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IMPLICATIONS OF THE KEY FINDINGS OF THE FOURTH EDITION OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE WORK OF THE CONVENTION: POSSIBLE ELEMENTS FOR THE PYEONGCHANG ROADMAP

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Subsidiary Body, at its eighteenth meeting, is expected to review the draft of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and to consider its key findings. The draft executive summary of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook is provided as document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/18/2. The draft of the full GBO-4 report is being issued as an information document (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/18/INF/2) together with supporting technical documents (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/18/INF/8 and 9).
2. This note is intended to assist the Subsidiary Body in considering the implications of the findings of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook for the future work of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The conclusions and recommendations of the Subsidiary Body on this item may inform the consideration of the Conference of the Parties, at its twelfth meeting, on the steps to enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (the “Pyeongchang Roadmap”; see UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.1).
3. This note provides, as potential elements of the Pyeongchang Roadmap, a draft decision for the Conference of the Parties (section II) as well as a draft list of potential key actions to enhance progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (annex I).
4. Additional potential elements of the Pyeongchang Roadmap including, among others, enhanced mechanisms for technical and scientific cooperation, capacity-building, financial resources and the integration of biodiversity into development plans and other national processes, will be developed in the light of the outcomes of the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention. Annex II provides more information on the mandate for the decisions comprising the Pyeongchang Roadmap, how it might be developed, and how the different elements could relate to each other.

* UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/18/1.

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II. ELEMENTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A ROADMAP FOR THE ENHANCED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020

5. The suggested recommendation in the draft executive summary with the main messages of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/18/2) includes the following element:

“Takes note of the implications of the key findings of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook for the future work of the Convention, contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on the implications of the findings of GBO-4 to the work of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/18/2/Add.1) and requests the Executive Secretary to use these as a basis for developing draft elements of a “Pyeongchang Roadmap” for the enhanced implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets for the consideration of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.”

6. In this respect, the Subsidiary Body may wish to:

(a) Recommend that the Conference of the Parties, at its twelfth meeting, consider adopting a decision along the lines set out below, and

(b) Request that the Executive Secretary develop a draft list of potential key actions to enhance progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, on the basis of annex I to this note, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting.

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Recalls* that the purpose of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 is to promote effective implementation of the Convention through a strategic approach, comprising a shared vision, a mission, and strategic goals and targets (“the Aichi Biodiversity Targets”), that will inspire broad-based action by all Parties and stakeholders;

2. *Notes* the conclusions of the draft fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and in particular that:

(a) There has been significant progress towards meeting some components of the majority of the 2015 and 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets but that in most cases this progress will not be sufficient to achieve the targets set unless further decisive action is taken;

(b) Despite the fact that society’s responses to the loss of biodiversity are increasing, additional efforts are required to reduce the pressures on biodiversity and to prevent its continued decline.

3. *Notes* the following general points with regard to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020:

(a) Meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets would contribute significantly to broader global priorities addressed by current discussions on post-2015 sustainable development goals; namely, reducing hunger and poverty, improving human health, ensuring a sustainable supply of energy, food and clean water, contributing to climate-change mitigation and adaptation, combating desertification and land degradation, and reducing vulnerability to disasters;

(b) Actions to achieve the various Aichi Biodiversity Targets should be undertaken in a coherent and coordinated manner; the individual Aichi Biodiversity Targets should not be addressed in isolation. Actions towards certain targets, notably those that address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss, the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, the further development and sharing of information, and the mobilization of financial resources, will have an especially strong influence on the achievement of the other targets;

(c) Attaining most of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets will require implementation of a package of actions, typically including: legal or policy frameworks; socioeconomic incentives aligned to such frameworks; public and stakeholder engagement; monitoring; and enforcement. Coherence of policies across sectors and the corresponding government ministries, is necessary to deliver an effective package of actions;

(d) It will be necessary to broaden political and general support for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the objectives of the Convention. This will require working to ensure that all levels of government and stakeholders across society are aware of the multiple values of biodiversity and related ecosystem services;

(e) Partnerships at all levels are required for effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, to leverage broad-scale actions, to garner the ownership necessary to ensure the mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors of government, society and the economy and to enable synergies in the national implementation of the various multilateral environmental agreements;

(f) There are opportunities to support implementation of the Strategic Plan through enhanced technical and scientific cooperation among Parties. Further capacity-building support will also be needed, especially for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition; and

(g) An overall substantial increase in total biodiversity related funding, in accordance with decision XI/4, is needed for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020.

4. *Recalling* decision XI/22 and resolution 67/212 of the United Nations General Assembly,¹ *highlights* the need for biodiversity to be fully integrated into the post-2015 agenda for sustainable development and *notes*, in this respect, the relevance of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including its 2050 Vision and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

5. *Emphasizing* that in order to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and to progress towards the 2050 Vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, it will be necessary to enhance and accelerate implementation efforts, *urges* Parties and *encourages* other Governments to take comprehensive measures necessary to ensure the full implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and corresponding national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

6. *Further urges* Parties that have not yet done so, to develop or update and implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including national targets, aligned with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

7. *Notes*, in this context, that the thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work of the Convention provide detailed guidance on the implementation of the various elements of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

8. *Emphasizing* that the specific actions needed to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 will vary with national circumstances and priorities, and should be set out in updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans, *encourages* Parties, in prioritizing their actions over the remaining implementation period of the Strategic Plan, to make use of the list of elements in the annex to this decision,² including the potential key actions to enhance progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

¹ “The General Assembly (...) Encourages parties and all stakeholders, institutions and organizations concerned to consider the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the elaboration of the post-2015 United Nations development agenda, taking into account the three dimensions of sustainable development” 61st plenary meeting, 21 December 2012 (A/RES/67/212: “Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development”, paragraph 23)

² Prepared on the basis of annex I to this note.

9. *Recalls* the key scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 identified in SBSTTA recommendation XVII/1, and *reiterates* that, other than the specific gaps identified in that recommendation, there is an abundance of policy support tools and methodologies that could be more widely shared and adapted to Parties' specific needs to enable action to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.³

³ In the draft decision considered by the Conference of the Parties, paragraphs 3 and 4 of SBSTTA recommendation XVII/1 would be inserted here.

Annex I

POSSIBLE KEY ACTIONS FOR THE ENHANCED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

1. The present annex contains possible key actions that countries can take, depending on national circumstances and priorities, to accelerate implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and facilitate achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. It is based on the assessment of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets contained in the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook.
2. The identified actions need to be viewed in relation to the guidance already developed by the Conference of the Parties, including decision X/2 on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its technical rationale (UNEP/CBD/COP/27/Add.1), as well as the implementation needs identified in SBSTTA recommendation XVII/1). Tools available to support actions towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the attainment of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets are listed in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2 and its four addenda.
3. Actions listed under any one target may relate to other targets, as indicated by the italic text in parentheses, which accompanies some of the possible key actions.

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Aichi Biodiversity 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.

Understanding, awareness and appreciation of the diverse values of biodiversity, help to underpin the willingness of individuals to make the necessary changes, and to take the actions needed, to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity. Effective communication about the importance of biodiversity is essential to bring about such change among decision makers, private business sectors, and the general public. Given this, actions taken towards this target will facilitate the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the fulfilment of the other 19 Aichi Targets. The GBO-4 determined that some progress is being made in raising people's awareness of both the values of biodiversity and of the actions they can take to conserve it. However, data on progress that is consistent across time periods and geographical areas is limited. Moreover it is recognized that greater awareness is necessary but not sufficient to ensure that the necessary changes in individual and collective behaviour for sustainable development will occur. Against this background, possible key actions to accelerate progress towards this target include:

- (a) Facilitating and encouraging the engagement of citizens on biodiversity issues, including activities to monitor biodiversity (*Target 19*) and to promote its conservation and sustainable use (*Targets 4-15*);
- (b) Developing and implementing coherent, strategic and sustained communication efforts, strategies and campaigns, with messages and techniques adapted appropriately for different target audiences, drawing upon social-marketing expertise, and publicizing nationally relevant examples or case studies on the importance of biodiversity;
- (c) Integrating biodiversity into national educational curricula, taking into account approaches related to Education for Sustainable Development (ESD);
- (d) Making better use of the social sciences, including in developing a greater understanding of the social, economic and cultural drivers motivating behavioural change and their interplay, in order to improve the design of communication and engagement campaigns and of relevant policies (*Targets 2, 3, 4*); and

(e) Undertake periodic and consistent assessments of biodiversity awareness, understanding, and willingness to take actions to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity to provide a basis for more targeted efforts;

The communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) initiative provides additional guidance on the types of actions that could be taken to reach this target.⁴

Aichi Biodiversity 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.

Biodiversity, and the ecosystem services it provides, is essential for sustainable development, and key policy goals including poverty eradication, economic and social development, food security, and human well-being. Ensuring that the value of biodiversity is taken into account in governmental strategies and planning processes is one of the most important steps for mainstreaming biodiversity within the policy arena, and to support achievement of the other Aichi Targets. Important progress has been achieved in incorporating biodiversity values into planning processes and strategies to reduce poverty, and integrating natural capital into national accounts. While wide differences among countries remain, international initiatives are helping to reduce these. Overall, the GBO-4 found that, currently, progress is not sufficient to achieve the target. Against this background, possible key actions to accelerate progress towards this target include:

(a) Taking account of the values of biodiversity and related ecosystem services that contribute to human well-being, in all planning and policy processes at all levels of government, including plans for development and poverty reduction. Steps could include assessing existing and planned policies, across government, affecting biodiversity, and identifying opportunities and options for addressing biodiversity concerns;

(b) Widely sharing information on the values of biodiversity and related ecosystem services to enable their integration across sectors;

(c) Developing and maintaining national accounts of biodiversity-related natural resource stocks (such as forests, water) and where possible, integrating these into national financial accounts;

(d) Reflecting the values of biodiversity in spatial planning exercises including through the mapping of biodiversity and related ecosystem services; and

(e) Integrating biodiversity into environmental assessment processes and making wider use of strategic environmental assessment.

The programme of work on economics, trade and incentive measures is the main source of guidance under the Convention on possible actions that can be taken towards the attainment of this target. The Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity (decision X/22) is also relevant, as is decision XI/22 on biodiversity for poverty eradication and development.

Aichi Biodiversity Target 3⁵ – 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 socioeconomic conditions.

Substantial and widespread changes to incentive measures are required to ensure sustainability. Ending or reforming harmful incentives is a critical and necessary step that would also generate net socioeconomic

⁴ The CEPA programme of work could be further updated to facilitate progress towards Target 1.

⁵ Considerations by SBSTTA-18 under agenda item 7, as well as by WGRI-5, will also inform the identification of actions to enhance achievement of his target. Guidance for target 3 in this annex should be aligned with any decisions arising from agenda item 7, as well as by WGRI-5.

benefits. The creation or further development of positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, provided that such incentives are in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, could also help in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 by providing financial resources or other motives to encourage actors to undertake actions that would benefit biodiversity. The GBO-4 noted that Governments continue to provide subsidies harmful to biodiversity, especially relating to fisheries, and while agricultural subsidies are increasingly shifting towards positive incentives for conserving biodiversity, these incentives do not always achieve their aims. Against this background, possible key actions to accelerate progress towards this target include:

- (a) Undertaking national, and, as appropriate, regional, analytical studies to identify candidate subsidies for elimination, phase-out or reform, as well as opportunities to promote the design and implementation of positive incentive measures;
- (b) Developing policy plans, including a prioritized list of measures, with timelines, leading to the eventual removal, phase-out, or reform of harmful subsidies and the introduction, or strengthening, of positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- (c) In cases where candidates for elimination, phase-out or reform are already known, taking immediate policy action; and
- (d) Making greater use of social incentives (for example, the establishment of awards or recognition programmes promoting behaviours beneficial to biodiversity).

The programme of work on Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures is the main source of guidance under the Convention on possible actions that can be taken towards the attainment of this target.

Aichi Biodiversity 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.*

The unsustainable use or overexploitation of resources is one of the main threats to biodiversity. Recognizing that achieving sustainable production and consumption is a long-term process, meaningful steps need to be taken by 2020 to ensure progress towards it. While some natural resources are being used more efficiently to produce goods and services, this is outweighed by increasing total levels of consumption, and it is unlikely that ecosystems can be kept within safe ecological limits given current trends and patterns of consumption. Against this background, possible key actions to accelerate progress towards this target include:

- (a) Promoting the inclusion of conservation and sustainable use in corporate sustainability plans;
- (b) Strengthening partnerships among companies and industry associations, civil society and government agencies, in an accountable and transparent manner, to promote sustainable practices that address biodiversity;
- (c) Developing incentives, regulations and guidelines to encourage business development in sustainable production and consumption;
- (d) Encouraging companies to determine and disclose their biodiversity-related externalities (footprint);
- (e) Establishing government sustainable procurement policies that are in line with the objectives of the Convention; and
- (f) Developing sector specific sustainable production and consumption plans (*Targets 6 and 7*).

The programmes of work on forest biodiversity and agricultural biodiversity, the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity as well as the work on sustainable use, business

and biodiversity and impact assessment provide some guidance on the types of actions that could be taken to reach this target.

Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Aichi Biodiversity 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.

Habitat loss, including degradation and fragmentation, is the largest cause of biodiversity loss globally, especially in terrestrial biomes. Reducing the rate of habitat loss, and eventually halting it, is essential to protect biodiversity and to maintain the ecosystem services vital to human well-being. Natural habitats in most parts of the world continue to decline in extent and integrity, although there has been significant progress to reduce this trend in some areas. The GBO-4 concluded that deforestation in many tropical areas of the world is still increasing, and habitats of all types, including grasslands, wetlands and river systems, continue to be fragmented and degraded. Currently, progress is not sufficient to achieve the target. Against this background, possible key actions to accelerate progress towards this target include:

- (a) Identifying at the national level the direct and indirect causes of habitat loss with the greatest impact on biodiversity, to inform policies and measures to reduce loss;
- (b) Developing a clear legal or policy framework for land use or spatial planning that reflects national biodiversity objectives (*Target 2*);
- (c) Aligning existing incentives to national objectives for land use and spatial planning, and, the use of further incentives to reduce habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation, including as appropriate, payments for ecosystem services and REDD+⁶ (*Target 3*);
- (d) Facilitating a sustainable increase in the productivity of existing agricultural land and rangeland, within a land use or spatial planning framework, with a view to reducing the demand for conversion of natural habitats (*Target 7*);
- (e) Engaging with indigenous and local communities, landowners, other stakeholders and the general public in activities to reduce illegal and unplanned land use change, and for commodity supply chains (including distributors, buyers and financiers) to restrict products produced from illegally sourced commodities and illegally cleared land (*Targets 1, 4 & 18*);
- (f) Developing protected area networks (*Target 11*);
- (g) Monitoring land use and land-cover, including, where possible, near-real-time monitoring to inform enforcement actions, as well as regular comprehensive assessments of land use and land-cover change (*Target 19*); and
- (h) Implementing law enforcement activities for relevant laws.

Several programmes of work including those on forest biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, marine and coastal biodiversity, inland water biodiversity and dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity as well as work under the Convention on sustainable use, provide relevant guidance on the types of action that can be taken to attain this target.

Aichi Biodiversity 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,

⁶ REDD+ is used as a shorthand for “reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries”, consistent with paragraph 70 of decision 1/CP.16 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The acronym REDD+ is used for convenience only, without any attempt to pre-empt ongoing or future negotiations under the UNFCCC.

species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

Overexploitation is a severe pressure on marine ecosystems globally, and has led to the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem structure. In particular, overfishing continues to be a major problem, with an increasing percentage of fish stocks overexploited, depleted or collapsed, and inappropriate fishing practices causing damage to habitats and non-target species. On the other hand, an increasing number of fisheries are certified as sustainable. Overall the GBO-4 found that, currently, progress is not sufficient to achieve the target. Against this background, possible key actions to accelerate progress towards this target include:

- (a) Promoting and enabling dialogue and enhanced cooperation and information exchange between fishing and conservation communities and the corresponding national agencies and associations;
- (b) Make greater use of innovative fisheries management systems, such as community co-management, that provide fishers and local communities with a greater stake in the long-term health of fish stocks (*Target 18*);
- (c) Eliminating, reforming or phasing out those subsidies which are contributing to excess fishing capacity (*Target 3*);
- (d) Enhancing, in each country, monitoring and enforcement of regulations to prevent illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing by flag-vessels;
- (e) Phasing out fishing practices and gear which cause serious adverse impacts to the seafloor or non-target species; and
- (f) Further developing marine protected area networks, including the protection of areas particularly important for fisheries, such as spawning grounds, and vulnerable areas (*Targets 10 and 11*).

The programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity provides relevant guidance on the types of actions that could be taken to reach this target.

Aichi Biodiversity Target 7 – By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

The increasing demand for food, fibre and fuel will lead to increasing losses of biodiversity and ecosystem services if issues related to productivity and sustainable management are not addressed. There has been an increase in certified forestry, especially in boreal and temperate zones, and increases in the adoption of good agricultural practices, and some progress with regard to the development of sustainability standards for aquaculture. Nevertheless unsustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture and forestry still cause substantial environmental degradation and biodiversity loss. Overall the GBO-4 found that, currently, progress is not sufficient to achieve the target. Against this background, possible key actions to accelerate progress towards this target include:

- (a) Increasing agricultural productivity in a sustainable way, including through improved targeting and efficiency of fertilizer, pesticide and water use, (*Target 8*), the use of diverse and well-adapted crop varieties (*Target 13*) and the greater use and rehabilitation of ecological processes to replace chemical inputs and reduce water consumption (“ecological intensification”);
- (b) Promoting integrated landscape-level planning, taking into account the role of biodiversity in providing ecosystem services, including services that contribute to agricultural production such as pollination, pest control, water provision and erosion control (*Targets 5, and 14*);
- (c) Reducing waste at all stages of production and consumption, including reducing post harvest losses and minimizing food waste (*Target 4*);
- (d) Promoting sustainable diets, with appropriate caloric and nutrient intake, for example through the promotion of sustainable food cultures (*Target 4*);

(e) Making greater use of existing certification schemes for sustainably produced goods and the further development of certification schemes to fill current gaps; and

(f) Facilitating customary sustainable use and, where appropriate, delegating governance and responsibility for land management to indigenous and local communities (*Target 18*).

The biome-based thematic programmes of work provide guidance for this target, in particular the programmes of work on forest biodiversity and on agricultural biodiversity, as well as the cross-cutting initiatives of the latter on soil biodiversity, biodiversity for food and nutrition, and on pollinators. The Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity are also relevant.

Aichi Biodiversity Target 8 – *By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.*

Pollution is one of the main direct causes of biodiversity loss. Pollution can take numerous forms as a variety of chemical compounds can cause environmental damage depending on their properties and concentrations. Nutrient pollution has generally stabilized in parts of Europe and North America but is projected to increase in other regions, and remains a significant threat to aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity. Other forms of pollution, such as from other chemicals, pesticides and plastics, are increasing. Despite the progress that has been made, GBO-4 found that, currently, progress is not sufficient to achieve the target. Against this background, possible key actions to accelerate progress towards this target include:

(a) Developing and enforcing national water quality guidelines and/or concentration thresholds for different pollutants;

(b) Improving fertilizer use efficiency (*Target 7*);

(c) Eliminating phosphates from detergents;

(d) Enhancing treatment and recycling of sewage and industrial waste water;

(e) Conserving and restoring wetlands and other ecosystems which play an essential role in nutrient cycling (*Targets 5, 11, 14 and 15*); and

(f) Promoting the reuse and recycling of plastics, and the use of biodegradable alternatives, to reduce marine debris.

The programmes of work on agricultural biodiversity, the biodiversity of inland waters and marine and coastal biodiversity provide some guidance on the types of actions that could be taken to reach this target.

Aichi Biodiversity Target 9⁷ - *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.*

Invasive alien species are one of the main direct drivers of biodiversity loss at the global level. In some ecosystems, such as many island ecosystems, invasive alien species are frequently the leading cause of biodiversity decline. Governments are increasingly taking steps to control and eradicate invasive alien species. However while some progress has been made in identifying and controlling invasive alien species and in monitoring their introduction pathways, GBO-4 concluded that the overall rate of invasions shows no sign of slowing. Against this background, possible key actions to accelerate progress towards this target include:

(a) Raising awareness among policy makers, the general public and potential importers of alien species, of the impacts of invasive alien species, including the possible socio-economic costs and the

⁷ Considerations by SBSTTA-18 under agenda item 5.2 will also inform the identification of actions to enhance achievement of his target. Guidance for target 10 in this annex should be aligned with any decisions arising from agenda item 5.2.

benefits of taking action to prevent their introduction or to mitigate their impacts, including by publicizing nationally relevant case studies (*Target 1*);

(b) Developing lists of alien species known to be invasive (or assessing existing lists for their completeness and accuracy) and making them widely available (*Target 19*);

(c) Increasing efforts to identify and control the main pathways responsible for species invasions, including through the development of border control or quarantine measures to reduce the likelihood of potentially invasive alien species being introduced and making full use of risk analysis and international standards;

(d) Putting in place measures for the early detection and rapid response to species invasions; and

(e) Identifying and prioritizing those invasive alien species with the greatest negative impact on biodiversity that are established in the country, and developing and implementing plans for their eradication or control, and also prioritizing protected areas and other areas of high biodiversity value for eradication or control measures.

Decision VI/23* includes the *Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species that Threaten Ecosystems, Habitats or Species* as well as guidance for national invasive species strategies and action plans. Additional guidance is provided in decisions V/8, VIII/27, IX/4, X/38, XI/28. A toolkit is under development pursuant to decision XI/28. Information on invasive alien species is available through the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership.

Aichi Biodiversity Target 10⁸ - *“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.*

While there are a number of regional initiatives aiming to protect coral reefs and associated ecosystems (such as mangroves and seagrass systems), multiple stressors, including both global stressors (e.g., rising sea temperature, the effects of tropical storms and rising sea levels, as well as ocean acidification,) and local stressors (e.g., overfishing, destructive fishing practices, nutrient runoff, land-based and sea-based pollution, coastal development, tourism and recreational use, etc.), continue to impact these ecosystems. Therefore, there is an increasingly urgent need for countries and relevant organizations to consolidate and further strengthen current efforts at local, national, regional and global levels to manage coral reefs as socio-ecological systems undergoing change. The target will not be met by 2015. Against this background, possible key actions to achieve this target at the earliest possibility and before 2020 include:

(a) Reducing the impacts of multiple stressors, in particular by addressing those stressors that are more tractable at the regional, national and local levels; i.e.:

- (i) Sustainably manage fisheries on coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems (such as mangroves and seagrass systems), including by empowering local and indigenous communities and individuals involved in local fisheries (*Targets 6*);
- (ii) Managing land-based and sea-based sources of nutrients and pollution (*Target 8*);

* 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).

⁸ Considerations by SBSTTA-18 under agenda item 4.4 will also inform the identification of actions to enhance achievement of his target.

- (iii) Increasing the spatial coverage and effectiveness of marine and coastal protected and managed areas in coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems (*Targets 11*); and
- (iv) Managing coastal development to ensure that the health and resilience of coral reef ecosystems are not adversely impacted and promoting sustainable coral reef tourism, including through the use of guidelines for tourists and tour operators.

(b) Enhancing the resilience of coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems through ecosystem-based adaptation to enable the continued provisioning of goods and services (*Target 14*);

(c) Maintaining sustainable livelihoods and food security in reef-dependent coastal communities and provide for viable alternative livelihoods, where appropriate (*Target 14*).

Further, there is a need for action at the national level to identify other ecosystems that are vulnerable to climate change and related impacts and to implement measures to improve their resilience. Such ecosystems include mountain ecosystems (e.g.: cloud forests, *páramo*), and other ecosystems particularly vulnerable to changes in temperature and precipitation patterns as well as low lying ecosystems vulnerable to sea-level rise.

The programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity (decision VII/5) provides the main guidance for this target concerning coral reefs and associated ecosystems. Paragraph 8 of decision X/33, on biodiversity and climate change, provides relevant guidance on this target applicable to all ecosystems.

Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 - By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas 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 landscape and seascape.

Well-governed and effectively managed protected areas are a proven method for safeguarding both habitats and populations of species and for delivering important ecosystem services. As such, progress towards this target will greatly facilitate the attainment of other Aichi Biodiversity Targets notably targets 5, 10, 12, 13 and 14. The GBO-4 assessed that, taking current commitments into account, the target of expanding protected areas to cover 17 per cent of terrestrial areas by 2020 is likely to be met globally, although protected area networks remain unrepresentative and many critical sites for biodiversity are poorly conserved. The target for coverage of the protection of coastal waters is also expected to be met, although the deep-sea and open-ocean areas, including the high seas, are much less well covered. Inadequate management of protected areas remains widespread. Against this background, possible key actions to accelerate progress towards all elements of this target include:

(a) Further developing protected area networks, giving priority to marine and coastal areas (including deep-sea and open-ocean habitats) inland waters (especially upstream areas) and under-represented ecoregions as well as areas of particular importance for biodiversity;

(b) Employing a landscape or seascape approach to optimize the contribution of protected areas to habitat connectivity, the provision of ecosystem services and efforts to achieve Target 5;

(c) Improving the management effectiveness of protected areas, undertaking regular assessments of management effectiveness; and

(d) Enhancing cooperation with indigenous and local communities in the design and management of protected areas (*Target 18*).

The main source of guidance for Target 11 is the programme of work on protected areas and decisions X/31 and XI/24, as well as the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity.

Aichi Biodiversity 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.*

Human actions have greatly increased current extinction rates. Reducing the threat of human-induced extinction requires action to address the direct and indirect drivers of change. As such, actions taken to attain the targets under Strategic Goals A and B also have the potential to contribute to the attainment of this target. Despite individual success stories, there is no sign of an overall reduced risk of extinction across groups of species; however there are very large regional differences. Against this background, possible key actions to accelerate progress towards this target include:

- (a) Identifying and prioritizing species for conservation activities based on assessments of species conservation status (*Target 19*);
- (b) Filling gaps in existing national, regional and global species conservation status assessments (*Target 19*);
- (c) Developing and implementing species action plans that include specific conservation actions aimed directly at particular threatened species, for example through restrictions on hunting and trade, captive breeding and reintroductions;
- (d) Developing more representative and better-managed protected area systems, prioritizing sites of special importance to biodiversity such as Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites and Key Biodiversity Areas (*Target 11*);
- (e) Reducing the loss, degradation and fragmentation of habitats (*Target 5*), and actively restoring degraded habitats (*Target 15*);
- (f) Promoting fishing practices that take account of the impact of fisheries on marine ecosystems and non-targeted species (*Target 6*);
- (g) Controlling or eradicating invasive alien species and pathogens (*Target 9*);
- (h) Reducing pressures on land use through sustainable land-use practices (*Target 7*); and
- (i) Reducing pressures from trade, by increasing awareness among potential consumers of products from threatened species (*Target 1*), and through actions agreed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (*Target 4*).

Most of the Convention's programmes of work as well as the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and the Global Taxonomy Initiative provide guidance that is relevant to this target.

Aichi Biodiversity 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.*

Genetic diversity offers options for increasing the resilience of agricultural systems and for adapting to changing conditions (including the escalating impacts of climate change). *Ex situ* collections of genetic resources continue to improve, particularly for plants, and there are increasing activities to conserve genetic resources in their production environment. The FAO Global Plans of Action for plant and animal genetic resources provide frameworks for the development of national and international strategies and action plans. However existing conservation efforts have important gaps. There is currently limited support to ensure long term conservation of local varieties of crops in the face of changes in agricultural practices and market preferences that are tending, in general, to promote a narrowing genetic pool. The conservation of wild relatives remains largely insecure, with few protected areas or management plans addressing wild relatives. There is limited information on the maintenance of the genetic diversity of socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species. Against this background, possible key actions to accelerate progress towards this target include:

(a) Promoting public policies and incentives to maintain local varieties of crops and indigenous breeds in production systems (*Targets 2, 3, 7*), including through increased cooperation with, and recognition of, the role of indigenous and local communities and farmers in maintaining genetic diversity *in situ*;

(b) Enhancing the use and maintenance of genetic diversity in plant and animal breeding programmes, and raising awareness of the importance of genetic diversity and its contribution to food security (*Targets 1 and 7*);

(c) Integrating the conservation of the wild relatives of domesticated crops and livestock in management plans for protected areas. Conduct surveys of the location of wild relatives, and include this information in plans for the expansion or development of protected area networks (*Target 11*); and

(d) Maintaining support for national and international *ex situ* genebanks of plant and animal genetic resources including *in vitro* conservation;

The programme of work on agricultural biodiversity, the Global Strategy for Plan Conservation as well as the International Treaty on Plan Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Global Plans of Action for plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources and forest genetic resources and the International Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition provide guidance on the types of actions which can be taken to reach this target.

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Aichi Biodiversity Target 14 – *By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including 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.*

All terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems provide multiple ecosystem services. However some ecosystems are particularly important in that they provide services that directly contribute to human well-being by providing services and goods to fulfill daily needs. Some of these, for example wetlands and forests, continue to be lost and degraded with particularly negative consequences including for women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable. Overall the GBO-4 found that, currently, progress is not sufficient to achieve the target. Against this background, possible key actions to accelerate progress towards this target include:

(a) Identifying, at the national level, those ecosystems that are particularly important in providing ecosystem services, with particular attention to ecosystems upon which vulnerable groups are directly dependent for their health, nutrition and general well-being and livelihoods, as well as ecosystems that help to reduce risks from disasters, employing, as appropriate, integrated assessment and/or participatory appraisal methodologies;

(b) Improve monitoring of the status of such ecosystems and of the essential services that they provide to facilitate targeted actions;

(c) Reducing the pressures on these ecosystems and, where necessary, enhancing the protection and restoration of those ecosystems providing essential services (for example, wetlands, coral reefs, rivers and forests and mountain areas as “water towers” among others)(*Targets 11 and 15*); and

(d) Investing in and making better use of traditional knowledge, about ecological systems, processes and uses held by indigenous and local communities, and promoting customary sustainable use (*Target 18*).

There is no specific programme of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity that addresses this target. However several programmes of work provide relevant guidance, including the programme of work on protected areas as well as the thematic programmes of work that relate to specific biomes. The ecosystem approach (decision VI/6) is relevant to all Aichi Biodiversity Targets, however it is particularly relevant to this target.

Aichi Biodiversity Target 15 - By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks have 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.

The reversal of habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation, through ecosystem restoration, represents an immense opportunity for both biodiversity restoration and carbon sequestration. Restored landscapes and seascapes can improve resilience, including by increasing the adaptive capacity of ecosystems and societies, and can contribute to climate change adaptation while generating additional benefits for people, including indigenous and local communities and the rural poor. Despite restoration and conservation efforts, there is still a net loss of forests, a major global carbon stock, and other habitat types. There are many restoration activities underway or planned and the overall situation in this regard is positive. However it is difficult to assess whether the stipulated target of 15 per cent of degraded areas restored will be met. Against this background, possible key actions to accelerate progress towards this target include:

(a) Developing a comprehensive land-use mapping and planning approach which provides for the protection, and if necessary, the restoration of native vegetation on vulnerable sites (eg: waterways, coastal areas, sloping land, hilltops), enables increased ecological connectivity, and, as appropriate, specifies minimum areas for native vegetation;

(b) Identifying opportunities and priorities for restoration, including highly degraded ecosystems, areas of particular importance for ecosystem services and ecological connectivity, and areas undergoing abandonment of agricultural or other human-dominated use, taking into full account the current use of land, including by indigenous and local communities;

(c) Developing and implementing strategies to restore at least 15 per cent or more of degraded areas, including through environmental permitting procedures and market instruments such as wetland mitigation banking and appropriate non market based mechanisms;

(d) Promoting an integrated landscape approach with stakeholder engagement with a view to promoting large scale restoration while also meeting the long-term socioeconomic needs of local communities, for example, by providing support for sustainable increases of agricultural or rangeland productivity in neighboring areas and generating employment (*Target 7*);

(e) Making use of multiple sources of finance and incentives for restoration activities, from both government budgets and the private sector, including through the REDD+ mechanism, and other payments for ecosystem services as well as non-market based schemes; and

(f) Where feasible, making restoration an economically viable activity, by coupling income generation to restoration activities (for example by using fast-maturing shade trees that can provide an early financial return and encourage private sector investment) (*Targets 2, 3*).

The Convention's work on biodiversity and climate change is particularly relevant to this target as are many of the programmes of work. Several articles of the Convention also refer to various aspects of restoration including Articles 8, 9 and 14. Decision XI/16 on ecosystem restoration and decision X/33 (paragraph 8) on biodiversity and climate change provide relevant guidance on this target.

Aichi Biodiversity 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.

The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources is one of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Nagoya Protocol provides a transparent legal framework for the effective implementation of this objective. The Protocol covers genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as well as the benefits arising from their utilization by setting out core obligations for its contracting Parties to take measures in relation to access, benefit-sharing and compliance. Given the current rate of ratifications, the Protocol is

expected to be in force by 2014, and fully operational by the target date of 2015, opening up new opportunities for benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services to be more widely and fairly shared (Target 16). Against this background, possible key actions to accelerate progress towards this target include:

- (a) For countries that have not yet done so, to deposit the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession of the Nagoya Protocol as soon as possible to ensure full participation in the Protocol;
- (b) Putting in place, by 2015, legislative, administrative or policy measures and institutional structures for implementing the Nagoya Protocol;
- (c) Reporting and sharing information, as required, through the ABS Clearing-House.
- (d) Undertaking awareness raising and capacity-building activities, and engaging with indigenous and local communities and the private sector, to accompany the formal implementation of the Protocol.

Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building

Aichi Biodiversity 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.*

National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs)⁹ are the key instrument for translating the Convention and decisions of the Conference of the Parties into national action. The attainment of this target would facilitate the attainment of all of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. National biodiversity strategies and action plans are expected to be in place for most Parties by 2015, helping to translate the aims of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 into national actions. However it is likely that additional efforts will be required to adopt these into effective policy instruments and to ensure that they are being fully implemented. Given this, possible key actions to facilitate further progress towards this target include:

- (a) Ensure that the NBSAP is adopted as an effective policy instrument recognized at a whole-of-government level;
- (b) Ensure that the NBSAP is up to date and aligned with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, for example by setting national targets with corresponding indicators and monitoring mechanisms, and keeping it under review once it has been developed and is being implemented, with the participation of all stakeholders; and
- (c) Ensure that the necessary institutional structures are in place to implement the NBSAP, including a mechanism for inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral coordination, and mechanisms to secure the necessary human and financial resources.

Decision IX/8, together with decision X/2, provides guidance for the development, revision and implementation of NBSAPs. As all programmes of work, cross-cutting issues and initiatives developed under the Convention provide guidance on how the three objectives of the Convention can be achieved, thus they are all relevant to this target.

Aichi Biodiversity 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*

⁹ References in this document to NBSAPs are understood to include national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity existing strategies, plans or programmes adapted for this purpose, in line with Article 6 of the Convention.

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.

Traditional knowledge contributes to both the conservation and the sustainable use of biological diversity. This target aims to ensure that traditional knowledge is respected and reflected in the implementation of the Convention, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the effective participation of indigenous and local communities. Given the cross-cutting nature of this target, actions taken to fulfill it will contribute to several of the other Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Nagoya Protocol. The GBO-4 concluded that processes are under way internationally and in a number of countries to strengthen respect for, and recognition and promotion of, traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use. Efforts to enhance the capacities of indigenous and local communities to participate meaningfully in relevant processes locally, nationally and internationally are progressing but limited funding and capacity remain obstacles. However overall traditional knowledge continues to decline as illustrated by the loss of linguistic diversity and large-scale displacement of indigenous and local communities to urban areas, although this trend is reversed in some places through growing interest in traditional cultures and involvement of local communities in management of protected areas. Against this background, possible key actions to accelerate progress towards this target include:

- (a) Developing national guidelines, aligned with relevant guidance under the Convention, on recognizing and safeguarding the rights of indigenous and local communities over their knowledge;
- (b) Promoting local initiatives that support traditional and local knowledge of biodiversity and promote customary sustainable use, including traditional health care initiatives; strengthening opportunities to learn and speak indigenous languages; research projects and data collection based on traditional methodologies (*Target 19*); and involving local and indigenous communities in creation, control and management of protected areas (*Target 11*);
- (c) Raising awareness of the importance of traditional knowledge to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (*Target 1*);
- (d) Supporting and cooperating in the organization of capacity-building activities on relevant issues under the Convention for indigenous and local communities, as well as cultural awareness-raising programmes; and
- (e) Promoting effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all levels, in issues related to biodiversity and of interest to them.

The guidance developed as part of the Convention's cross-cutting issue on traditional knowledge, innovations and practices (Articles 8(j) and 10(c) and related provisions) provides advice on how this target may be implemented.¹⁰

Aichi Biodiversity 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.*

Biodiversity-related information is vital to identify threats to biodiversity and determine priorities for conservation and sustainable use. Given this, progress towards this target can contribute to the attainment of the other Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This target is a general commitment to increase the amount and quality of biodiversity relevant information and technologies available, to make better use of these in decision-making, and to share them as widely as possible. Some data and information on biodiversity are being shared much more widely through initiatives promoting and facilitating free and open access to digitized records from natural history collections and observations, including through citizen science networks; however, much data and information remain inaccessible and capacity is lacking to mobilize

¹⁰ A Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity is currently under development. Once finalized this plan will provide an additional source of guidance on the possible actions that can be taken to reach this target.

them in many countries. Against this background, possible key actions to accelerate progress towards this target include:

- (a) Developing inventories of existing biodiversity information as a means of identifying knowledge gaps and defining research priorities and making greater use of existing national and international research networks to help address these;
- (b) Strengthening and promoting the further mobilization of and access to data by, for example, encouraging the use of common informatics standards and protocols, promoting a culture of data-sharing (for example, through requirements on publicly-funded research projects and academic recognition for publication of datasets), investing in digitization of natural history collections and promoting citizen scientists' contributions to the body of biodiversity observations;
- (c) Facilitating the use of biodiversity related information by decision makers at national and local levels;
- (d) Establishing or strengthening monitoring programmes, including monitoring of land-use change, providing near-real time information where possible, in particular for "hotspots" of biodiversity change;
- (e) Engaging local and indigenous communities (*Target 18*) as well as relevant stakeholders in information collection and use;
- (f) Supporting communities of practice and stakeholders in relevant skill fields, and strengthening cooperation among relevant national institutions, national and regional centres of expertise in biodiversity; and other relevant stakeholders and initiatives; and
- (g) Improving national, regional and international clearing-house mechanisms, strengthening thematic information-based services and establishing interconnections in order to contribute to the development of a global biodiversity knowledge network.

The Convention's cross-cutting issue on identification, monitoring, indicators and assessments can provide a starting point for work towards this target. Similarly the clearing-house mechanisms¹¹ and the Global Taxonomy Initiative provide guidance on actions that can be taken to implement this target.

Aichi Biodiversity 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 resources needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.*

The overall objective of this target is to increase the amount of resources available to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The fulfillment of this target will have implications on the feasibility of achieving the other 19 targets contained in the Strategic Plan. The GBO-4 found that there was limited information on domestic funding for biodiversity. Pledges made during GEF-6 show modest increases in the amount of financial resources delivered through this channel. Further there has been a general increase in official development assistance against a 2006-2010 baseline (however, there are also signs of a decrease since 2010). Overall, based on current trends, financial resources towards implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 will not have increased substantially during the decade 2011-2020 if the current trajectory remains unchanged. Key actions to achieve this

¹¹ Through decision X/15 the mission, goals and objectives of the clearing-house mechanism for the period 2011-2020 were adopted by the Conference of the Parties. Document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/31 outlines the proposed work programme for the clearing-house mechanism in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

target are contained in the strategy for resource mobilization.¹² Possible specific steps to accelerate progress towards this target include:

(a) Articulating the various values of biodiversity for the economy and society through national, and where relevant, subnational, assessments (*Targets 1 and 2*) This should include assessment of the co-benefits of investments in biodiversity, and of the long-term costs of inaction;

(b) Developing national financial plans for biodiversity, as part of NBSAPs (*Target 17*), aligned, where possible, with national annual and multi-annual financial planning cycles. The plans should clearly identify funding needs, gaps and priorities to allow for more targeted resource use;

(c) Integrating biodiversity in national development plans and/or national plans for development cooperation (*Target 2*); and

(d) Broadening biodiversity funding sources including by exploring innovative financial mechanisms, such as subsidy reform and payment for ecosystem services schemes, recognizing that no single source of funding will be sufficient to meet the full needs.

The strategy for resource mobilization and its associated decisions provide further guidance on the types of actions that can be taken on this issue.

¹² Adopted by decision IX/11, the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention (2008-2015) is due to be updated at COP-12. COP-12 is also expected to consider additional steps for resource mobilization on the basis of discussions at WGRI-5 under agenda item 6. This guidance will need to be aligned with the decisions resulting from these discussions.

Annex II

**EXPLANATORY NOTE ON THE PYEONGCHANG ROADMAP:
MANDATE, POSSIBLE STRUCTURE, AND THE PROCESS FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT**

1. At its tenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, urged Parties to take actions to implement it (decision X/2, paragraph 3), and decided that future meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall review progress in its the implementation, share experiences relevant for implementation and provide guidance on means to address obstacles encountered (decision X/2, paragraph 14).

2. As set out in the multi-year programme of work for the Conference of the Parties for the period 2011-2020, the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting will undertake “a mid-term review of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the programmes of work and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and specific elements of the programmes of work, as well as contributions to the achievement of relevant 2015 targets of the Millennium Development Goals based, *inter alia*, on the fifth national reports, and the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook” (decision X/9, paragraph (b) (ii))

3. Further, in line with the multi-year programme of work, the twelfth meeting will also address, among others, (decision X/9, paragraph (b)):

(a) A review of the updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(b) A comprehensive review of implementation of its strategy for resource mobilization, including its targets and indicators;

(c) A review of progress in providing support to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and the small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, pursuant to Article 20, paragraph 2, of the Convention, in implementing the objectives of the Convention and its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including capacity-building and strengthening of the clearing-house mechanism;

(d) The further development of tools and guidance to assist implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020; and

(e) Further consideration of how the implementation of the Convention has supported and has contributed to, and will continue to contribute to, the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

4. The annotations to the agenda for the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.1)¹³ specify that these issues will be addressed under agenda items 11-15 (section III of the agenda) and 16-19 (section IV of the agenda).

5. At the COP Bureau Meeting held in October 2013, the representative of the Republic of Korea, as the presidency for the twelfth meeting, proposed that the decisions resulting from the aforementioned items be grouped together as the “Pyeongchang Roadmap for the enhanced implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets”. In line with the multi-year programme of work, these decisions are expected to provide for further tools and guidance, where necessary, to assist implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the attainment of its Aichi Targets as well as for further capacity-building, enhancement of technical and scientific cooperation and other initiatives and measures regarding resource mobilization and the financial mechanism. A further decision would consider how the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets contribute to sustainable development and on how biodiversity can be further integrated into the sustainable development agenda.

¹³ The annotations to the agenda will be updated in July 2014 in the light of the outcomes of WGRI-5 and SBSTTA-18 and the status of the Nagoya Protocol.

6. Some of these decisions or elements of the Pyeongchang Roadmap will be developed on the basis of recommendations from the Subsidiary Body, including recommendation XVII/1 and the conclusions and recommendations arising from the consideration of the implications of the findings of GBO-4 for the future work of the Convention by the eighteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body (the present note). Other decisions or elements of the Pyeongchang Roadmap, specifically those concerning capacity-building, enhancement of technical and scientific cooperation and other initiatives and measures regarding resource mobilization and the financial mechanism will be developed on the basis of the recommendations of the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention. Specifically, agenda items 4 – 8, under section II of the agenda of WGRI-5 (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/1), are expected to provide inputs to the Pyeongchang Roadmap. Agenda items 10 – 11 under section II of the agenda of WGRI-5 may also provide additional elements.

7. There may be further additional elements arising from the recommendations of the eighth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions. The figure below shows schematically, how these various elements could be combined. The structure is similar to that of the Strategic Plan itself (annex to decision X/2, with an introductory section, guidance related to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and then guidance related to the implementation support mechanisms.

8. The grouping of decisions into the Pyeongchang Roadmap can facilitate the development of a coherent approach to the decisions that will guide the further implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

9. Issues addressed under agenda items other than those listed above, will also be relevant, to a greater or lesser degree, to the further implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The Conference of the Parties may decide to include additional decisions in the Pyeongchang Roadmap, or make the relevant cross-references among decisions.

10. In line with normal practice, the Secretariat will prepare a compilation of draft decisions for the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2) on the basis of the recommendations of the eighth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, the seventeenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention and any other work that may be requested of the Executive Secretary, in light of SBSTTA's consideration of the draft GBO-4.

Possible structure of the PyeongChang Roadmap


