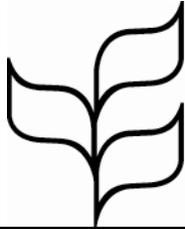




CBD



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/5/Add.3
2 May 2016

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION

First meeting

Montreal, Canada, 2-6 May 2016

Item 7 of the provisional agenda*

**MAINSTREAMING OF BIODIVERSITY ACROSS SECTORS INCLUDING AGRICULTURE,
FORESTS, FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE**

Note by the Executive Secretary

Addendum

INTRODUCTION

The Executive Secretary hereby transmits recommendation XX/15 on mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors including agriculture, forests, fisheries and aquaculture, adopted by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twentieth meeting, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation in formulating its recommendations under agenda item 7 on the strategic actions to enhance implementation, including the mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting.

* UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/1/Rev.1.

**RECOMMENDATION ADOPTED BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC,
TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE**

**XX/15. Mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors including agriculture, forests,
fisheries and aquaculture**

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

Recalling its recommendation XIX/1, which includes elements related to mainstreaming,

Aware that the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its first meeting will be discussing strategic action to enhance implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 with a focus on mainstreaming for biodiversity,

Also aware of the close linkages between mainstreaming in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture sectors to the broader issues to be taken up by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its first meeting, and with a view to removing duplication, *requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to collate the recommendations on mainstreaming from both subsidiary bodies and integrate them into a single document containing a single set of recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting,

1. *Recognizes* that, in addition to agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture and tourism, other sectors, including energy, urban and regional planning, infrastructure, manufacturing industry and mining also impact biodiversity, and *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting consider addressing, at a subsequent meeting, the mainstreaming of biodiversity into these other sectors as well as addressing any further work on mainstreaming;

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

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Articles 6(b) and 10 of the Convention,

Also recalling paragraph 19 of United Nations General Assembly resolution 65/161 of the 2011-2020 United Nations Decade on Biodiversity and its contribution to the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,

Further recalling paragraph 7(c) of decision XII/1, in which Parties noted that the attainment of most of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets will require the implementation of a package of actions, typically including: legal or policy frameworks; socioeconomic incentives aligned with such frameworks; public and stakeholder engagement; monitoring; and enforcement; while ensuring the coherence of policies across sectors and corresponding government ministries,

Recognizing the following:

(a) The opportunities that arise from an integrated and mutually supportive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹ the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,² the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (2008-2018),³ and the Reviewed Strategic Framework 2010-2019 of the Food and

¹ General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015 on “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, annex.

² Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, [Conference of the Parties decision X/2](#), annex.

³ United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Conference of the Parties, eighth session, Madrid, 3-14 September 2007 (see [ICCD/COP\(8\)/16/Add.1](#), decision 3/COP.8).

Agriculture Organization of the United Nations⁴ for the achievement of internationally agreed goals and targets;

(b) The role and relevance of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, as well as the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, in contributing to sustainable food systems and agriculture;

(c) That agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture depend heavily on biodiversity and its components, as well as on the ecosystem functions and services that they underpin, that these sectors also impact on biodiversity through various direct and indirect drivers, and that the consequent loss of biodiversity can impact these sectors negatively, potentially threatening food security and the provision of ecosystem functions and services that are vital to humanity;

Recalling decision V/6 and decision VII/11, in which it recommended that Parties and other Governments promote the application of the ecosystem approach in all sectors with potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems,

Recognizing that the mainstreaming of biodiversity across forests, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, among other sectors, is essential for halting the loss of biodiversity and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,

Also recognizing that the benefits from agriculture, forestry fisheries to biodiversity conservation can be significant beyond biodiversity for food and agriculture,

Recalling that relevant guidance in this regard is provided in the programmes of work under the Convention, in particular the programmes of work on agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity and marine and coastal biodiversity,

Noting the relevance of the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity⁵ in enabling indigenous peoples and local communities to further address biodiversity considerations in agriculture, forests, fisheries and aquaculture,

Recognizing that fundamental changes in consumption and production patterns to ensure sustainable production methods, as well as mutually supportive policy, legal, technical and financial measures in the agriculture, forests, fisheries and aquaculture among other sectors, are critical to meeting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Further recognizing that of Sustainable Development Goal 15, target 9, calls for integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts,

Also recognizing that the ecosystem services generated in protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures contribute to the productivity of many sectors, including agriculture, forests, fisheries and aquaculture, and that collaboration with these sectors is required in order to increase connectivity in protected area systems and to avoid or minimize potential adverse impacts of these sectors on protected areas,

Taking into account the report and the conclusions of the International Expert Workshop on Biodiversity Mainstreaming⁶ held in Mexico City from 17 to 19 November 2015, and *expressing* appreciation to the Government of Mexico for hosting the workshop and Switzerland for its support,

⁴ Conference of FAO, Thirty-eighth Session, Rome, 15-22 June 2013, C 2013/7.

⁵ [Decision XII/12, annex](#).

⁶ [UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/INF/52](#).

1. *Urges* Parties, and *invites* other Governments to strengthen their efforts to mainstream conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within and across various sectors, including agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, at all levels and scales, including by involving relevant stakeholders and by taking into account relevant standards and best practice guidance related to biodiversity in these sectors;

2. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, as appropriate:

(a) To reduce and reverse biodiversity loss, through the implementation, as appropriate, of sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies and integrated landscape and seascape management that foster sustainable practices, identify potential measures to contribute to the health and resilience of ecosystems and consider spatial and regional approaches as well as appropriate measures to promote the conservation and restoration of areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, habitats of threatened species, and recovery of endangered species;

(b) To engage with the public and private sectors to promote sustainable consumption, behavioural changes in production and consumption patterns, and to reduce resource waste at all stages of production and consumption in food systems, including through educational and public awareness campaigns;

(c) To create and strengthen cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms that enable biodiversity mainstreaming across agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture and other sectors, and to establish milestones for the mainstreaming of biodiversity in national agendas;

(d) To enhance monitoring of the use of natural resources, such as land, soil and water in all sectors, including agriculture, forests, fisheries and aquaculture, among others, and to improve public access to monitoring data;

[(e) To make use of voluntary certification schemes for sustainably produced goods and services, including in public procurement, as appropriate and in accordance with multilateral trade rules, and, together with relevant organizations, to promote the further development of certification schemes, encouraging that the three pillars of sustainable development be reflected in certification criteria, taking into account the specificities of developing countries;]

3. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to use, as appropriate, existing guidance relating to the Food and Agriculture Organization's Sustainability Assessment of Food and Agriculture Systems Guidelines and the Policy Support Guidelines for the Promotion of Sustainable Production Intensification and Ecosystem Services;⁷ *takes note* of the voluntary guidance on Building a Common Vision for Sustainable Food and Agriculture,⁸ and *encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to apply this guidance, as appropriate;

4. *Takes note* of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security,⁹ endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security and *encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to make use of this guidance, as appropriate, to promote secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests;

5. *Takes note* also of the global plans of action adopted by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and endorsed by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on plant, animal and forest genetic resources;

⁷ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Integrated Crop Management, Vol.19-2013*. <http://www.fao.org/ag/ca/CA-Publications/ICM19.pdf>

⁸ [UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/INF/54](http://www.unep.org/cbd/sbstta/20/INF/54).

⁹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2012. Available at <http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/i2801e/i2801e.pdf>.

Agriculture

6. *Recognizes* the importance of biodiversity to food security and nutrition and its role in human health and well-being, including through the production of food, fibers, biofuels, and medicinal plants, as well as through their contribution to ecosystem processes and mitigation and adaptation to climate change;

7. *Also recognizes* that agriculture depends on biodiversity, as well as on the ecosystem functions and services that it underpins, but also recognizes that some agricultural and rangeland management practices maintain habitats in a variety of agricultural areas that support biodiversity;

8. *Further recognizes* that there are currently many unsustainable agricultural practices that can have significant impacts on biodiversity and habitats;

9. *Recognizes* Sustainable Development Goal 2 which refers to ending hunger, achieving food security, and improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture, and its targets 4 and 5, which refer to sustainable food production systems, and the maintenance of the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species;

10. *Recalls* that, in decision IX/1, it was agreed that the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity, including its three international initiatives on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators, sustainable use of soil biodiversity and biodiversity for food and nutrition continues to provide a relevant framework for achieving the objectives of the Convention;

11. *Also recalls* that one of the conclusions of the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*¹⁰ and its supporting assessments that addressing the pressures on biodiversity resulting from food systems will be crucial in the success of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020,¹¹ and that urgent action to achieve sustainable food systems is needed;

12. *Notes* that the growing demand for food and agricultural commodities will increase the pressures on biodiversity unless those pressures are appropriately addressed;

13. *Encourages* Parties to recognize the importance of the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities for the sustainability of agriculture and to promote community and family farming, alongside agroecology, that is aligned with the world view (cosmovisión) of indigenous peoples and local communities, which upholds diversification and ecological rotation that promotes sustainable production and improving nutrition;

14. [*Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to develop and/or enforce, as appropriate, clear legal frameworks for land use that secure conservation and sustainably use biodiversity and national habitats;]

15. [*Also encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to develop, as appropriate, policy frameworks for land use that reflect the national biodiversity objectives, that guide decision making at various scales and levels of governance to, inter alia, promote sustainable increases in the productivity [and diversification of production] of existing agricultural land and rangeland while enhancing ecosystem functions and services, including those services that contribute to agricultural production (such as pollination, pest control, water provision and erosion control), while also protecting, restoring and sustainably using biodiversity natural habitats and promoting connectivity in the landscape;]

16. [*Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to promote and support, as appropriate, the sustainable and ecological intensification and diversification of agriculture and agro-

¹⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/gbo4/>.

¹¹ [Decision X/2, annex](#).

ecological approaches, including the enhanced use of a diverse range of well-adapted crops and livestock, and their varieties and breeds, and of associated biodiversity in agricultural systems, including pollinators, pest-control organisms and soil organisms that promote nutrient cycling, thereby reducing or replacing the need for chemical inputs;]

17. *Also encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, as appropriate to use an appropriate mix of regulatory and incentive measures aligned with national biodiversity objectives, including the elimination, phasing out and reform of incentives harmful to biodiversity in order, inter alia, to reduce habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation and to increase the efficiency of use of water, fertilizer and pesticides and to avoid their inappropriate use, and to encourage public and private sources of finance to be channelled into practices that improve the sustainability of production while reducing biodiversity loss, and to promote and support the restoration of ecosystems that provide essential services in a way that provides for the needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, does not cause harm to other ecosystems, and consistent with national legislation and international obligations;

18. *Further encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, to reduce loss and waste at all stages of production and consumption in the food system, including reducing post-harvest losses;

19. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments and stakeholders to promote lessons learned and best practices from various sectors, such as campaigns to reduce food waste, and promote sustainable consumption, production and supply chains;

20. *Also encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to maintain genetic diversity of resources for food and agriculture and their landraces and wild relatives as a key pathway to achieving sustainable productivity and nutritional gains, in particular in centres of genetic diversity;

21. *Further encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, as appropriate, to support agricultural development models that are consistent with the Reviewed Strategic Framework 2010-2019 of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations¹² and apply, as appropriate, the voluntary principles for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems approved by the Committee on World Food Security in October 2014,¹³ noting in particular the importance of small-scale family farming, and pastoralism in view of its dominance in terms of food security and nutrition, poverty reduction, social equity in farming and biodiversity conservation efforts;

22. *Welcomes* the private sector initiatives to eliminate deforestation from the production of agricultural commodities and operations across their supply chains, *encourages* more companies to adopt and implement similar commitments, and *invites* Parties, as appropriate, to support these companies to achieve their initiatives;

23. *Welcomes* the assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production carried out by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and *notes* the relevance of decision XIII/--.¹⁴

24. *Notes* the preparation of the “TEEB for Agriculture and Food Interim Report”¹⁵ and of the first “State of the World’s Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture” report by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

25. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and its Committee on Agriculture:

¹² Conference of FAO, Thirty-eighth Session, Rome, 15-22 June 2013, C2013/7.

¹³ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-ml291e.pdf>.

¹⁴ As per Subsidiary Body recommendation XX/9 on the IPBES assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production.

¹⁵ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/INF/18](http://www.unep.org/cbd/sbi/inf/18).

- (a) To further support the development and implementation of measures, guidance and tools to promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the crop, livestock and food and nutrition sectors, with a view to supporting member countries in the transition to sustainable food and agricultural systems;
 - (b) To consider developing a global plan of action on the basis of the State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture report;
 - (c) To provide information on progress to relevant bodies under the Convention;
26. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to implement the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, in a mutually supportive manner;

Forests

27. *Recognizes* the role of forest biodiversity for the maintenance of ecosystem functions that contribute to sustainable development, poverty eradication and human well-being, including through the provision of food, feed, clean water, wood, fibre, fuel, medicine, recreation, as well as the mitigation and adaptation to climate change;
28. *Also recognizes* that there remain forests managed under practices that are not sustainable, with significant negative impacts on biodiversity and habitats;
29. *Further recognizes* Sustainable Development Goal 15 and its target 2 which refers to sustainable management of all types of forests, halting deforestation, restoring degraded forests and substantially increasing afforestation and reforestation;
30. *Notes* Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/33 on the international arrangement on forests beyond 2015, which emphasizes the economic, social and environmental contributions of all types of forests to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in which the Council acknowledged the progress made by countries and stakeholders towards sustainable forest management, taking into account different visions, approaches, models and tools to achieve sustainable development;
31. *Also notes* United Nations General Assembly resolution 62/98, which describes sustainable forest management, and refers to its seven thematic elements, adopted by the United Nations Forum on Forests;
32. *Further notes* the elements of the Durban Declaration,¹⁶ from the XIV World Forestry Congress, which promote the need for a deeper understanding of the integral role of biodiversity in forest ecosystem functioning;
33. *Notes* the Voluntary Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests, the 2009 ITTO/IUCN guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical timber production forests, as well as other relevant tools and guidelines prepared by member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to operationalize sustainable forest management, ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
34. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to give due consideration to biodiversity when implementing actions set out in Article 5 of the Paris Agreement¹⁷ of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

¹⁶ http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/wfc2015/Documents/Durban_Declaration_1.pdf.

¹⁷ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Conference of the Parties, twenty-first session, decision 1/CP.21 (see FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1).

35. *Also encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, as well as relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, to make use of the United Nations forest instrument,¹⁸ and to contribute to the preparation of the 2017-2030 Strategic Plan of the international arrangement on forests, under the United Nations Forum on Forests, ensuring that due consideration is given to biodiversity, with a view to promoting a coherent and coordinated approach to support the achievement of forest-related multilateral commitments and goals, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

36. *Further encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to strengthen efforts to enhance the awareness of all stakeholders and their involvement in the development and implementation of policies and strategies for sustainable forest management, including on measures for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity, recognizing the importance of the practices of indigenous peoples and local communities and the role of natural regeneration in living systems;

37. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to strengthen participation of indigenous peoples and local communities as part of a strategy for forest protection, sustainable use of biodiversity and the welfare and livelihoods of these communities;

38. *Also encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to create enabling conditions and incentivize the adoption of sustainable forest management practices in the forest sector, and *encourages* forest enterprises and forest owners to appropriately integrate sustainable use, conservation and restoration of biodiversity into the development and use of forest management plans, certification schemes or other voluntary mechanisms;

39. *Further encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to develop or enhance monitoring of the impacts of forest activities on biodiversity and to verify progress, through different monitoring methodologies, such as forest monitoring systems that demonstrate the integral health of forest ecosystems;

40. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to strengthen their efforts to establish and maintain and/or develop well-managed and connected national or regional forest protected area networks, giving priority to existing ones, and, where appropriate, to apply spatial and land-use planning tools to identify areas of particular importance to the sustainable use and conservation of forest biodiversity, including in buffer zones;

41. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Committee on Forestry to further support the development and implementation of measures, guidance and tools to promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the forest sector and to consider, on a regular basis, ways and means to further enhance contributions to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and relevant Sustainable Development Goals;

Fisheries and aquaculture

42. *Recognizes* that healthy marine, coastal and inland waters ecosystems and biodiversity are essential to achieving sustainable increases and improved resilience in the provision of food and livelihoods;

43. *Also recognizes* that there are currently a number of fisheries that are not sustainably managed and aquaculture operations and practices with significant negative impacts on biodiversity and habitats;

¹⁸ See General Assembly resolution 70/199 of 22 December 2015.

44. *Further recognizes* Sustainable Development Goal 14 and its targets 2, 4 and 6, which refer to sustainable management and restoration of marine ecosystems, to effective regulation of harvesting, and to prohibition of certain forms of perverse incentives in fisheries, respectively;

45. *Recalls* decision XI/18, *encourages* fisheries management organizations to further consider biodiversity-related matters in fisheries management in line with the ecosystem approach, including through inter-agency collaboration and with the full and meaningful participation of indigenous peoples and local communities;

46. *Also recalls* decisions X/29 and XI/18, in which it emphasized the importance of collaborating with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, regional fisheries bodies and the regional seas conventions and action plans with regard to addressing biodiversity considerations in sustainable fisheries and aquaculture;

47. *Recognizes* that various relevant international instruments, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,¹⁹ the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement,²⁰ the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks,²¹ with respect to their Contracting Parties, and the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries,²² together with accompanying guidelines and plans of actions, represent, for their Contracting Parties, a comprehensive global framework for fisheries policy and management and support mainstreaming of biodiversity in fisheries and aquaculture;

48. *Encourages* Parties, and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations to use available instruments to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 6;

49. *Recalls* paragraph 55 of decision X/29, *encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to ratify the FAO Agreement on Port States Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, adopted in 2009, which provides a means of addressing such fishing activities;

50. *Also recalls* decisions X/29, XI/17 and XII/22, and *calls for* further collaboration and information-sharing among the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and regional fishery bodies regarding the use of scientific information on areas meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and vulnerable marine ecosystems in support of achieving various Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

51. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to use, as appropriate, existing guidance related to the ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture;

52. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments to improve synergies in managing pressures in marine and freshwater environments, including through the implementation of the Priority Actions to Achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for Coral Reefs and Closely Associated Ecosystems;²³

53. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to establish, if necessary, or strengthen existing mechanisms of governance of fisheries, and take biodiversity considerations, in particular the precautionary approach, in line with the preamble of the Convention, fully into account when designing and implementing policies for fishing capacity management and reduction, including measures and regulations with a view to promoting the conservation and recovery of endangered species;

¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

²⁰ <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/003/x3130m/X3130E00.htm>.

²¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2161, No. 37924.

²² <http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/v9878e/v9878e00.htm>.

²³ See [decision XII/23](#).

54. *Also urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and, if appropriate, markets;

55. *Encourages* competent intergovernmental organizations to further strengthen collaboration regarding marine biodiversity and fisheries;

56. *Welcomes* the ongoing cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the Executive Secretary, to improve reporting and support for the implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 6;

57. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Committee on Fisheries to consider and further support the development and implementation of measures, guidance and tools for promoting and supporting the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors;

58. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and *invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to compile, in collaboration, the experiences in mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries, including through the ecosystem approach to fisheries, and make this compilation available prior to the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting;

Further work

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

(a) To strengthen collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant partners in all areas relevant to the implementation of the present decision;

(b) To transmit the present decision for the attention of the Conference and Committees on Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Committee on World Food Security, the United Nations Forum on Forests and other relevant bodies;

(c) To prepare and disseminate to Parties, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant partners, further guidance on the concept of “sustainability” in food and agriculture with regard to biodiversity, and to promote and strengthen support for relevant information-sharing and technology transfer among Parties, in particular for developing countries, building on existing initiatives, where feasible, such as the Satoyama Initiative, consistent with decisions X/32 and XI/25, and consistent with international obligations;

(d) To make existing guidance and tools relevant to addressing biodiversity considerations in relevant sectors, including agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention;

(e) To develop, as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources, messaging approaches on biodiversity mainstreaming for specific target groups related to these sectors, as part of the delivery on the global communication strategy and messaging approaches as set out in decision XII/2;

60. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in cooperation with other relevant partners, to support the implementation of the present draft decision;
