas within their jurisdiction and to ensure that networks comprising both such marine protected areas and terrestrial protected areas are: representative (by completing ecological assessments and implementing the results); inclusive of areas important for biodiversity; managed effectively and equitably; connected and integrated into wider land- and seascapes; and inclusive of diversified types of governance for protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures;

(c) Attain those goals of the programme of work on protected areas that are lagging behind and reach Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and other related Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

(d) Improve inter-agency and intersectoral coordination, especially for mainstreaming protected areas and biodiversity and integrating protected areas into wider land- and seascapes, including using protected areas as natural solutions in ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation, and for filling policy gaps in this area;

(e) Strengthen recognition of and support for community-based approaches to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity *in situ*, including indigenous and local community conserved areas, other areas within IUCN governance types and initiatives led by indigenous and local communities that fulfil the objectives of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and support the voluntary use of the Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas Registry managed by the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre ;

(f) Give due attention to the conservation of wild relatives of cultivated crops and wild edible plants in protected areas and in community conserved areas, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity and national legislation, thereby contributing to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 13 and food security;

(g) Align the protected area projects approved in the fourth, fifth and sixth replenishment periods of the Global Environment Facility, as well those supported by bilateral and other funding sources, with the actions identified in national action plans for the programme of work, so as to facilitate systematic monitoring and reporting on progress in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and related Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

(h) Establish subregional and regional networks of national focal points for the programme of work to exchange best practices, highlights of implementing action plans, experiences in implementing projects funded by the Global Environment Facility and other donors, lessons learned and tools, with a view to promoting technical cooperation, including South-South and North-South, so as to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and contribute to achieving related Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

(i) Further to decision IX/18, renew efforts to establish multi-sectoral committees that include representatives of indigenous and local communities in support of the programme of work on protected areas, and continue to conduct assessments of the governance of protected areas, with a view to improving the management of protected area systems;

(j) Report on the implementation of national action plans for the programme of work on protected areas, including incorporation of the results of implementing projects funded by the Global Environment Facility and other donors, through the reporting framework for the programme of work, which is integrated into the fifth and sixth national reports, as called for in paragraphs 33 (a) and (e) of decision X/31, in order to track progress towards achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and implementing the programme of work;

2. *Invites* the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the Man and the Biosphere Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the World Heritage Convention, along with other relevant partners, regional agencies, bilateral and multilateral funding agencies, private foundations, the private sector and conservation organizations, to create synergies and partnerships, including with indigenous and local communities, and to consider aligning their activities towards supporting implementation of national action plans for the programme of work on protected areas;

3. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies to facilitate the alignment of the development and implementation of protected area projects with the actions identified in national action plans for the programme of work, for example by clearly articulating the linkages with elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 in project documents, with a view to facilitating the systematic monitoring and reporting of the results of those projects as they contribute to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and other related targets by Parties, and to maximize the contribution of such projects to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020;

4. *Encourages* Parties to make use of the CBD LifeWeb Initiative as a platform to communicate funding needs for the implementation of national action plans for the programme of work and *encourages* public and private donors to match these needs with targeted support;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, through the CBD LifeWeb Initiative, and *encourages* bilateral and multilateral donors, Parties and countries in a position to do so, subject to availability of funding, to support mobilization of funding to implement national action plans for the programme of work through national, subregional and regional donor round table meetings, taking into account funding needs assessments, financial planning and funding strategies contained in national action plans for the programme of work;

6. *Invites* the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre and its partners, including the World Commission on Protected Areas of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), to continue to report progress towards achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and related targets through

the Protected Planet Report, including information on the size of the protected area estate, its representativeness and its effectiveness, and on other elements relevant to Aichi Biodiversity Target 11;

7. *Invites* regional initiatives, organizations and agencies, the IUCN Global Protected Areas Programme, the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme, the World Heritage Convention, and organizations of indigenous and local communities, to coordinate their activities and to foster regional cooperation partnerships and implementation strategies, so as to support the implementation of national action plans for the programme of work by working with national focal points for the programme of work and the regional technical support networks, developing professional capacity, making available tools and best practices, providing advice, and promoting the development of better enabling environments;

8. *Invites* the IUCN Global Protected Areas Programme, the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, IUCN regional offices, the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme, the World Heritage Convention, and the IUCN's Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Project (BIOPAMA) supported by the European Union, along with the partners involved in developing analytical tools for the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas, including the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, BirdLife International, the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and others, to align their initiatives on capacity-building so as to further support implementation of national action plans for the programme of work on protected areas, and to continue to develop technical guidance to achieve the full scope of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, in conjunction with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other contributing organizations;

9. *Encourages* Parties, when implementing Article 9 of the Nagoya Protocol on Access Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, to encourage users and providers to direct benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources towards the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components, *inter alia* to enhance the management and establishment of protected areas important for biodiversity conservation, while ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits with indigenous and local communities;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in partnership with relevant organizations, subject to the availability of funding, to continue supporting implementation of national action plans for the programme of work and progress towards achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and other related targets at the national, subregional and regional levels. These activities include the organization of subregional and regional workshops on common priority actions identified in national action plans for the programme of work; e-learning; workshops for the training of trainers; organization of online course rooms in different languages and on different themes, using trainers as mentors; making available tools and technical guidance on those areas where progress is lacking, such as mainstreaming protected areas and defining area-based conservation measures; fostering relevant capacity-building for indigenous and local communities; and supporting the further development of local registries of indigenous and community conserved areas and the Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas Registry maintained by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre;

11. *Urges* Parties, and *invites* other Governments, organizations and donors in a position to do so, to provide adequate financial technical and other support to the Executive Secretary for the activities referred to in paragraph 10.

XI/25. Sustainable use of biodiversity: bushmeat and sustainable wildlife management

The Conference of the Parties,

Emphasizing that sustainable use of biodiversity is a precondition to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,

Noting the need for capacity-building and for adequate financial and technical support for developing countries to further promote the sustainable use of biodiversity,

Recalling the existing guidance on sustainable use developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity, in particular the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines and the ecosystem approach, along with relevant elements of the thematic programmes of work, selected targets from the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and ongoing work on customary sustainable use (Article 10(c)), including by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions,

Acknowledging the importance of the work on the application of sustainable use carried out by international organizations, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Tropical Timber Organization, and under relevant conventions and international agreements,

1. *Takes note* of the guidance in the note by the Executive Secretary on how to improve the sustainable use of biodiversity in a landscape perspective (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/13) and the guidance on application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines to agriculture (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/34), and *invites* Parties to consider this guidance as a useful complement to existing guidance under the Convention on Biological Diversity;

2. *Encourages* Parties to strengthen, as appropriate, the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines and the ecosystem approach in spatial planning and sectoral policies that relate to the wider landscape and seascape and its components;

3. *Welcomes* the Joint Work Plan of the Secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Phase 2 (2011-2020), as a framework to advance biodiversity initiatives of mutual interest;

4. *Welcomes* the new major component in the revised programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions, which focuses on Article 10(c) and will build on the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines;

5. *Invites* relevant intergovernmental organizations, including members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, to integrate existing guidance on the sustainable use of biodiversity developed under the Convention into their work programmes;

6. *Invites* the United Nations Environmental Management Group, through its Issues Management Group on Biodiversity and in cooperation with other relevant organizations, to promote existing and, as appropriate, new guidance on sustainable use with respect to implementing the Strategic Plan and each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets among its member organizations;

7. *Recalling* its decision X/32, *recognizes* the contribution that the Satoyama Initiative is working to make in creating synergies among the various existing regional and global initiatives on human-influenced natural environments, including the Man and the Biosphere Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Model Forest Network and other initiatives that include community conservation areas developed and managed by indigenous and local communities, and *reaffirming* that the Satoyama Initiative is to be used consistent and in harmony with the Convention, internationally agreed development goals and other relevant international obligations, and *invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to support the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, as appropriate;

8. *Urges* Parties to acknowledge the important role of indigenous and local communities in the sustainable use of biodiversity and to facilitate their full and effective participation in the design and implementation of policies and programmes at national and subnational level, according to national legislation;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to provide periodic updates to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on the progress made by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions on customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous and local communities;

10. *Notes with appreciation* the support afforded to the work of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat by the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the Central African Forests Commission, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Great Apes Survival Partnership (led by the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), the Center for International Forestry Research, the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network (TRAFFIC) and the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation;

11. *Welcomes* the revised recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat (annexed to the present decision) as a potential complement to the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity related to sustainable wildlife management in tropical and subtropical countries;

12. *Takes note* of the outcome of the international symposium on the relevance of community-based natural resources management to the conservation and sustainable use in exporting countries of species listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/INF/12), and *reiterates* the need to strengthen cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora so as to enhance both the sustainable use of species and the livelihood benefits associated with community conservation programmes, with a focus on developing sustainable small-scale food production and income-generating alternatives;

13. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to:

(a) Consistent with national needs and priorities, make use of the recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat annexed to this decision, as appropriate and as a potential complement to the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines, taking into account Article 10(c) of the Convention and national legislation;

(b) Provide adequate financial, technical and capacity support for the implementation of the recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat, in particular for indigenous and local communities;

(c) Further develop and adapt the recommendations for implementation in areas outside tropical and subtropical regions, as appropriate and in accordance with national circumstances and priorities;

(d) Consider using the recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat to integrate bushmeat issues into national biodiversity strategies and action plans and relevant policies, and to identify specific national focal points for bushmeat, where appropriate;

(e) Develop and promote methods and systems, and build capacity and community awareness to determine sustainable wildlife harvest levels at national and other levels, with a particular view to monitoring and improving sustainable wildlife management and customary sustainable use, consistent with national legislation;

(f) Develop and promote sustainable alternatives to the unsustainable use of wildlife, depending on the local and national context, and engage with the scientific community and other relevant organizations working in relevant sectors to improve the sustainable use of wildlife and, in so doing, ensure that the proposed alternatives are not detrimental to biodiversity;

14. *Invites* relevant organizations, in particular the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, to assist tropical and subtropical countries to implement the recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat, according to their national context;

15. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, to:

(a) Support capacity-building initiatives in the management of wildlife for customary sustainable use, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, and explore opportunities for the fair and equitable commercialization of goods and products derived from the sustainable use of biodiversity under the management of indigenous and local communities;

(b) Further develop the linkages between work on Article 10(c) of the Convention and on customary sustainable use of bushmeat;

(c) Facilitate the exchange of information and experience on sustainable wildlife management, including on the initiatives, actions and experiences of indigenous and local communities, and provide a synthesis report to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(d) Based on submissions from Parties and relevant organizations, and with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, report to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on progress in sustainable wildlife management, in particular bushmeat species management and customary sustainable use, and on related capacity-building requirements;

(e) Establish mechanisms for the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the process outlined in paragraph 15(d) above, so as to ensure the inclusion of their traditional knowledge and views on the role of bushmeat in their diets and cultures;

(f) Liaise with relevant organizations with a view to facilitating the early establishment of a collaborative partnership on sustainable wildlife management, based on the considerations set out in paragraph 25 of the report on options for the development of a collaborative partnership on sustainable wildlife management (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/29), with an initial focus on bushmeat.

Annex

**REVISED RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
LIAISON GROUP ON BUSHMEAT**

I. NATIONAL LEVEL

1. *Increasing capacity to fully evaluate the bushmeat issue and establish appropriate policies and management regimes.* National Governments should, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, evaluate the role of bushmeat and other wild animal products in national and local economies and cultures as well as the ecological services provided by harvested species and other biodiversity as an essential step towards conserving and sustainably using this resource. This can be done by:

(a) Increasing capacity to monitor levels of bushmeat harvest and consumption in national statistics to inform improved policy and planning;

(b) Incorporating a realistic and open assessment of wildlife consumption and its role in livelihoods and cultures into major policy and planning documents;

(c) Establishing mechanisms for full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the process, to ensure inclusion of their views on the role of bushmeat in their diets and their cultures, and the impacts of unsustainable bushmeat use on their livelihoods, and to include traditional knowledge and customary laws in policymaking and planning.

2. *Engaging the private sector and extractive industries.* Wildlife management, including bushmeat species management, should be an essential part of management or business plans for natural resource industries (oil, gas, minerals, timber, etc.) operating in tropical, sub-tropical forest, wetland and savannah ecosystems. Where possible, identify and apply existing biodiversity safeguards and standards within extractive industry guidelines and policies (such as safeguards for sustainable forest management - SFM). The private sector should provide food alternatives for staff working in logging concessions (for example: stipulated in the contracts between government and extractive industries).

3. *Rights and tenure, and traditional knowledge:* Access, rights and associated accountability, as well as the responsibility to sustainably manage wildlife resources, should be transferred whenever possible to indigenous and local communities and other local stakeholders who have a vested interest in maintaining these resources and who can deliver sustainable, desirable solutions. The capacities of these empowered indigenous and local communities should be built and strengthened to ensure that they have the capacity to exercise these rights. Conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources would be enhanced through the incorporation of traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use into management and monitoring systems, as well as by favouring the use of the most ecologically friendly (e.g. species-specific), cost-efficient and humane hunting methods.

4. *Review of national policies and legal frameworks:* States where bushmeat species occur are strongly encouraged to review existing policies and legal frameworks related to the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife. In addition to restricting harvesting in protected areas and of threatened species in accordance with existing legislation, it is recommended that States establish strategies, policies, capacity, and management systems that support the legal and sustainable hunting of targeted species. The review should ensure:

(a) That national regulatory frameworks take into consideration the established rights of indigenous and local communities as they pertain to the customary sustainable use of species for bushmeat;

- (b) The coherence of policy and legal frameworks through mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in the various sectoral and national planning exercises;⁴³
- (c) That management schemes are practical and feasible for harvestable species as well as those in need of strict protection (e.g., endangered species);
- (d) Realistic approaches to enforcement in which control measures are consistent with capacity;
- (e) That legal and regulatory texts reflect current practices without compromising key conservation objectives;
- (f) Promotion of the sustainable harvest of low-risk species and of measures to enhance protection of high-risk species;
- (g) The full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, and include their views and proposals based on traditional knowledge, customary practices and laws;
- (h) That sanctions and penalties have a deterrent effect.

5. *Landscape-level management*: An effectively managed and coherent network of protected areas is essential to conserve wildlife, including threatened species. In order to conserve wildlife populations outside protected areas, management should consider the landscape level.

6. *Science, traditional and indigenous knowledge and monitoring*. Management decisions should be made based on the best available and applicable science, the precautionary approach and the practices and traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities. Further research is crucial and better information management is needed. Appropriate monitoring systems of bushmeat harvest and trade and wildlife habitats should be developed based on an integration of traditional, indigenous and scientific knowledge and implemented at national level, and allow for comparability of bushmeat harvest and trade at the regional level. International support and guidance should be provided for harmonization of monitoring and reporting. Standardized methods to assess and monitor the status of wildlife populations should be developed and implemented. New, updated and additional reliable data on populations of harvested species and on levels of use and trade should be made available for consideration within the Convention on Biological Diversity – Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (CBD-SBSTTA), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Animals Committee, the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) Scientific Council, other relevant international conventions, the Great Apes Survival Partnership led by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-GRASP) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red Listing Process.

7. *Substitution and other mitigative measures*: The development of culturally acceptable and economically feasible alternative food and income sources is essential where wildlife alone cannot be sustainably used to support current or future livelihood needs. Alternative food and income sources, however, need to take into account local realities, cultures and preferences and should be developed and implemented with local communities or support community-based income projects. Mitigative measures (farming, ranching, captive breeding, etc.) may play a role in conserving wildlife resources.

8. *Capacity-building, training, education and awareness-raising*: To achieve conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources, sufficient capacity-building and public awareness-raising activities

⁴³ Including Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, forest management plans, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national forest programmes, nationally appropriate mitigation actions, national adaptation programmes of action, national bushmeat action plans, national wildlife management plans and regulations, and species-specific national management and conservation plans.

targeting relevant audiences need to be implemented and where possible institutionalized at international, national and local levels across a range of themes, including:

- (a) Governance and law enforcement including customary laws;
- (b) Wildlife monitoring and management, including non-detriment findings;
- (c) Monitoring and management of bushmeat harvest and trade;
- (d) The role of indigenous and local communities;
- (e) The impacts of unsustainable bushmeat harvesting and trade on indigenous and local communities and their livelihoods;
- (f) Livelihood alternatives; and
- (g) Collaboration across government, private and public sectors, educational training institutions and indigenous and local communities.

9. *Health and epidemiology:* (a) Where wildlife hunting and bushmeat trade is regulated, a national strategy for disease surveillance including those transmitted by wildlife should be implemented. Appropriate public health information and capacity-building should emphasize prevention of disease and protection of both human and animal health. Furthermore, wildlife, domestic livestock and human health need to be monitored and legislation, regulations, and enforcement need to be developed and implemented to reduce the threat of epizootics from newly emerging infections in an environmentally friendly manner; (b) in regions with bushmeat trade, sanitary control and biosecurity measures are necessary to prevent the sale of tainted meat or contaminated animal products that may lead to the spread of harmful pathogens.

10. *Special management areas:* Where they do not already exist, specific areas for wildlife management should be designated at national and local level, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities and in full respect of their rights (in line with decision VII/28⁴⁴ of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the programme of work on protected areas, in particular programme element 2 on governance, participation, equity and benefit-sharing), similar to permanent forest estates designated to manage timber resources. These may span existing protected area systems and multi-use landscapes (e.g. game-management areas or districts).

11. *Climate change:* Adaptation and mitigation policies and measures should take into account the importance of wildlife for maintaining healthy ecosystems and ecosystem services.

12. *Law enforcement:*

(a) Strengthen investigative capacity, enhance control, inspection and arresting procedures and methods, including domestically and at border-crossing points;

(b) Improve knowledge and capacity of prosecutors and judges to prosecute and sentence illegal bushmeat harvest and trade cases, ensure that sentences are served in full and publicize arrests, prosecutions and sentences;

⁴⁴ Decision VII/28, paragraph 22: “Recalls the obligations of Parties towards indigenous and local communities in accordance with Article 8(j) and related provisions and notes that the establishment, management and monitoring of protected areas should take place with the full and effective participation of, and full respect for the rights of, indigenous and local communities consistent with national law and applicable international obligations.”

(c) Enhance cooperation and coordination among wildlife trade enforcement officers and officials, prosecutors and judges and other relevant personnel in the implementation of the respective law;

(d) Assure that citizens, including indigenous and local communities, are aware of national, regional and local laws.

13. *National strategies and action plans to address bushmeat:* (a) support and strengthen national political will to plan and take action on key bushmeat and existing conservation commitments; (b) *Governments* should develop or strengthen participatory and cross-sectoral processes in formulating and implementing the sustainable management and harvesting of wildlife.

II. INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

14. *National, regional and international strategies to address bushmeat:* Such strategies could include:

(a) Supporting and strengthening national political will to take action on key bushmeat and existing conservation commitments at a transboundary and regional level;

(b) Supporting, strengthening and monitoring the implementation of existing international commitments and agreements and encouraging new ones concerning the conservation and sustainable use of transboundary and shared wildlife resources;

(c) Effectively integrating wildlife-conservation strategies into relevant development assistance such as poverty-reduction strategies;

(d) Creating regional or subregional bushmeat working groups in cooperation with relevant regional bodies to be technically supported by the Secretariat.

15. *Participatory processes:* The international community should support national Governments to develop or strengthen participatory and cross-sectoral processes in formulating and implementing the *sustainable* management and harvesting of bushmeat species, in particular participation of indigenous and local communities, and the private sector.

16. *International trade in bushmeat.* Concerned with the potential threat that a growing international trade in bushmeat may have on wild populations and wildlife-dependent communities, the international community should take action to discourage trade in illegally harvested bushmeat, including through the close monitoring of such trade. The international community should provide the means to implement such actions and communicate law-enforcement successes. Close cooperation between Parties, including with regard to law enforcement, and between the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) on this topic is required.

17. *International policy environment:* In order to optimize the sustainability of hunting, the international community should support integrated local, national, and transboundary action to build partnerships among relevant organizations and institutions to:

(a) Build enforcement and monitoring capacity;

(b) Develop and implement protein and income alternatives;

(c) Increase awareness and education regarding bushmeat hunting and trade;

(d) Increase collaboration between the relevant conventions: the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and other relevant organizations.

These actions taken together have the potential to support communities to sustainably manage their wildlife resource and reduce the demand for bushmeat.

18. *Science*: Research should assure to include and integrate ecology, health, development, economics and social science to inform future policy.

19. *Forest certification*: Forest certification schemes and standards should take into account the role of conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in maintaining healthy forest ecosystems, as well as the well-being of forest-dependent indigenous *and* local communities.

XI/26. Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Acknowledges* the financial contributions in support of the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation from Finland, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom and the Rufford Foundation and contributions from other partners, including the members of the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation;

2. *Recalling* decision X/17, *urges* Parties and invites other Governments, the financial mechanism, and funding organizations to provide adequate timely, and sustainable support for the implementation of the Strategy, especially for developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as Parties with economies in transition and those countries that are centres of genetic diversity;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Missouri Botanical Garden for organizing the international conference “A global partnership for plant conservation – Supporting the worldwide implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation” and for hosting the fourth meeting of the Liaison Group on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation;

4. *Taking note* of the links between targets of the updated Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 contained in the report of the fourth meeting of the Liaison Group for the Global Strategy (UNEP/CBD/LG-GSPC/4/2, annex IV), and the indicative list of indicators contained in the annex to recommendation XV/1 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, *reiterates* the call in its decision X/17 inviting Parties and other Governments to develop or update national and regional targets as appropriate, and, where appropriate, to incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to align the further implementation of the Strategy with national and/or regional efforts to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

5. *Takes note* of the technical rationale contained in annex I to the note by the Executive Secretary on progress in implementing decision X/17 prepared for the sixteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/11) and *encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations to:

(a) Make use of the technical rationale, as appropriate and as part of the flexible framework provided through the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, for example by adapting it to guide the development/updating and promotion of national plant conservation strategies and their integration in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, sectoral strategies, land-use plans and development plans, taking into account specific national circumstances;

(b) Make available examples of national use and application of the technical rationale for possible inclusion in the toolkit for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation;

6. *Agrees* that monitoring the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, including the use of indicators, should be seen in the broader context of, and linked to, the monitoring, review and evaluation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and *notes* in this context:

(a) The relevance of the indicator framework for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;⁴⁵

(b) The analysis, contained in annex II to the note by the Executive Secretary on progress in implementing decision X/17 prepared for the sixteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/11), of the applicability to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation of indicators contained in recommendation XV/1 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

7. *Emphasizing* that the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation should be implemented in accordance with the Convention, including its Article 15, and, where applicable, with the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity,⁴⁶ *requests* the Executive Secretary to reflect this *inter alia* in the toolkit as appropriate;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and other relevant organizations, when preparing indicator-based information for the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, to disaggregate information relevant to plant conservation, where possible;

9. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to provide, on a voluntary basis, information about progress towards the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, where feasible and appropriate, to supplement their fifth national reports and, in this context, to consider the application, in a flexible manner, of the indicative list of indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020⁴⁷ to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation contained in annex II to document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/11;

10. *Recalling* paragraph 10 (b) of decision X/17, in which the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to develop, by 2012, an online version of the toolkit for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation in all United Nations official languages:

(a) *Welcomes* the preparation of the English version of the online toolkit for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and *expresses its gratitude* to Botanic Gardens Conservation International for coordinating the development of the toolkit by the flexible coordination mechanism for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation;

(b) *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Botanic Gardens Conservation International and the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation, to proceed with the translation of the toolkit into the official languages of the United Nations;

(c) *Decides* that the toolkit for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation should be maintained and further developed as a resource to which additional material should be added as it becomes available, and *urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations to make use of and further contribute to the toolkit;

⁴⁵ Decision XI/3.

⁴⁶ Decision X/1, annex I.

⁴⁷ Decision XI/3.

(d) *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation, to include in the online toolkit guidance on measures that can be taken to manage and conserve plant species impacted by climate change;

11. *Reiterates* the call in decisions X/17 and VII/10 inviting Parties and other Governments, where they have not done so, to identify national focal points for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation;

12. *Takes note* of the initiative of the Executive Secretary to develop guidance, including for national focal points, in collaboration with the flexible coordination mechanism for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, to support implementation of the Strategy, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to make this guidance available through the toolkit;

13. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to enhance their engagement with partner organizations, including members of the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation and the Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity, for the development and implementation of the national/subnational strategies and targets;

14. *Invites* botanical and other biodiversity conservation institutions, members of the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation and members of the Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity to incorporate relevant aspects of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation into their capacity-building activities and training materials, outreach programmes and awareness-raising activities, in order to support Parties as appropriate in enhancing national implementation of the Strategy;

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to assist Parties in establishing linkages between the monitoring of national implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and the review and revision of updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including by inviting relevant experts to regional and subregional capacity-building workshops on national biodiversity strategies and action plans where possible;

16. *Welcomes* the proposed resolution (paragraph 7 of document PC20 Doc. 13) by the Plants Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) related to cooperation between CITES and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which is being submitted for consideration at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES;

17. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Missouri Botanical Garden, the New York Botanical Garden, the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and their partner organizations and supporters worldwide, to lead the development of a “World Flora Online” by 2020 to facilitate the achievement of Target 1 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.

XI/27. Biofuels and biodiversity*The Conference of the Parties*

Recalling decisions IX/2 and X/37, in which the Conference of the Parties decided, *inter alia*, to consider ways and means to promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts of the production and use of biofuels on biodiversity,

Acknowledging concerns that the deployment of biofuel technologies may result in increased demand for biomass and aggravate drivers of biodiversity loss, such as land-use change, introduction of invasive alien species, bearing in mind paragraph 6 of decision X/38 of the Conference of the Parties, and resource over-consumption,

Acknowledging also the potential for biofuel technologies to make a positive contribution to mitigating climate change, another of the main drivers of biodiversity loss, and generating additional income, especially in rural areas,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),

Recognizing that consideration of the issues covered by decision X/37, paragraph 2, is important to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,

1. *Welcomes* the efforts of many Parties, relevant organizations and initiatives to develop and apply tools and approaches to promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts of biofuels on biodiversity and impacts on biodiversity that affect positively or negatively related socio-economic conditions, including food and energy security, as well as the consideration of land tenure and resource rights, including water, and *encourages* continuing efforts in these areas;

2. *Invites* Parties to:

(a) Consider relevant biofuel matters, when and if appropriate, when updating and implementing their national and subnational biodiversity strategies and action plans and other relevant policies;

(b) Consider the use of various relevant voluntary tools regarding the impact of the production and use of biofuels on biodiversity, such as in strategic environment and socio-economic assessment and integrated land-use planning in accordance with national circumstances; and

(c) Recall the invitation to Parties, acknowledging different national conditions, other Governments and relevant organizations contained in decision X/37, paragraph 7;

3. *Welcomes* the current work being undertaken regarding decision X/37, paragraph 7 and *encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to continue this work;

4. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to make information on progress in responding to paragraphs 2 (a), (b) and (c) widely available, and *invites* Parties to also report on this in their fifth national reports, where feasible;

5. *Recognizing* that some incentive measures can be significant drivers of biofuels expansion, in certain circumstances, *invites* Parties and other Governments to evaluate these measures using the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in the context of the Convention's cross-cutting issue on incentive measures, taking into account national socio-economic conditions;

6. *Recognizing also* the rapidly developing technology associated with biofuels, *urges* Parties and other Governments to monitor these developments, and *recalls* decision IX/2, paragraph 3 (c) (i), which urged Parties and invited other Governments, *inter alia*, to apply the precautionary approach in accordance with the preamble of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

7. *Takes note* of the progress report by the Executive Secretary on his work in response to decision X/37, submitted to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/14), and *requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to compile information, *inter alia*, on gaps in available standards and methodologies identified in the work undertaken in accordance with paragraph 11 of decision X/37;

8. *Also takes note* of gaps in scientific knowledge of biofuels and in relevant tools and approaches, and remaining uncertainties, in particular the inherent difficulty of measuring and addressing indirect impacts of biofuels on biodiversity; and

9. *Further takes note* that many technical and scientific issues associated with biofuels are difficult to assess and that they are relevant to many programmes of work of the Convention, in particular the ecosystem approach, and that these may be addressed in a broader context;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, as part of his ongoing work with regard to decision X/37, in collaboration with Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, and considering ongoing work, to compile information on relevant definitions of relevant key terms to enable Parties to implement decisions IX/2 and X/37, and to report on progress to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

11. *Decides* to review progress on the implementation of decisions IX/2 and X/37 at its twelfth meeting.

XI/28. Invasive alien species*The Conference of the Parties****Ways and means to address gaps in international standards regarding invasive alien species introduced as pets, as aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food***

1. *Takes note* of the report of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on addressing the risks associated with the introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/INF/1);

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the co-chairs and members of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group for their work and to the Governments of Spain and Japan for their financial support;

3. *Recognizing* the multi-sectoral nature of issues associated with invasive alien species, *reiterates* that the Guiding Principles adopted in decision VI/23* continue to provide relevant guidance for addressing the risks associated with the introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food;

4. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments: (i) to ensure at national level, effective collaboration among national authorities and focal points that deal with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Plant Protection Convention, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, (ii) to address threats from invasive alien species, and, (iii) as appropriate, to make full use of existing standards in addressing the risks associated with the introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, with further input from Parties and members of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group and other experts, as required, and in collaboration with the members of the Inter-agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, and drawing upon the collaborative work of national authorities and industry groups, to prepare proposals for more detailed guidance for Parties on devising and implementing national measures on the introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food, in order to complete the tasks set out in the annex to decision X/38, and to submit it for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice before the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

6. *Recognizing* trade and the changes in present-day trade patterns, especially the rapid growth in international web-based market places, including for the sale and purchase of live animal species, as one of the increasingly significant pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, *requests* the Executive Secretary:

* One representative entered a formal objection during the process leading to the adoption of this decision and underlined that he did not believe that the Conference of the Parties could legitimately adopt a motion or a text with a formal objection in place. A few representatives expressed reservations regarding the procedure leading to the adoption of this decision (see UNEP/CBD/COP/6/20, paras. 294-324).

(a) To compile and disseminate methodologies and instruments in use by law-enforcement, customs and inspection agencies to monitor and control related trade and cross-border movements of alien species introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food; and

(b) To collect information on best practices in order to raise public awareness and disseminate guidance to web-based traders;

7. *Recognizing* the potential risks of the introduction and spread of invasive alien animal species from commercial zoos and safari parks, and breeding and trade centres, resulting from escapes of the animals or the release or escape of animals used as live food, *welcomes* the development of voluntary codes of conduct on these separate pathways, such as the “Code of conduct on zoological gardens and aquaria and invasive species” developed by the Bern Convention, the IUCN Invasive Species Specialist Group and the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to compile information and to work with experts to avoid and/or minimize the risks particular to these separate pathways;

8. *Concerned* about the potential risks associated with the intentional and unintentional release or escape of individuals of captive-bred alien populations and genotypes of pets, aquarium and terrarium species, or species used as live bait and live food, which may have an impact on native genetic diversity, and *noting* the need to document these and develop guidance on how to deal with them, *requests* the Executive Secretary to collect case studies and to explore measures, in collaboration with relevant international organizations, on how to deal with such risks;

Ways and means to address gaps in international standards regarding invasive alien species

Recalling paragraphs 2 to 6 of its decision IX/4 A,

9. *Encourages* Members of the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization, members of the International Plant Protection Convention and relevant regional plant protection organizations operating within the framework of that Convention, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the Codex Alimentarius Commission, to further address, including by developing and improving international standards, guidelines and recommendations, the risks associated with the introduction of alien species that are a potential threat to biodiversity but are not considered pests to plants, pathogens or parasites that affect domestic animals, or are harmful to human health, *taking note* that the risks associated with the introduction of alien species may include impacts on ecosystem functioning and biodiversity at the ecosystem, species and gene levels. The Convention on Biological Diversity could offer to collaborate with the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures on this matter;

10. *Welcomes* the publication by the International Plant Protection Convention of “Aquatic Plants Their Uses and Risks”, which provides information on the protection of plants, including bryophyte and algal species, in marine and aquatic environments;

11. *Welcomes with appreciation* the Guidelines for Assessing the Risk of Non-native Animals Becoming Invasive, published by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and encourages Parties and other Governments to make use of these guidelines in addressing the risks of invasive alien animal species;

12. *Recognizes* the important contribution made by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and *encourages* the Organisation to pursue its efforts to consider the impact of invasive

alien species on ecosystems and animal health, and to provide advice and guidance on the assessment of the risk of invasion of alien species on ecosystems;

13. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to pursue the tasks set out in paragraphs 11, 12 and 13 of decision IX/4 A and paragraph 13 of decision X/38, especially regarding progress in its relationship with standard-setting bodies recognized by the World Trade Organization (the International Plant Protection Convention, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and Codex Alimentarius Commission), and other relevant organizations;

14. *Recognizing* the relevance, importance and applicability of existing international standards, guidelines and recommendations to addressing the risks associated with the introduction of alien species, and to managing pathways to prevent their introduction and spread, in order to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, *requests* the Executive Secretary, in line with paragraph 3 (c) of decision X/38 and in collaboration with the relevant international organizations that set international standards, guidelines and recommendations, to develop, subject to the availability of financial resources, a practical, non-prescriptive toolkit for Parties on applying existing international standards, guidelines and recommendations, and to disseminate it, *inter alia*, through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, no later than the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The toolkit should include:

(a) Practical, non-prescriptive advice on how the components of the international regulatory framework can be used by Parties in addressing threats from invasive alien species;

(b) Information on the application of Articles 9.2 and 10 of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization related to invasive alien species;

(c) Tools and information on relevant risk analysis;

(d) Information on how Parties have developed, integrated and strengthened national strategies on invasive alien species within their national policies;

(e) Lessons learned from countries' experience in risk assessment and the management of alien species by all stakeholders, including border-control officials, traders and consumers, to regulate whether or not a particular species may be imported, kept, bred, or traded; and information on the relative strengths and limitations of listing systems;

(f) Examples of voluntary measures to deal with specific circumstances;

(g) Information on capacity development for the identification of potentially invasive alien species and assessment of relevant pathways;

(h) Information on how national authorities and industry can develop close collaboration to ensure compliance with national regulations on the import of alien species; and

(i) Information on how regional cooperation could harmonize policy on the introduction of alien species as pets, as aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food;

15. *Invites* the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization to consider the application made by the Convention on Biological Diversity for observer status in the Committee and *requests* the Executive Secretary to actively pursue the application with a

view to enhancing the exchange of information on deliberations and recent developments in bodies relevant to invasive alien species, in light of the increasing importance of the ecosystem level when establishing adequate standards;

16. *Takes note* of Articles 9.2 and 10 of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures;

17. *Recalling* Resolution Conf. 13.10 (Rev. CoP14) of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, on trade in alien invasive species, paragraph (a) of which 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”, and paragraph (b) of which recommends that Parties “consult with the Management Authority of a proposed country of import, when possible and when applicable, when considering exports of potentially invasive species, to determine whether there are domestic measures regulating such imports”, *acknowledges* that implementation of this Resolution by Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species will contribute to the implementation of Article 8(h) of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

Other matters

18. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore methodologies for fostering awareness, promoting education and generating information on invasive alien species for a broad audience, including indigenous and local communities, the public and other stakeholders;

19. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, including local taxonomic institutions, to develop capacity, *inter alia* in line with the Capacity-Building Strategy for the Global Taxonomy Initiative, so that Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity can meet Aichi Biodiversity Target 9. Emphasis should be placed on developing tools to strengthen the capacity of border control authorities and other competent authorities to identify invasive alien species or potentially invasive alien species, to assess risks and take steps to manage or minimize those risks and to control and eradicate prioritized invasive alien species;

20. *Recalling* paragraph 7 of decision X/38, *welcomes* the work of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility to improve the interoperability of online databases and networks and facilitate the use of information necessary to conduct risk and/or impact assessments, and *encourages* Parties, Governments and relevant institutions and organizations to participate in developing interoperable information systems that can be used in developing early-detection and rapid-response systems;

21. *Recognizing* the vital importance of access to accurate information on invasive alien species in developing indicators to monitor the progress of achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 and the need to maximize synergies among existing information services, *welcomes* the development of the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership to further the joint work programme to strengthen information services on invasive alien species, as a contribution towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/34);

22. *Recognizing also* the progress made in developing the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership and its importance in addressing invasive alien species at national, regional and global levels, *invites* relevant organizations and experts in biological invasion and information science to participate in the Partnership, *encourages* Parties, other Governments and donors to provide financial support to implement the plan of work, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate its implementation;

23. *Recognizing further* the negative impacts of invasive alien species, and *underlining* the urgent capacity-development needs of developing countries, *invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to continue to provide training opportunities and support for conducting risk analyses and devising appropriate measures in order to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 9, and *encourages* them to coordinate their efforts to maximize effectiveness;

24. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, in accordance with its mandate, and *invites* other donors, to provide adequate and timely financial support to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, as well as countries with economies in transition, including countries that are centres of origin or diversity of genetic resources;

Considerations for future work

25. *Recognizing* that invasive alien species are one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss, and that their increasing impact on biodiversity and economic sectors has a negative effect on human well-being, *emphasizes* the need to continue to work on this issue, in order to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 9;

26. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant partners, to:

(a) Assess progress in implementing decisions of the Conference of the Parties on invasive alien species, including decisions that address gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework as identified in decision VIII/27;

(b) Prepare a preliminary list of the most common pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, propose criteria for use at regional and subregional levels or other ways by which they may be prioritized, and identify a range of tools that may be used to manage or minimize the risks associated with these pathways; and to report thereon to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice before the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in order to inform consideration of the need for future work.

XI/29. Global Taxonomy Initiative

Capacity-building Strategy for the Global Taxonomy Initiative

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Emphasizes* that the new Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets provide the overall framework for the Convention until 2020 and should guide the future work of all of the Convention's cross-cutting issues and thematic areas, and *acknowledges* the importance of the Capacity-building Strategy for the Global Taxonomy Initiative in this context;

2. *Welcomes* the revised Capacity-building Strategy for the Global Taxonomy Initiative in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

3. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to integrate, as appropriate, in a timely manner, the actions of the Capacity-building Strategy for the Global Taxonomy Initiative in their updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), noting that taxonomic capacity-building requires multidisciplinary participation, including participation of indigenous and local communities, as appropriate;

4. *Invites* taxonomic and other relevant organizations, including, *inter alia*, taxonomic networks, natural history museums and other scientific institutions and partners that contribute to the capacity-building strategy for the Global Taxonomy Initiative to pay particular attention to the achievement of the outcome-oriented deliverables for the implementation of the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative annexed to decision IX/22;

5. *Further invites* these organizations and Parties to make particular efforts to train, sustain, enhance and increase human resources for creating inventories, monitoring biodiversity and further taxonomic information, as well as to build and maintain publicly available information systems and facilities for biological collections subject to national legislation of Parties, as appropriate;

6. *Recognizing* the importance of an interdisciplinary approach to the study of biodiversity, *encourages* collaboration between taxonomic and other institutions and organizations and application of new methodologies and techniques to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 19;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of increasing the scientific standing of taxonomic research, strengthening taxonomic expertise, in particular on lesser studied or known groups, and that creating the demand for taxonomic information is an important step in responding to decision X/39, that, *inter alia*, encourages job opportunities and incentives for young taxonomists;

8. *Encourages* the scientific community to give more recognition to taxonomic publications;

9. *Requests* Parties to report on the effectiveness of their capacity-building efforts to support the implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative through their fifth and sixth national reports under the Convention and *requests* the Executive Secretary to report on progress in implementing the Global Taxonomy Initiative, based on national reports submitted by Parties to the corresponding meetings of the Conference of the Parties;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, to organize and facilitate, as far as feasible in partnership with academic organizations, biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements and relevant international organizations:

(a) Regional workshops to assist Parties and their Global Taxonomy Initiative national focal points, along with other focal points for the Convention and other stakeholders, to use the Capacity-

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building Strategy for the Global Taxonomy Initiative to integrate taxonomy in updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Partners in these workshops may include other relevant stakeholders such as indigenous and local communities;

(b) Workshops in collaboration with Global Taxonomy Initiative national focal points and partners to provide practical tools to improve the taxonomic and related skills of human resources and to raise awareness among a wide range of stakeholders on the usefulness of taxonomic information in the context of the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources;

(c) The development, in collaboration with the Coordination Mechanism for the Global Taxonomy Initiative and partners, of a practical learning kit for the Convention and Global Taxonomy Initiative national focal points to promote the Global Taxonomy Initiative and facilitate their communication with all relevant stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities to strengthen the engagement of all relevant sectors, and to support the actions of the Capacity-building Strategy for the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

11. *Invites* Parties, academic institutions and relevant organizations to support long-term training programmes, including internships, fellowships and under- and post-graduate trainings to improve taxonomic and related skills of human resources;

12. *Recognizing* that taxonomic research may involve the movement of genetic resources between countries and access to traditional knowledge, *emphasizes* the need for these activities to be undertaken in line with the provisions on access and benefit-sharing of the Convention and, where applicable, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefit Arising from Their Utilization, and subject to their domestic legislation or regulatory requirements;

13. *Notes* the importance of traditional taxonomic knowledge of indigenous and local communities in the context of the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

14. *Recognizing* the need for financial resources for capacity-building, including the consolidated guidance to the financial mechanism, *urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments, organizations and donors to provide adequate financial and technical support for Parties to carry out taxonomic projects and activities that prioritize the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020;

15. *Takes note* of the revised terms of reference for the Coordination Mechanism for the Global Taxonomy Initiative (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/INF/5) and the questionnaires for taxonomic needs and capacity assessments (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/INF/4), which will be helpful for setting priorities for taxonomic capacity-building in updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

Annex

CAPACITY-BUILDING STRATEGY FOR THE GLOBAL TAXONOMY INITIATIVE

1. The Global Taxonomy Initiative is a cross-cutting initiative, and its effective implementation will help to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The purpose of the Capacity-building Strategy for the Global Taxonomy Initiative (hereafter, “GTI Capacity-building Strategy”) is to develop the human resources and infrastructure necessary to generate, disseminate and use taxonomic knowledge and information in a manner that assists Parties, other Governments, organizations and stakeholders in effectively implementing the Convention, and where applicable its Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising from Their Utilization, and national legislation, as well as the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This will be achieved through

activities of, and collaboration with, a range of taxonomic institutions, initiatives and projects. A list of key partners is available on the CBD website at <http://www.cbd.int/gti/partner.shtml>.

2. The GTI Capacity-building Strategy also seeks to catalyse national action, in an effort to better incorporate taxonomic information and needs in national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs). The Capacity-building Strategy is composed of a vision, a mission and actions reflecting identified priorities in the view of regional and global levels.

3. The GTI Capacity-building Strategy is a flexible framework for the development of taxonomic capacity and the generation of taxonomic knowledge at global, regional, subregional and national levels.

A. Vision

4. By 2020, the taxonomic barriers to the universal availability of scientific knowledge, data and information on biodiversity have been removed, thereby enabling their use at all levels of society in supporting decision-making with a view to achieve the three goals of the Convention.

B. Mission

5. By 2020, Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and networks collaborate in implementing the actions of the GTI Capacity-building Strategy at national, subregional, regional and global levels in order to have the necessary taxonomic and human resources, including trained experts in taxonomy, technologies and infrastructure, taxonomic information, databases and data systems for use in the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and as a contribution to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

C. Goals

Goal 1: Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and all other biodiversity stakeholders *appreciate* the value of taxonomic information covering all living organisms with regards to reduction of direct pressures on biodiversity, mainstreaming biodiversity and enhancing ecosystem services for human well-being.

Goal 2: Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations *identify* gaps and *prioritize* capacity-building needs.

Goal 3: Relevant organizations, partners and local institutions, including citizen scientists, *generate* and *maintain* the taxonomic information to meet the identified taxonomic needs.

Goal 4: Relevant organizations, partners and networks *share* taxonomic information to enable Parties, other Governments and other stakeholders to make informed decisions on biodiversity at national, subregional, regional and global levels.

Goal 5: Parties to the Convention, other Governments, relevant organizations and stakeholders in the Convention process *utilize* taxonomic information to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the programmes of work under the Convention in a timely manner.

D. Strategic actions to take in the period 2011-2020

6. Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations and stakeholders shall consider the following actions:

Action 1: By the end of 2013, at the latest, review taxonomic needs and capacities at national, subregional and regional levels and set priorities to implement the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

Rationale: Updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) will be reviewed at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2014. The priority areas of capacity-building in taxonomy should be clearly indicated in the updated NBSAPs, based on the needs of users at all levels of society, as appropriate, before the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. This serves to articulate the needs of users for capacity-building in taxonomy that will be addressed in other actions, particularly in actions 3, 4 and 9. Action 1 explicitly addresses Aichi Biodiversity Target 17. Questionnaires for taxonomic needs and capacity assessments to be used for this purpose are accessible at <http://www.cbd.int/gti/needs.shtml>. An information document on standard format for taxonomic needs and capacity assessments for use by Parties (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/INF/4) and other useful information to conduct the assessment are also available. The review will contribute in particular to achieve goal 2 of the GTI Capacity-building Strategy - *identify* gaps and *prioritize* capacity-building needs.

Relevant activities in the programme of work on the GTI:

Planned activity 1: Country-based taxonomic needs assessments and identification of priorities.

Outcome-oriented deliverables in decision IX/22: outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.

Output of the action: Integration of the GTI in reviewed regional, subregional and national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

Action 2: By the end of 2013, organize regional and subregional workshops aimed at informing Parties and their CBD/GTI national focal points, representatives of ministries of science, education and conservation, and other relevant sectors about the importance of taxonomy and the need for cooperation in this field to implement the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

Rationale: This action promotes engagement of the relevant ministries and institutions in further actions between 2015 and 2020 at the national level. It enables the exchange of experiences made on linkages between the Global Taxonomy Initiative and relevant strategies, plans and programmes. It is envisaged that these workshops will facilitate the effective integration of the GTI Capacity-building Strategy into updated NBSAPs through collaboration of the relevant government sectors, *inter alia*, environment, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, science and education. Socio-economic, landscape management and development sectors may be invited to this process depending on the identified needs in action 1, as appropriate. This action addresses Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 17 and 19. The workshops will help to achieve goals 1 and 2 of the GTI Capacity-building Strategy - *appreciate* the value of taxonomic information and *identify* gaps and *prioritize* capacity-building needs.

Relevant activities in the programme of work on the GTI: All planned activities in the five operational objectives.

Output of the action: Engaging academics and the relevant governmental sectors to implement the GTI capacity-building Strategy.

Action 3: By 2014, organize additional technical workshops and academic training to improve taxonomic skills and the quality of taxonomic knowledge and information, as well as the contribution of taxonomy for the implementation of the Convention.

Rationale: The GTI Capacity-building Strategy requires well-trained professionals in taxonomy. It is necessary for professional taxonomists complementary to the scientific dissemination for popularizing taxonomic knowledge to make a case for taxonomy and related biodiversity sciences in the context of the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. This action facilitates the sharing of information on the best practices and experiences between professional **taxonomists** and stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Convention. It also facilitates the development of recommended syllabus content to increase public awareness of the taxonomic information necessary to implement the Convention, while also increasing the appeal of taxonomy as a subject to students and staff working on specimen collections, and parataxonomists among others. Taxonomic needs in developing countries to address food security and other emerging issues under the Convention need to be highlighted at these workshops. This action addresses Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1 and 19. The workshops and training will contribute to achieving goals 3, 4 and 5 of the GTI Capacity-building Strategy – *generate, maintain share, and utilize* the taxonomic information.

Relevant activities in the programme of work on the GTI: All planned activities in the five operational objectives.

Output of the action: Trained taxonomists engaged in supporting the implementation of the Convention, through the training of, and job opportunities for professional taxonomists to facilitate capacity-building in taxonomy and facilitate their contribution to communication, education and public awareness activities in line with the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Awareness among taxonomic experts and stakeholders regarding taxonomic needs and requirements related to access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization.

Action 4: By 2015, produce and continue to share taxonomic tools (e.g., field guides, online tools such as virtual herbaria, genetic and DNA sequence-based identification tools such as barcoding) and risk-analysis tools in the context of invasive alien species and biosafety, taking into account the identified needs of users; and facilitate the use of those tools to identify and analyse: (i) threatened species; (ii) invasive alien species; (iii) species and traits that are useful to agriculture and aquaculture; (iv) species subject to illegal trafficking; and (v) socio-economically important species, including microbial diversity.

Rationale: The existing and newly produced identification tools will assist Parties in the inventorying of biodiversity, early detection of invasive alien species, and the implementation of other programmes of the Convention which require taxonomic identification. It is important to develop international technical standards and protocols for the characterization, inventory and monitoring of biodiversity for domesticated genetic resources and production environments, as appropriate. This action is especially important at the infra-specific level of taxa for some organisms where there are different sub-species, varieties, strains and biotypes that may, for example, have different levels of invasiveness, impacts in different ecosystems, or different responses or reactions to biocontrol agents. Taxonomic tools would preferably be made open-access in accordance with international standards and licence agreements for the relevant technologies. This action addresses Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16. This action contributes to achieving goals 3 and 4 of the GTI Capacity-building Strategy – *generate, maintain and share* taxonomic information.

Relevant activities in the programme of work on the GTI: Planned activities 10-16 covering all thematic programmes, access and benefit-sharing, Article 8(j), invasive alien species and protected areas contained in decision VIII/3.

Output of the action: Species identification capacity necessary to support the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention, including, *inter alia*, (i) prioritization and management of protected areas; (ii) agriculture and aquaculture relevant to food security; (iii) invasive alien species control and management; (iv) species inventories and monitoring.

Action 5: By 2015, review and enhance human capacity and infrastructure to identify and to assist monitoring of biodiversity, particularly on invasive alien species, understudied taxa, threatened and socio-economically important species among others. The review might be undertaken with regional networks and coordinated with national and international activities.

Rationale: In 2015, the Conference of the Parties will conduct a mid-term review of the progress on implementation of the Strategic Plan. It should include a review of the capacities to identify and monitor biodiversity which may be undertaken at the national level and/or in collaboration with regional networks. This might entail the compilation of lists of specialists, institutions and funding sources, and promoting incentives for training young taxonomists to ensure that taxonomic knowledge, skills and taxonomic collections are successfully maintained. This action addresses Aichi Biodiversity Targets 17, 19 and 20. It contributes to achieve goals 3 and 4 of the GTI Capacity-building Strategy – *generate, maintain* and *share* taxonomic information.

Relevant activities in the programme of work on the GTI:

Planned activity 5: Global and regional capacity-building to support access to and generation of taxonomic information, strengthening of existing networks for regional cooperation in taxonomy.

Planned activity 15: Invasive alien species.

Output of the action: Information for the Conference of the Parties as a contribution to the mid-term review of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Human capacity for species identification enhanced.

Action 6: To the extent possible, support existing efforts to establish capacity for national and thematic biodiversity information facilities, build and maintain the information systems and infrastructure needed to collate, curate and track the use of biological specimens, in particular type specimens, and provide free and open access to the relevant biodiversity information for the public by 2016.

Rationale: To follow-up on capacity and infrastructure requirements reviewed in action 5 of the GTI Capacity-building Strategy, Parties, other Governments and the financial sector, including donors, need to enhance the infrastructure for taxonomic capacity-building, including developing mechanisms for the digitization of existing reference and other collections and information. This action addresses Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 17, 19 and 20. This action further contributes to achieving goals 3 and 4 of the GTI Capacity-building Strategy - *generate, maintain* and *share* the taxonomic information.

Relevant activities in the programme of work on the GTI: Planned activity 7: Develop a coordinated global taxonomic information system in accordance with international standards and licence agreements for the relevant technologies.

Output of the action: Information infrastructure to meet the needs of taxonomy.

Action 7: By 2017, establish the human resources and infrastructure sufficient to maintain the existing collections and build further collections of biological specimens and living genetic resources. This action may strengthen and facilitate: (i) *ex-situ* conservation of microorganisms; (ii) engagement of academics; (iii) internships, exchanges and cooperation of experts; (iv) job opportunities for becoming specialized and continuing to work in taxonomy; (v) allocation of public-funds for establishment and maintenance of collections infrastructure; (vi) business-case for investment in human resources and infrastructure; (vii) access to information; and (viii) coordinated global systems of biological collections.

Rationale: Maintaining reference collections, reference tools, and voucher specimens is of paramount importance for the identification and monitoring of biodiversity and the effective implementation of the Convention. This action seeks to ensure the capacity of institutions with collections of biological specimens and living genetic resources to: (i) offer identification services; (ii) conduct training; and (iii) engage in international collaboration in taxonomic research. This action addresses the taxonomic impediment stated in the Darwin Declaration⁴⁸ and Aichi Biodiversity Targets 17, 19 and 20. This action further contributes to achieving goals 3 and 4 of the GTI Capacity-building Strategy – *generate, maintain and share* taxonomic information.

Relevant activities in the programme of work on the GTI: Planned activity 7: Develop a coordinated global taxonomy information system in accordance with international standards and licence agreements for the relevant technologies.

Output of the action: Enhanced human resources, institutional infrastructure and biological collections, including *ex situ* microbial preservation facilities that serve as research tools.

Action 8: By 2019, improve the quality and increase the quantity of records on biodiversity in historic, current and future collections and make them available through taxonomic and genetic databases to enhance resolution and increase confidence of biodiversity prediction models under different scenarios.

Rationale: In 2020, the Conference of the Parties will review the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and assess progress in achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, based, *inter alia*, on the sixth national reports (decision X/9). One of the ultimate goals of the use of taxonomic information is to enhance resolution and increase confidence of models of the status of biodiversity with various scenarios of environmental pressures, such as climate change and underlying drivers of change. To fulfil this objective, the use of taxonomic and associated information on ecosystems, including genetic data, must be reflected in the sixth national report by Parties. This action may also reveal missing information for the period beyond 2020. This action addresses Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 19. This action contributes to achieving goals 3, 4 and 5 of the GTI Capacity-building Strategy - *generate maintain, share and utilize* taxonomic information.

Relevant activities in the programme of work on the GTI:

Planned activity 7: Develop a coordinated global taxonomy information system.

Output of the action: Increased capacity of Parties to make science-based decisions utilizing information on the status of biodiversity and potential loss/restoration of species, habitat or ecosystems under the given policy-relevant scenarios.

⁴⁸ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-04/information/cop-04-inf-28-en.pdf>.

Action 9: Facilitation of all-taxa inventories in targeted national, regional and subregional priority areas such as biodiversity hot spots, key biodiversity areas, protected areas, community-conserved areas, sustainable biodiversity management zones, and socio-ecological production landscapes considered under the *Satoyama* Initiative and other programmes in which biodiversity inventories are a priority for decision-making.

Rationale: This is a catalytic action of the GTI Capacity-building Strategy, which intends to accelerate the generation of taxonomic information needed by Parties to make scientifically informed decisions on conservation and management of biodiversity. In addition, it supports the engagement of local stakeholders in biodiversity inventories. Taxonomic knowledge will be widely shared. This action enhances the involvement of taxonomists and other citizens to support conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and increase taxonomic capacity beyond 2020. Projects may also include inventory, characterization and monitoring of the genetics of domesticated species in their production environments, such as on farm, in forests, and in aquaculture facilities, as well as wildlife, as appropriate, by 2019. Microbial diversity should be included where possible. Species inventories could be initiated as a priority in areas where basic species occurrence information is already available and accessible, with a view to supporting the development of national action plans and promoting conservation, sustainable use and access and benefit-sharing at the national level.

This action addresses Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 19 and contributes to achieving all five goals of the GTI Capacity-building Strategy - to *appreciate, identify* and *prioritize, generate, maintain* and *utilize* the taxonomic knowledge and information.

Relevant activities in the programme of work on the GTI:

Planned activity 4: Public awareness and education.

Planned activity 6: Strengthening of existing networks for regional cooperation in taxonomy.

Planned activity 14: Access and benefit-sharing.

All of the planned activities under operational objective 4.

Output of the action: Increased capacity to generate and share taxonomic information. Engagement of stakeholders in inventories. Enhancement of citizen science. Contribution to communication education and public awareness for biodiversity.

Action 10: Between 2018 and 2020, using, *inter alia*, the Aichi Biodiversity Target indicators relevant to taxonomy, evaluate the progress in the GTI Capacity-building Strategy at the national, subregional, regional and global levels with a view to sustaining them beyond 2020.

Rationale: This action seeks to ensure long-term capacity-building activities at all levels. At its meeting in 2020, the Conference of the Parties will conduct a review of the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. At that time, capacity-building achievements in taxonomy should be assessed in parallel with progress on the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Using the proposed indicators for taxonomy,⁴⁹ progress on Target 19 and other relevant targets can be assessed by countries partaking in national and/or regional taxonomy initiatives, as well as the progress reported by Parties and other Governments. Some

⁴⁹ An indicative list of indicators was agreed through SBSTTA recommendation XV/1.

possible additional indicators are: (i) process indicators: number of trained people, number of people utilizing their taxonomic skills after the training, and number of workshops organized; (ii) output indicators: number of training materials produced, number of taxonomic tools, and number of outcome-oriented deliverables of the programme of work achieved; and (iii) results/progress indicators: increase in the number of taxonomic studies published (globally, per region), the number of institutions with strengthened infrastructure and the number of job opportunities for taxonomists increased. This action addresses all Aichi Biodiversity Targets, particularly 1 and 19. The review of the GTI Capacity-Building Strategy will provide substantive information to be considered in the formulation of strategies beyond 2020.

Relevant activities in the programme of work on the GTI: Planned activity 5 but also relevant to all other planned activities of the programme of work.

Output of the action: Review of implementation of the GTI Capacity-building Strategy. Information for Parties to develop the Strategy beyond 2020.

E. Implementation, monitoring, review and evaluation

7. The GTI Capacity-Building Strategy will be implemented in support of the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative and within the broader framework of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Accordingly, the provisions on implementation, monitoring, review and evaluation contained in section V and the support mechanisms in section VI of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (decision X/2) apply to the implementation of the programme of work for the GTI and the GTI Capacity-Building Strategy.

XI/30. Incentive measures*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Takes note* of the progress reported by Parties and other Governments in implementing decision X/44 on incentive measures, thereby contributing to implementing of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and in particular Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2, 3 and 4, as well as the Strategy for Resource Mobilization;

2. *Notes* existing efforts by a number of Parties to prepare national studies on the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity, and *encourages* other Parties and Governments to also consider, as appropriate, the preparation of such studies, making use of the findings of the international study on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) and of similar work at the national or regional levels, involving all relevant stakeholders, and to identify mechanisms and measures to integrate the values of biodiversity into relevant national and local policies, programmes and planning processes, as well as reporting systems, in a manner adapted to national circumstances;

3. *Cognizant* of the need to feed the results of these studies into national policy development and implementation in a systematic and coherent manner, *invites* Parties and other Governments that plan to undertake national studies on the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity to ensure that these studies and the revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans are mutually supportive;

4. *Noting* the considerable analytical work that has already been undertaken on harmful incentives by international organizations and initiatives such as the United Nations Environment Programme, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and the World Trade Organization:

(a) *Invites* Parties and other Governments to develop and apply tools to identify incentives that are harmful for biodiversity, as well as methods to monitor progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 3, using the relevant indicator of the strategy for resource mobilization (decision X/3, paragraph 7, indicator 13);

(b) *Emphasizes* that conducting studies for the identification of incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity need not delay immediate policy action in cases where candidates for elimination, phase out or reform are already known, taking into account national socio-economic conditions;

(c) *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to take appropriate action in these cases, in the form of elimination or initiation of phase out or reform, taking into account national socio-economic conditions, including by seizing opportunities arising within the review cycles of existing sectoral policies, both at national and regional levels;

(d) *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant international organizations to submit to the Executive Secretary information on obstacles encountered in implementing options identified for eliminating, phasing out or reforming incentives that are harmful for biodiversity;

5. *Recognizes* that eliminating, phasing out or reforming incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity will make positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity more effective and/or less costly;

6. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to take into consideration, in their policy planning, the linkages between the elimination, phase out or reform of harmful incentives, including subsidies, and the promotion of positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, including in revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans, taking into account national socio-economic conditions;

7. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to consider, in accordance with the objectives of revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans, inclusion of specific criteria on biodiversity in national procurement plans, national strategies for sustainable consumption and production, and similar planning frameworks, as a contribution to implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 4 and to strengthening the science base and methodologies to enable this to be done more effectively;

8. *Encourages* Parties to engage the private sector on ways and means to contribute to national implementation of the Convention, such as through the establishment of business and biodiversity platforms/networks and the development of tools to promote the consideration of biodiversity in business activities, including guidance to assist businesses in reporting their environmental impacts, in particular impacts on biodiversity, and to support related international initiatives;

9. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and initiatives, and bilateral and multilateral funding organizations to develop proposals for extending longer-term technical support and capacity-building on valuation methodologies and the integration of the values of biodiversity into relevant national and local policies, programmes and planning processes, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as reporting systems, including national accounting, as appropriate;

10. *Notes* the support of international organizations and initiatives, including, among others, the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Bank and its Global Partnership for Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services, the World Trade Organization, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the International Union for Conservation of Nature, to efforts at the global, regional and national levels in identifying and eliminating, phasing out or reforming incentives that are harmful to biodiversity, in promoting positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, and in assessing and mainstreaming the values of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services, and *invites* these and other relevant organizations and initiatives to continue and further intensify this work, including continued support for capacity-building at the national level;

11. *Takes note* of the ongoing work of the United Nations Statistics Commission to include experimental ecosystem accounts in its revised System of Environmental-Economic Accounts, thereby supporting the incorporation of biodiversity, as appropriate, into national accounting, as foreseen by Aichi Biodiversity Target 2;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, with a view to supporting progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular Targets 2, 3 and 4, and to mobilizing resources for biodiversity, to:

(a) Compile the submissions received pursuant to paragraph 4(d), make them available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, and prepare a synthesis report on obstacles encountered in implementing options identified for eliminating, phasing out or reforming incentives that are harmful for biodiversity for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(b) Continue and further strengthen its cooperation with relevant organizations and initiatives, with a view to catalysing, supporting and facilitating further work in identifying and eliminating, phasing out or reforming harmful incentives, in promoting positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, and in assessing and mainstreaming the values of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services;

(c) Continue holding regional capacity-building workshops, in cooperation with relevant organizations and initiatives and, as appropriate, with the participation of relevant experts from finance and planning ministries, to support countries in making use of the findings of the TEEB studies and similar work at national or regional levels and in integrating the values of biodiversity into relevant national and local policies, programmes and planning processes, in a manner adapted to national circumstances, and to support the sharing of pertinent experiences, good practices and lessons learned.

XI/31. Administration of the Convention and budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2013-2014

The Conference of the Parties

Recalling decision X/45 of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties,

1. *Expresses* its appreciation to Canada as the host country for its significantly enhanced support to the Secretariat and welcomes its annual contribution of US\$ 1,126,162 for 2012, to be increased at 2 per cent per year, from the host country Canada and the Province of Quebec to the operation of the Secretariat, of which 83.5 per cent has been allocated per annum to offset contributions from the Parties to the Convention for the biennium 2013-2014;⁵⁰
2. *Decides* that the trust funds (BY, BE, BZ VB) for the Convention should be extended for a period of two years, beginning 1 January 2014 and ending 31 December 2015 and requests the Executive Director of UNEP to seek the approval of the Governing Council for their extension;
3. *Approves* a core (BY) programme budget of \$12,994,100 for the year 2013 and of \$13,580,800 for the year 2014 for the purposes listed in the Tables 1a and 1b below;
4. *Adopts* the scale of assessments for the apportionment of expenses for 2013 and 2014 as contained in the Table 6 below;
5. *Approves* a Secretariat staffing table for the programme budget contained in Table 2 below;
6. *Decides*, except as otherwise noted in the staffing table, to share the costs of Secretariat services that are common to the Convention of the Biological Diversity and the Biosafety Protocol in the ratio of 85:15 for the biennium 2013-2014;
7. *Reaffirms* a working capital reserve at a level of 5 per cent of the core programme budget (BY Trust Fund) expenditure, including programme support costs;
8. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to enter into commitments up to the level of the approved budget, drawing on available cash resources, including unspent balances, contributions from previous financial periods and miscellaneous income;
9. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to transfer resources among the programmes between each of the main appropriation lines set out in Table 1a below up to an aggregate of 15 per cent of the total programme budget, provided that a further limitation of up to a maximum of 25 per cent of each such appropriation line shall apply;
10. *Invites* all Parties to the Convention to note that contributions to the core programme budget (BY) are due on 1 January of the year in which these contributions have been budgeted for, and to pay them promptly, and urges Parties in a position to do so, to pay by 1 December of the year 2012 for the calendar year 2013 and by 1 October 2013 for the calendar year 2014, the contributions set out in Table 6 (scale of assessment) below and in this regard requests that Parties be notified of the amount of their contributions as early as possible in the year preceding the year in which the contributions are due;

⁵⁰ Pending approval of the Host Country Agreement.

11. *Notes with concern* that a number of Parties have not paid their contributions to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2011 and prior years;

12. *Urges* Parties that have still not paid their contributions to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2011 and prior years; to do so without delay and requests the Executive Secretary to publish and regularly update information on the status of contributions to the Convention's Trust Funds (BY, BE, BZ and VB);

13. *Decides* that with regard to contributions due from 1 January 2005 onwards, Parties whose contributions are in arrears for two (2) or more years will not be eligible to become a member of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties; this will only apply in the case of Parties that are not least developed countries or small island developing States;

14. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to enter into arrangements with any Party whose contributions are in arrears for two or more years to mutually agree on a "schedule of payments" for such a Party, to clear all outstanding arrears, within six years depending on the financial circumstances of the Party in arrears and pay future contributions by the due date, and report on the implementation of any such arrangement to the next meeting of the Bureau and to the Conference of the Parties;

15. *Decides* that a Party with an agreed arrangement in accordance with paragraph 14 above and that is fully respecting the provisions of that arrangement will not be subject to the provisions of paragraph 13 above;

16. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and *invites* the President of the Conference of the Parties through a jointly signed letter to notify Parties whose contributions are in arrears and to invite them to take timely action;

17. *Takes note of* the funding estimates for the:

(a) Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BE) for Additional Voluntary Contributions in Support of Approved Activities for the Biennium 2013-2014 specified by the Executive Secretary and included in Table 3 below;

(b) Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BZ) for Facilitating Participation of Developing Country Parties, in particular the Least Developed and the Small Island Developing States, as well as Parties with Economies in Transition, for the biennium 2013-2014, as specified by the Executive Secretary and included in Table 4 below,

and *urges* Parties to make contributions to those funds and to the VB Trust Fund for participation of indigenous and local communities in the activities of the Convention (see Table 5 below);

18. *Invites* States not Parties to the Convention, as well as governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other sources, to make contributions to the appropriate trust funds of the Convention;

19. *Reaffirms* the importance of full and active participation of the developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as Parties with economies in transition, in the activities of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and *requests* the Secretariat to remind Parties of the need to contribute to the Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BZ) at least six months prior to the ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties, reflecting on the financial need, and *urges* Parties in the position to do so to ensure that the contributions are paid at least three months before the Conference of the Parties meets;

20. *Takes note of* the request of the COP-MOP/6, as set out in decision BS-VI/7 paragraph 20, to the COP to “explore the possibility of merging the BI Voluntary Trust Fund, which facilitates participation of Parties in the Biosafety Protocol, with the BZ Voluntary Trust Fund, which facilitates participation of Parties in the Convention process, taking into account advice to be provided by the Executive Secretary and the Executive Director of UNEP”;

21. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare a report on possible implications for the Convention budget resulting from the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol and the application of its Article 28 (3) and submit that report to ICNP-3, the COP/MOP, and COP-12;

22. *Welcomes* the information provided by the Executive Secretary on the measurable indicators of achievements and performance for the programme budget, set out in annex II to decision X/45 and requests the Executive Secretary to continue to report on these indicators and to suggest possible improvements to them to the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting aimed at promoting results based management and budgeting notwithstanding the need for a programme budget;

23. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare and submit a budget for Secretariat services and the programme of work of the Convention for the biennium 2015-2016 for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting, and to provide five practical and rigorous alternatives for the BY Trust Fund budget based on:

(a) Making an assessment of the required rate of growth for the programme budget BY Trust Fund;

(b) Increasing the core programme budget (BY Trust Fund) from 2013-2014 level by 7.5 per cent in nominal terms;

(c) Increasing the core programme budget (BY Trust Fund) to an amount that represents a 7.5 per cent increase in nominal terms of the combined total of the BY and any distinct costs of the Nagoya Protocol over the BY Trust Fund total amount for 2013–2014;

(d) Maintaining the core programme budget (BY Trust Fund) at the 2013-2014 level in nominal terms;

(e) Setting a core programme budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2015-2016 that maintains the combined total of BY Trust Fund and any distinct costs for the Nagoya Protocol at the same nominal total amount as the BY Trust Fund for 2013–2014;

24. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to seek further operational efficiencies in the biennium 2013-2014 and in the organization of the COP and ABS COP/MOP and to report thereon at COP-12 and ABS COP/MOP-1;

25. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to undertake an in-depth functional review of the Secretariat, in consultation with the Executive Director of UNEP, with a view to updating its structure and the grading of posts to the Strategic Plan’s focus on implementation by Parties and report to the Parties at at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

26. *Recalls* decision III/24, paragraph 10, and instead *requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare and submit to Parties a report on the administration of the Convention, including such matters as staff lists, status of contributions, progress on the implementation of the work programme and financial expenditures, every six months;

27. *Notes* with concern and regret that the core programme budget (BY) does not contain adequate finance for all five intersessional priority meetings identified by the Parties for the biennium 2013-14, which has resulted in finance for the ICNP-3 and Article 8(j) meetings being dependent on generous voluntary funding which is not always as predictable as the core budget and, therefore, *decides* that the allocation of funds from voluntary budget (BE) for intersessional meetings identified as a priority by the Parties should not become standard practice in future budgets;

28. *Welcomes* the generous offer to fund an intersessional meeting on ICNP-3 by the Government of Japan and the generous offers to fund an Article 8(j) meeting in 2013 made by the Governments of Denmark, Finland, India, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sweden and by the African Group;

29. *Invites* the Executive Secretary to bear in mind the need for periodic review of classification of staff positions, subject to the UN Staff Rules and Regulations and within the limits of available positions in Table 2 staffing decisions, including upgrading and downgrading, taking into account the functional review in paragraph 25 giving priority in undertaking the review to the post of national reporting and doing so in a timely manner.

Table 1a
Biennium budget of the Trust Fund for the Convention on Biological Diversity 2013-2014

Expenditures	2013 (US\$ thousands)	2014 (US\$ thousands)	TOTAL (US\$ thousands)
I Programmes			
Office of the Executive Secretary	1,193.6	1,275.7	2,469.3
Scientific, technical and technological matters	2,509.7	2,549.7	5,059.4
Social, economic and legal matters	2,059.8	2,099.8	4,159.5
Outreach and Major Groups	1,591.0	1,622.5	3,213.5
Implementation and Technical Support	1,158.9	1,522.3	2,681.2
Resource management and conference services	2,910.2	2,948.5	5,858.6
Sub-total (I)	11,423.1	12,018.4	23,441.5
II Programme support charge 13%	1,485.0	1,562.4	3,047.4
GRAND TOTAL (I + II)	12,908.1	13,580.8	26,488.9
III Working capital reserve	86.0		86.0
GRAND TOTAL (I + II + III+IV)	12,994.1	13,580.8	26,574.9
<i>Less contribution from the host country⁵¹</i>	959.2	978.3	1,937.5
<i>Less savings from previous years</i>	300.0	300.0	600.0
NET TOTAL (amount to be shared by Parties)	11,735.0	12,302.4	24,037.4

⁵¹ Pending approval of the Host Country Agreement.

Table 1b

**Biennium budget of the Trust Fund for the Convention on Biological Diversity 2013-2014
(by object of expenditure)**

Expenditures		2013	2014	<i>TOTAL</i>
		<i>(US\$ thousands)</i>	<i>(US\$ thousands)</i>	<i>(US\$ thousands)</i>
A.	Staff costs ⁵²	8,213.0	8,389.9	16,602.9
B.	Bureau meetings	130.0	190.0	320.0
C.	Travel on official business	410.0	410.0	820.0
D.	Consultants/subcontracts	100.0	100.0	200.0
E.	Meetings ^{53, 54, 55, 56}	950.0	1,290.0	2,240.0
F.	Public awareness materials	90.0	90.0	180.0
G.	Temporary assistance/Over time	100.0	100.0	200.0
H.	Rent and associated costs ⁵⁷	982.6	1,000.9	1,983.6
I.	General operating expenses	447.5	447.5	895.1
	Sub-total (I)	11,423.1	12,018.4	23,441.5
II	Programme support charge 13%	1,485.0	1,562.4	3,047.4
	<i>SUB-TOTAL (I + II)</i>	12,908.1	13,580.8	26,488.9
III	Working capital reserve	86.0		86.0
	<i>GRAND TOTAL (I + II + III)</i>	12,994.1	13,580.8	26,574.9
	<i>Less contribution from the host country</i>	959.2	978.3	1,937.5
	<i>Less savings from previous years</i>	300.0	300.0	600.0
	<i>NET TOTAL (amount to be shared by Parties)</i>	11,735.0	12,302.4	24,037.4

⁵² Includes 85% of 1P5, 1 P4, 3 P3 and 2 GS posts shared with the Biosafety Protocol and 50% 1P4 shared with Biosafety Protocol.

⁵³ Eighth meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j)-8 funded by African Group (US\$50,000); Denmark (US\$50,000); Finland (US\$50,000); India (US\$90,000); Norway (\$50,000); Rep. of Korea (US\$50,000); Sweden (US\$100,000) as a back-to-back meeting (US\$340,000).

⁵⁴ Third meeting of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee on the Nagoya Protocol funded by Japan as stand alone meeting at US\$450,000.

⁵⁵ Priority meetings to be funded from the core budget:

- Seventeenth and Eighteenth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice
- Fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity
- Twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention
- First meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol

⁵⁶ Budget for COP-12 divided between both years of the biennium.

⁵⁷ Shared in ratio of 85:15 with Biosafety Protocol general operating expenses.

Table 2

<i>Secretariat staffing requirements from the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for the biennium 2013-2014</i>		2013	2014
A	Professional and higher categories		
	ASG	1	1
	D-1	4	4
	P-5	4	4
	P-4 ⁵⁸	14.5	14.5
	P-3	8	8
	P-2	1	1
	Total Professional and higher categories	32.5	32.5
B.	Total General Service category	27.0	27.0
TOTAL (A + B)		59.5	59.5

⁵⁸ 50% of 1 P-4 shared with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

Table 3

**RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FROM THE SPECIAL VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND (BE) FOR
ADDITIONAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN SUPPORT OF APPROVED ACTIVITIES FOR THE
2013-2014 BIENNIUM (Thousands of United States dollars)**

<i>I. Description</i>	2013-2014
1. Meetings/Workshops	
<i>Scientific Technical and Technological Matters</i>	
Inland waters biodiversity	100
Marine and coastal biodiversity	320
Protected areas	60
Sustainable use	60
Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	50
Monitoring, indicators, GBO-4	75
Health and biodiversity	60
Ecosystem Restoration	60
Regional workshops on inland waters biodiversity	450
Regional workshops on marine and coastal biodiversity	880
Regional workshops on climate change	130
Regional workshops on protected areas	1,000
Workshop on scientific assessments	80
Regional workshops on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	200
Regional workshops on Invasive Alien species	180
Regional workshops on the Global Taxonomy Initiative	500
Regional workshops on Health and Biodiversity	320
Regional workshops on Sustainable use	300
Regional workshops on REDD+	460
Workshop on Impact assessment	70
Regional workshops on ecosystem restoration	1,000
<i>Social, Economic and Legal Matters (SEL)</i>	
Expert meeting on <i>sui generis</i> systems for traditional knowledge	80
Expert meetings on Indicators	240
Expert meeting on UNPFII recommendations	70
Expert meetings on cities and biodiversity	
Regional workshops on economics, trade and incentives measures	450
Regional workshop on cities and biodiversity	75
Regional workshop South-South Cooperation	60
Workshop on Technology Transfer	50
Regional Capacity-building ILC Workshops	400
Regional and subregional workshops on ILC tourism development	200
<i>Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing</i>	
Expert meetings on the Nagoya Protocol	255
Regional and subregional capacity-building workshops of the international regime on access and benefit-sharing	480
<i>Implementation, Technical Support, Outreach and Major Groups</i>	
NBSAPs regional/subregional workshops	2000
Expert group on poverty and biodiversity	60
Expert meetings on business and biodiversity	160
CHM Informal Advisory Committee meeting	30
CEPA -Interim Advisory Committee meetings	60
Regional workshops on National Reporting	400
Regional workshop on the Clearing-House Mechanism	70
Regional workshops on resource mobilization	150
CEPA Regional workshops	560

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Gender Mainstreaming Workshop	40
Poverty Eradication meetings/workshops	80
2. Staff*	
Programme Officer (P-4) – Health and biodiversity	403.9
Programme Officer (P-4) –Business and biodiversity	403.9
Programme Officer (P-3) – Technology transfer	331.9
Programme Officer (P-3) – Gender Issues	400
Associate Programme Officer (P-2) – Forest	262.5
Associate Programme Officer (P-2) – Art. 8(J)	262.5
Associate Programme Officer (P-2) – REDD+	262.5
Associate Programme Officer (P-2) – Marine and coastal	262.5
Associate Programme Officer (P-2) – Monitoring, Indicators & GBO-4	262.5
Associate Programme Officer (P-2) – ABS	262.5
Associate Programme Officer (P-2) – Resource mobilization	262.5
Programme Assistant (GS)- Monitoring, Indicators & GBO-4	144.3
Programme Assistant (GS)- Marine and coastal	144.3
Programme Assistant (GS)- Article 8(j) –Language support	144.3
3. Travel costs	
Marine and coastal biodiversity	170
Agriculture / Biofuels	0
Health	50
Forests	20
REDD+	140
Protected areas	30
Climate change	35
Sustainable use	85
Scientific assessments	40
Ecosystem restoration	30
Impact assessment	25
Invasive alien species	40
GTI	60
Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	40
NBSAP	80
ABS	120
Incentive measures	20
Indicators	10
Technology transfer	20
South-South Cooperation	15
Article 8(j) and related provisions	10
Biological and cultural diversity	20
Cities and biodiversity	15
Island and Biodiversity	15
National reports	40
Business and biodiversity	150
Gender mainstreaming	20
Resource mobilization	100
Financial mechanism	50
CEPA	100
Poverty Eradication	40
4. Resource persons	
<i>Short-term Staff/Temporary Assistance</i>	
Agriculture/Biofuels	120
Health	60

* Funding pledged by the European Commission for 1 P-2 post on the ABS-CH in 2014. Funding pledged by Switzerland and Japan for 1 P-3 post on the ABS-CH in 2014.

Inland waters	120
Protected areas	180
REDD+	10
Sustainable use	20
Gender Mainstreaming	20
Poverty Eradication	120
<i>Consultants:</i>	
Inland waters	50
Marine and coastal	970
Agriculture/Biofuels	50
Forests	30
Monitoring, Indicators & GBO-4	430
GSPC	80
Protected areas	125
Health	80
REDD+	110
Climate Change	65
Sustainable use	80
Invasive alien species	80
Global taxonomy initiative	20
Technology transfer	40
Economics, trade and incentive measures	30
Article 8(j) and related provisions	90
Biological and cultural diversity	37
Cities and biodiversity	10
South-South Cooperation	20
Islands and Biodiversity	255
National Reports	200
Poverty Eradication	155
Clearing House Mechanism	40
Business and Biodiversity	80
Resource mobilization	430
CEPA	350
5. Publications/ Report preparation/printing	
Inland waters	90
Marine and coastal	88
Protected areas	725
Ecosystem restoration	60
Monitoring, Indicators & GBO-4 **	460
Dry and Sub-Humid lands	16
Climate Change	45
Sustainable Use	100
Health	70
Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	40
Invasive Alien Species	430
Global taxonomy initiative	10
REDD+	75
Access and Benefit-sharing	20
Incentive measures	5
Technology transfer	10
Article 8(j) and related provisions	45
Biological and cultural diversity	95
South-South Cooperation	20

** US\$100,000 pledged by the EC for the GBO-4.

Islands and Biodiversity	15
Agriculture/Biofuels	25
Business and biodiversity	60
Resource mobilization	50
CEPA -Targeted education and public awareness materials and activities	200
Gender mainstreaming	40
Poverty Eradication	80
6. Activities	
UN Decade on Biodiversity	520
Translation of CHM in 6 UN languages	100
CEPA	220
Technical Assistance - UNCCD	250
Sub-total I	26,246.1
II. Programme support costs (13%)	3,412.0
TOTAL COST (I + II)	29,658.1

Table 4

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FROM THE SPECIAL VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND (BZ) FOR FACILITATING PARTICIPATION OF PARTIES IN THE CONVENTION PROCESS FOR THE 2013–2014 BIENNIUM

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Description</i>	2013	2014
<i>I. Meetings</i>		
Twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties		1,000.0
Regional meetings in preparation for the Conference of the Parties (COP-12)		100.0
Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice	600.0	600.0
Open-ended Ad hoc Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity		300.0
Ad-hoc Open-ended Working Group meeting on Article 8(j)	300.0	
Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing	600.0	
Meeting of the Parties of the Nagoya Protocol		600.0
<i>Subtotal I</i>	1,500.0	2,600.0
<i>II. Programme support costs (13%)</i>	195.0	338.0
TOTAL COST (I + II)	1,695.0	2,938.0

Table 5

INDICATIVE RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FROM THE VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND (VB) FOR FACILITATING PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE CONVENTION PROCESS FOR THE 2013–2014 BIENNIUM

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Description</i>	2013	2014
<i>I. Meetings</i>		
Support to indigenous and local communities	200.0	300.0
<i>Subtotal I</i>	200.0	300.0
<i>II. Programme support costs (13%)</i>	26.0	39.0
TOTAL COST (I + II)	226.0	339.0

Table 6

Contributions to the Trust Fund for the Convention on Biological Diversity for the biennium 2013-2014

Member Country	UN scale of assessments 2012 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2013 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2012 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2014 US\$	Total contributions 2013-2014 US\$
Afghanistan	0.004	0.005	587	0.004	0.005	615	1,202
Albania	0.010	0.013	1,467	0.010	0.013	1,538	3,005
Algeria	0.128	0.160	18,779	0.128	0.160	19,687	38,466
Angola	0.010	0.010	1,173	0.010	0.010	1,230	2,404
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.003	293	0.002	0.003	308	601
Argentina	0.287	0.359	42,106	0.287	0.359	44,142	86,249
Armenia	0.005	0.006	734	0.005	0.006	769	1,503
Australia	1.933	2.417	283,594	1.933	2.417	297,307	580,901
Austria	0.851	1.064	124,852	0.851	1.064	130,889	255,741
Azerbaijan	0.015	0.019	2,201	0.015	0.019	2,307	4,508
Bahamas	0.018	0.023	2,641	0.018	0.023	2,769	5,409
Bahrain	0.039	0.049	5,722	0.039	0.049	5,998	11,720
Bangladesh	0.010	0.010	1,173	0.010	0.010	1,230	2,404
Barbados	0.008	0.010	1,174	0.008	0.010	1,230	2,404
Belarus	0.042	0.053	6,162	0.042	0.053	6,460	12,622
Belgium	1.075	1.344	157,715	1.075	1.344	165,342	323,057
Belize	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Benin	0.003	0.004	440	0.003	0.004	461	902
Bhutan	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Bolivia	0.007	0.009	1,027	0.007	0.009	1,077	2,104
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.014	0.018	2,054	0.014	0.018	2,153	4,207
Botswana	0.018	0.023	2,641	0.018	0.023	2,769	5,409
Brazil	1.611	2.014	236,353	1.611	2.014	247,782	484,135
Brunei-Darussalam	0.028	0.035	4,108	0.028	0.035	4,307	8,415
Bulgaria	0.038	0.048	5,575	0.038	0.048	5,845	11,420
Burkina Faso	0.003	0.004	440	0.003	0.004	461	902
Burundi	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Cambodia	0.003	0.004	440	0.003	0.004	461	902
Cameroon	0.011	0.014	1,614	0.011	0.014	1,692	3,306
Canada	3.207	4.009	470,505	3.207	4.009	493,257	963,762
Cape Verde	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Chad	0.002	0.003	293	0.002	0.003	308	601
Chile	0.236	0.295	34,624	0.236	0.295	36,298	70,922
China	3.189	3.987	467,864	3.189	3.987	490,488	958,352
Colombia	0.144	0.180	21,127	0.144	0.180	22,148	43,275
Comoros	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Congo	0.003	0.004	440	0.003	0.004	461	902
Cook Islands	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Costa Rica	0.034	0.043	4,988	0.034	0.043	5,229	10,218
Cote d'Ivoire	0.010	0.013	1,467	0.010	0.013	1,538	3,005
Croatia	0.097	0.121	14,231	0.097	0.121	14,919	29,150
Cuba	0.071	0.089	10,417	0.071	0.089	10,920	21,337
Cyprus	0.046	0.058	6,749	0.046	0.058	7,075	13,824
Czech Republic	0.349	0.436	51,202	0.349	0.436	53,678	104,881
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.007	0.009	1,027	0.007	0.009	1,077	2,104

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Member Country	UN scale of assessments 2012 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2013 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2012 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2014 US\$	Total contributions 2013-2014 US\$
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.003	0.004	440	0.003	0.004	461	902
Denmark	0.736	0.920	107,980	0.736	0.920	113,201	221,181
Djibouti	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Dominica	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Dominican Republic	0.042	0.053	6,162	0.042	0.053	6,460	12,622
Ecuador	0.040	0.050	5,868	0.040	0.050	6,152	12,021
Egypt	0.094	0.118	13,791	0.094	0.118	14,458	28,249
El Salvador	0.019	0.024	2,788	0.019	0.024	2,922	5,710
Equatorial Guinea	0.008	0.010	1,174	0.008	0.010	1,230	2,404
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Estonia	0.040	0.050	5,868	0.040	0.050	6,152	12,021
Ethiopia	0.008	0.010	1,174	0.008	0.010	1,230	2,404
European Community	2.500	2.500	293,375	2.500	2.500	307,561	600,936
Fiji	0.004	0.005	587	0.004	0.005	615	1,202
Finland	0.566	0.708	83,039	0.566	0.708	87,054	170,093
France	6.123	7.655	898,317	6.123	7.655	941,755	1,840,072
Gabon	0.014	0.018	2,054	0.014	0.018	2,153	4,207
Gambia	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Georgia	0.006	0.008	880	0.006	0.008	923	1,803
Germany	8.018	10.024	1,176,336	8.018	10.024	1,233,218	2,409,554
Ghana	0.006	0.008	880	0.006	0.008	923	1,803
Greece	0.691	0.864	101,378	0.691	0.864	106,280	207,658
Grenada	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Guatemala	0.028	0.035	4,108	0.028	0.035	4,307	8,415
Guinea	0.002	0.003	293	0.002	0.003	308	601
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Guyana	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Haiti	0.003	0.004	440	0.003	0.004	461	902
Honduras	0.008	0.010	1,174	0.008	0.010	1,230	2,404
Hungary	0.291	0.364	42,693	0.291	0.364	44,758	87,451
Iceland	0.042	0.053	6,162	0.042	0.053	6,460	12,622
India	0.534	0.668	78,344	0.534	0.668	82,133	160,477
Indonesia	0.238	0.298	34,917	0.238	0.298	36,606	71,523
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.233	0.291	34,184	0.233	0.291	35,837	70,021
Iraq	0.020	0.025	2,934	0.020	0.025	3,076	6,010
Ireland	0.498	0.623	73,063	0.498	0.623	76,595	149,658
Israel	0.384	0.480	56,337	0.384	0.480	59,062	115,399
Italy	4.999	6.250	733,413	4.999	6.250	768,877	1,502,290
Jamaica	0.014	0.018	2,054	0.014	0.018	2,153	4,207
Japan	12.530	15.665	1,838,300	12.530	15.665	1,927,192	3,765,492
Jordan	0.014	0.018	2,054	0.014	0.018	2,153	4,207
Kazakhstan	0.076	0.095	11,150	0.076	0.095	11,689	22,839
Kenya	0.012	0.015	1,761	0.012	0.015	1,846	3,606
Kiribati	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Kuwait	0.263	0.329	38,585	0.263	0.329	40,451	79,036
Kyrgyzstan	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Latvia	0.038	0.048	5,575	0.038	0.048	5,845	11,420
Lebanon	0.033	0.041	4,841	0.033	0.041	5,076	9,917
Lesotho	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Liberia	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301

Member Country	UN scale of assessments 2012 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2013 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2012 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2014 US\$	Total contributions 2013-2014 US\$
Libya	0.129	0.161	18,926	0.129	0.161	19,841	38,767
Liechtenstein	0.009	0.011	1,320	0.009	0.011	1,384	2,705
Lithuania	0.065	0.081	9,536	0.065	0.081	9,997	19,534
Luxembourg	0.090	0.113	13,204	0.090	0.113	13,843	27,047
Madagascar	0.003	0.004	440	0.003	0.004	461	902
Malawi	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Malaysia	0.253	0.316	37,118	0.253	0.316	38,913	76,031
Maldives	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Mali	0.003	0.004	440	0.003	0.004	461	902
Malta	0.017	0.021	2,494	0.017	0.021	2,615	5,109
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Mauritania	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Mauritius	0.011	0.014	1,614	0.011	0.014	1,692	3,306
Mexico	2.356	2.945	345,653	2.356	2.945	362,367	708,021
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Monaco	0.003	0.004	440	0.003	0.004	461	902
Mongolia	0.002	0.003	293	0.002	0.003	308	601
Montenegro	0.004	0.005	587	0.004	0.005	615	1,202
Morocco	0.058	0.073	8,509	0.058	0.073	8,921	17,430
Mozambique	0.003	0.004	440	0.003	0.004	461	902
Myanmar	0.006	0.008	880	0.006	0.008	923	1,803
Namibia	0.008	0.010	1,174	0.008	0.010	1,230	2,404
Nauru	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Nepal	0.006	0.008	880	0.006	0.008	923	1,803
Netherlands	1.855	2.319	272,151	1.855	2.319	285,311	557,461
New Zealand	0.273	0.341	40,052	0.273	0.341	41,989	82,041
Nicaragua	0.003	0.004	440	0.003	0.004	461	902
Niger	0.002	0.003	293	0.002	0.003	308	601
Nigeria	0.078	0.098	11,444	0.078	0.098	11,997	23,440
Niue	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Norway	0.871	1.089	127,786	0.871	1.089	133,965	261,751
Oman	0.086	0.108	12,617	0.086	0.108	13,227	25,845
Pakistan	0.082	0.103	12,030	0.082	0.103	12,612	24,642
Palau	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Panama	0.022	0.028	3,228	0.022	0.028	3,384	6,611
Papua New Guinea	0.002	0.003	293	0.002	0.003	308	601
Paraguay	0.007	0.009	1,027	0.007	0.009	1,077	2,104
Peru	0.090	0.113	13,204	0.090	0.113	13,843	27,047
Philippines	0.090	0.113	13,204	0.090	0.113	13,843	27,047
Poland	0.828	1.035	121,477	0.828	1.035	127,352	248,829
Portugal	0.511	0.639	74,970	0.511	0.639	78,595	153,565
Qatar	0.135	0.169	19,806	0.135	0.169	20,764	40,570
Republic of Korea	2.260	2.825	331,569	2.260	2.825	347,602	679,171
Republic of Moldova	0.002	0.003	293	0.002	0.003	308	601
Romania	0.177	0.221	25,968	0.177	0.221	27,224	53,192
Russian Federation	1.602	2.003	235,032	1.602	2.003	246,398	481,430
Rwanda	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Saint Lucia	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Saint Vincent and the	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301

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Member Country	UN scale of assessments 2012 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2013 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2012 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2014 US\$	Total contributions 2013-2014 US\$
Grenadines							
Samoa	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
San Marino	0.003	0.004	440	0.003	0.004	461	902
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Saudi Arabia	0.830	1.038	121,771	0.830	1.038	127,659	249,430
Senegal	0.006	0.008	880	0.006	0.008	923	1,803
Serbia	0.037	0.046	5,428	0.037	0.046	5,691	11,119
Seychelles	0.002	0.003	293	0.002	0.003	308	601
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Singapore	0.335	0.419	49,148	0.335	0.419	51,525	100,674
Slovakia	0.142	0.178	20,833	0.142	0.178	21,840	42,674
Slovenia	0.103	0.129	15,111	0.103	0.129	15,842	30,953
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Somalia	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
South Africa	0.385	0.481	56,484	0.385	0.481	59,215	115,699
Spain	3.177	3.972	466,104	3.177	3.972	488,642	954,746
Sri Lanka	0.019	0.024	2,788	0.019	0.024	2,922	5,710
Sudan	0.010	0.010	1,173	0.010	0.010	1,230	2,404
Suriname	0.003	0.004	440	0.003	0.004	461	902
Swaziland	0.003	0.004	440	0.003	0.004	461	902
Sweden	1.064	1.330	156,101	1.064	1.330	163,650	319,751
Switzerland	1.130	1.413	165,784	1.130	1.413	173,801	339,585
Syrian Arab Republic	0.025	0.031	3,668	0.025	0.031	3,845	7,513
Tajikistan	0.002	0.003	293	0.002	0.003	308	601
Thailand	0.209	0.261	30,663	0.209	0.261	32,145	62,808
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.007	0.009	1,027	0.007	0.009	1,077	2,104
Timor-Leste	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Togo	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Tonga	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Trinidad and Tobago	0.044	0.055	6,455	0.044	0.055	6,767	13,223
Tunisia	0.030	0.038	4,401	0.030	0.038	4,614	9,016
Turkey	0.617	0.771	90,521	0.617	0.771	94,898	185,420
Turkmenistan	0.026	0.033	3,815	0.026	0.033	3,999	7,813
Tuvalu	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Uganda	0.006	0.008	880	0.006	0.008	923	1,803
Ukraine	0.087	0.109	12,764	0.087	0.109	13,381	26,145
United Arab Emirates	0.391	0.489	57,364	0.391	0.489	60,138	117,503
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6.604	8.256	968,885	6.604	8.256	1,015,736	1,984,621
United Republic of Tanzania	0.008	0.010	1,174	0.008	0.010	1,230	2,404
Uruguay	0.027	0.034	3,961	0.027	0.034	4,153	8,114
Uzbekistan	0.010	0.013	1,467	0.010	0.013	1,538	3,005
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001	147	0.001	0.001	154	301
Venezuela	0.314	0.393	46,068	0.314	0.393	48,295	94,363
Viet Nam	0.033	0.041	4,841	0.033	0.041	5,076	9,917
Yemen	0.010	0.010	1,173	0.010	0.010	1,230	2,404

Member Country	UN scale of assessments 2012 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2013 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2012 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2014 US\$	Total contributions 2013-2014 US\$
Zambia	0.004	0.005	587	0.004	0.005	615	1,202
Zimbabwe	0.003	0.004	440	0.003	0.004	461	902
TOTAL	80.495	100.000	11,734,993	80.495	100.000	12,302,446	24,037,439

XI/32. Date and venue of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties

1. Welcomes the generous offer of the Government of the Republic of Korea to host the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization;

2. Decides that the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization will be held in the Republic of Korea in the second half of 2014;

3. Calls on Parties to contribute adequate resources to the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating Participation of Parties in the Convention Process (BZ) and to the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating Participation of Parties in the Cartagena Protocol (BI) in a timely manner to ensure full participation by developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as Parties with economies in transition;

4. Invites interested Parties to notify the Executive Secretary in a timely manner of their offers to host the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

XI/33. Tribute to the Government and people of India

We, the participants in the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Having met in Hyderabad from 8 to 19 October 2012 at the gracious invitation of the Government of India,

Deeply appreciating the excellent arrangements made for the meeting and the special courtesy and warm hospitality extended to participants by the Government of India, Andhra Pradesh, the City of Hyderabad, and their people,

Express our sincere gratitude to the Government and people of India for their generosity of spirit and their contribution to the success of this meeting.

*Annex II***CHAIR'S SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE HIGH LEVEL SEGMENT OF THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

(Plenary and Panel Discussions held on 17 and 18 October 2012)

The High Level Segment (HLS) of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CoP-11) convened between 16-18 October 2012 witnessed active and stimulating discussions on the four main themes of the HLS. Nearly, 120 Parties and others made statements including Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Parties, representatives of regional groups, International organizations and Multi stakeholder groups including non-governmental organization, indigenous and local communities, women and youth have held active discussions revolving around four issues and related matters.

On the theme of **status of biological diversity**, it was recognized that biological loss led to livelihood loss resulting in persistence of poverty. Parties indicated the progress made in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets through increase in the forests, coastal and marine protected areas. They also outlined the threats faced by various ecosystems.

On the theme of **activities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity**, participants noted the special programmes and projects initiated at national, subnational and regional level and observed the need to document the wealth of traditional knowledge among indigenous and local communities. In-country initiatives for protection of biodiversity within a legal framework, development of community oriented programmes and activities for awareness and capacity-building have been undertaken to educate stakeholders. There is a need to undertake precautionary approach while adopting biotechnological innovations.

On the theme of **implementation of the strategic plan on biodiversity**, the need to implement biodiversity activities at different levels of governance within a country and the need to ensure substantial financial resources from developed to developing countries, particularly least developed countries and small island developing States and mobilization of domestic resources were underlined. Countries indicated aligning their national plans with Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the need to conserve biodiversity in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. Gender equity was identified as a cross cutting issue in biodiversity related efforts. Parties viewed that valuation of ecosystem services is an important tool in mainstreaming the biodiversity conservation, priorities in the programmes and activities.

On the theme of **status on the ratification of Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and benefit sharing**, participants urged greater political commitment to expedite the process of ratification and the need for new and additional financial resources and technical support for capacity-building initiatives, including innovative financing.

The **four Panel discussions** generated considerable interest. In the Panel on implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, mainstreaming of biodiversity into national policies, involvement of all stakeholders for planning and implementation and support for development of baseline data were emphasized. Substantial financial resources through conventional mechanisms were required.

In the **Panel on biodiversity for livelihoods and poverty reduction**, the need to integrate biodiversity with livelihood security conforming to the principles of inter and intra generational equity and justice, and right's based approach was underlined. Parties agreed to continue discussions related to 'Biodiversity and Livelihoods', and 'Biodiversity and Health' and recommend concrete actions, considering the critical linkages of biodiversity with livelihoods, health and poverty alleviation.

In the **Panel on coastal and marine biodiversity**, the major challenges of conservation such as over fishing, ocean acidification, sea-bed mining, etc. were mentioned and need to regulate such activities was underlined. A differential approach was necessary to deal with artisanal and commercial fishing. There was a suggestion to establish an International Research Centre on Ocean and Marine Resources under the United Nations.

In the **Panel on implementation of the Nagoya Protocol** and access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, participants underlined the ongoing domestic preparatory process in their countries and the benefits such ratification would bring, including addressing the issue of bio-piracy.

Annex III

**SUMMARY REPORT OF THE CITIES FOR LIFE: CITY AND SUBNATIONAL
BIODIVERSITY SUMMIT**

*15 and 16 October, 2012
Hyderabad International Convention Centre
Hyderabad, India*

Hosted by:

Government of India
Government of Andhra Pradesh
Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation

Organized by:

ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development

Supported by

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
Ministry of Environment of Japan
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit - GIZ

The Cities for Life: City and Subnational Biodiversity Summit was held on 15 and 16 October at the Hyderabad International Convention Centre, Hyderabad, State of Andhra Pradesh, India. The event was attended by over 400 participants from 45 countries, including 60 mayors and governors, 200 local and subnational government officers, the Chief Minister and Governor of Andhra Pradesh, the Governor of Aichi Prefecture, Japan, the Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forests of India, the Commissioner and Mayor of the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, among other distinguished guests.

The Summit was a demonstration of local and subnational commitment and contribution to the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the associated Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The inaugural session was opened by the Chief Minister of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Mr. N. Kiran Kumar Reddy, following a welcome by the Executive Secretary of the Convention, Mr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias. The facilitator for the inaugural session was the Commissioner of the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, Mr. M. T. Krishna Babu.

The Summit included a number of panel discussions with over 50 presentations. A panel of representatives from various levels of government from China, India, Japan, and South Africa presented their approaches to vertical cooperation between levels of government. Councillor Alan DeSousa, Vice Chair of the Executive Committee of the City of Montreal, presented a response, by local governments, to the Plan of Action on Local and Subnational Action for Biodiversity endorsed by decision X/22 of the Conference of the Parties, demonstrating local governments' willingness to cooperate with Parties towards achieving the objectives of the Convention and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Another panel demonstrated support for local and subnational governments through high-level representation from a number of international organizations and United Nations agencies. Deputy Mayor of Mexico City, Ms. Martha Delgado, took the opportunity to launch the "Biodiversity in Cities" exhibition, an awareness-raising initiative of the Convention's Advisory Committee of Cities of the Global Partnership on Local and Subnational Action for Biodiversity. Its 37 panels were on display at the interactive fair being held during the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

A comprehensive Memorandum of Understanding was signed between ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability and the Secretariat of the Convention, providing for a diverse range of joint activities over the next two years and supported by the ongoing secondment of a staff member from ICLEI to the Secretariat. The Cities and Biodiversity Outlook was launched at the Summit, with a parallel launch event by the London Natural History Museum, and has been widely disseminated by international and specialized media. This seminal assessment illustrates the links between urbanization and biodiversity called for by decision X/22, and was produced by the Stockholm Resilience Center, the Secretariat of the Convention and ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability with the support of several donors, including the Japan Biodiversity Fund, with contributions by over 120 experts from across the world.

At the beginning of the second day, in the plenary session, Mr. E. S. L. Narasimhan, Governor of Andhra Pradesh, accompanied by other distinguished guests, inaugurated the parallel Subnational Biodiversity Summit. The half-day parallel session of subnational governments was hosted by the Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development and reported its conclusions to the Summit. The focus of this session was identification of specific proposals for collaboration between them on the basis of the common experiences and challenges they face. The French region of Rhone-Alpes and the Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development presented a document review on the link between nature and culture, compiled from a review of more than 20 innovative projects led by subnational governments in their territories. Subnational governments reaffirmed the principle of vertical integration of governance between the local, subnational, national and international level, as well as horizontal integration between environment, health, economic development, tourism and culture.

Subnational governments renewed their commitment to the Advisory Committee of Subnational Governments of the Global Partnership on Local and Subnational Action for Biodiversity and stressed the importance of further facilitating the daily work of this Committee with Member States and with the Convention.

A number of existing and planned initiatives and networks were discussed, including the ICLEI Cities in Biodiversity Hotspots programme, the Urban Biosphere Initiative partnership, Local Action for Biodiversity initiative of ICLEI and IUCN, local implementation of the Coral Triangle Initiative, Medivercities (a Mediterranean network of cities for biodiversity) and the Network of Maritime Innovative Territories (MarITIN) proposed by Brest Metropole Oceane. Completed guidelines for biodiversity communication, education and public awareness and guidelines for the compilation of local biodiversity strategies and action plans which will be produced within the next few months, were also presented. Another panel focused on the science behind local-level biodiversity policy and practice, including updates on the test-bedding of the Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity or City Biodiversity Index, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, the Urban Biodiversity and Design network and its 3rd conference, recently held in Mumbai, a background on ecosystem valuation and The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity initiative, and "studio" workshops that have been conducted around the world by the United Nations University – Institute of Advanced Studies for the improvement of local biodiversity strategy and action plan design. A ceremony was held to celebrate the joining, by a number of Indian and Vietnamese cities, of the ICLEI Local Action for Biodiversity programme. Announcements included a declaration by French subnational authorities and the refurbishment of the Convention website on subnational implementation, thanks in part to a contribution by Brussels Capital Region.

Participants adopted the Hyderabad Declaration on Subnational Governments, Cities and other Local Authorities for Biodiversity (annexed to the report of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties), which supports text discussed under agenda item 5.4. Following an address by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the government of Japan, the Mayor of Hyderabad formally closed the Summit. A ceremony followed, in which a torch was passed by the Mayor of Nagoya, Mr. Takashi Kawamura, to the Mayor of Hyderabad, and from the Governor of Aichi, Mr. Hideaki Ohmura to the Minister of Municipal Administration and Urban Development of Andhra Pradesh, Mr. M. Maheedhar Reddy, symbolizing the change of previous host city and subnational government, to current host city and subnational government. A farewell note by ICLEI Deputy Secretary General, Mr. Gino Van Begin, ended the two-day Summit.

HYDERABAD DECLARATION ON SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENTS, CITIES AND OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR BIODIVERSITY

We, mayors, governors and other high-level officials meeting in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India, on 15-16 October 2012, on the occasion of the Cities for Life: City and Subnational Biodiversity Summit

1. *Recognize* previous key meetings of local and subnational authorities for biodiversity, which have paved the way for this meeting, including the complementary “URBIO” scientific network conference linking science to policy, and its “Mumbai Declaration”,⁵⁹ adopted on 11 October 2012;
2. *Reiterate and insist* that local authorities have a critical role to play in implementing the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and thereby assist national governments in preventing the continuation of biodiversity loss, and we renew our commitment to pursuing this goal;
3. *Renew* the appeal made at the City Biodiversity Summit, held in parallel with the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, in Nagoya, Japan, in 2010, to all local governments of the world and their citizens, as well as the Parties to the Convention and the international community, to support us in this endeavour;
4. *Recognize* the importance of decision X/22 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the associated Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity 2011-2020, which provides guidelines for cooperation between national governments and their local and subnational authorities;
5. *Further recognize* that significant progress has been made with regard to the Plan of Action, by local, subnational and national governments and the organizations, networks and others supporting them, and appeal to national governments to accelerate efforts to cooperate with them and to assist in the mobilization of funding, to achieve these aims;
6. *Express our support* for the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its eleventh meeting of an additional decision on engagement of other stakeholders, major groups and subnational Governments. As a complement to the proposed decision, we hereby commit to playing our part in:
 - (a) Continuing, individually and as networks of local governments, to implement innovative initiatives, such as those highlighted in the *Cities and Biodiversity Outlook*, and which complement the Plan of Action;
 - (b) Working with national governments and others in the development of local and subnational biodiversity strategies and action plans, and mainstreaming biodiversity into land-use and climate change adaptation and mitigation plans, in line with equivalent national level plans, to ensure harmonious and coherent implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
 - (c) Making use of indicators and indicator systems, such as the Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity, to monitor the state of biodiversity at the local and subnational level, partly as a contribution to national reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity;
 - (d) Supporting the activities of the Global Partnership on Local and Subnational Action for Biodiversity, with our support to be further demonstrated through response strategies to complement the Plan of Action;

⁵⁹ http://www.fh-erfurt.de/urbio/httpdocs/content/documents/mumbai_declaration_urbio_2012.pdf.

7. *Express our gratitude* to the Government of India, the Government of Andhra Pradesh, and the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation for hosting the Cities for Life: City and Subnational Biodiversity Summit 2012;

8. *Express the hope* that the next city hosting the meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity will continue the successful examples demonstrated by Curitiba, Bonn and Aichi/Nagoya, providing cities and local authorities worldwide with an essential opportunity to engage with one another and contribute, globally, to the movement towards stemming the tide of biodiversity loss.
